THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

PRESIDENT WILSON "COMES BACK"

PRESIDENT WILSON "knows that he is now quite up to his fighting weight. As to his mental vigor, it is simply prodigious. He is giving splendid attention to the affairs of state, and we have every assurance that he will become progressively more active in these matters with the advent of spring and sunshine." These reassuring words were uttered by one of the President's physicians on February 10. Three days later—on Friday, the thirteenth—he startled the United States and Europe by the way he dropt Secretary Lansing, the official pilot of the State Department. On the same supposedly unlucky date, he further emphasized his return to public life after nearly five months in the sick-room by receiving a delegation of railroad labor-leaders and laying before them an "unalterable" proposal for the solution of their grievances. And within a week he had extended his activities still further by sending to the Allied Supreme Council a virtual ultimatum on the Fiume controversy, in which he intimated that the United States might withdraw from the Treaty of Versailles and from the treaty between the United States and France if the Allies persisted in a settlement which he could not indorse. It is about this time that a Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) describes him, in his wheeled invalid-chair in the lee of the south portico of the White House, as hooking his cane to a post, swinging his chair around in a semicircle on the stone flagging, and exclaiming delightedly, "See how strong I am getting!"

Nevertheless the Lansing incident, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe* (Ind.), "serves to convince the skeptics of all parties that their suspicions as to the gravity of the President's illness were not ill-founded." And much of the editorial comment recognizes in the Presidential letters which led to Mr. Lansing's resignation a petulance and lack of poise "such as one would expect from a sick man." "For five months, according to his own diagnosis, the President has been unable to perform the duties of his office, and the country must know on evidence that can be trusted whether his disability no longer exists," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). "If his judgment in the Lansing case be a specimen of the 'fully restored mental vigor' of which Dr. Young has lately assured us, the country is indeed in sore straits," exclaims *The Globe*. There have been dark hints all along, we are reminded, "that silence and mystification have been resorted to in the hope of preserving the President's official control after he is mentally and physically incapacitated." And now these letters, affirms the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), "bespeak the wormwood and gall of the isolated, hermited, but imperious mind fettered and cramped by physical limitations." "I had rather think and say nothing," replied Senator Walsh (Dem.), of Montana, one of the President's stanch supporters, when asked by a correspondent for his views on Secretary Lansing's virtual dismissal. And the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind. Rep.) finds the incident "pregnant with material for thought, and none of it pleasant." The same paper describes the reaction of the public mind as one of "amazed dismay." More definite and more disturbing are the words of Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, former president of the American Medical Association, who says that "the disease of the arteries," from which the President is suffering, "is permanent, and not a temporary condition," and that the strenuous work of the Presidency would bring danger of a recurrence of the acute symptoms and "might hasten a fatal termination." In a statement written for the Chicago *Tribune* Dr. Bevan says:

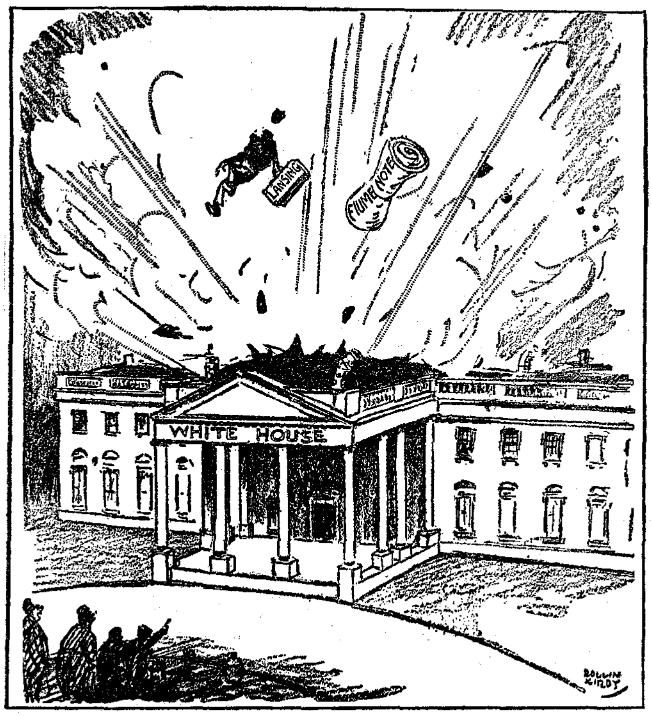
> "The President's stroke, with the resulting paralysis of one side of his body, is due to a disease of the arteries of his brain, with a plugging up of the arteries which supply that part of the right side of the brain which controls his left arm and leg. It has not been until recently that this fact has been publicly admitted by one of his medical consultants.
>
> "The disease of the arteries is a permanent and not a temporary condition. . . . . .
>
> "A patient who is suffering, as the President is, from diseased arteries of his brain and where the disease has progressed to such a point as to produce paralysis of one side of the body, should under no circumstances be permitted to resume the work of such a strenuous position as that of President of the United States. The strain and responsibility of such a position would bring with them the danger of a recurrence of such attacks and might hasten a fatal termination."

On the other hand, Dr. Hugh H. Young, of Johns Hopkins, one of the physicians called in for consultation during the President's illness, describes Mr. Wilson as "organically sound," "able-minded and able-bodied," and he declares that public uneasiness about the President's health is "without justification." In a statement published in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) on February 10, Dr. Young says:

> "As you know, in October last we diagnosed the President's illness as cerebral thrombosis, which affected his left arm and leg, but at no time was his brain-power or the extreme vigor and lucidity of his mental processes in the slightest degree abated. This condition has from the very first shown a steady, unwavering tendency toward resolution and complete absorption. The increasing utility of the left arm and leg, greatly impaired at first, has closely followed on the improvement. The President walks sturdily now, without assistance and without fatigue. And he uses the still slightly impaired arm more and more every day.
>
> "As to his mental vigor, it is simply prodigious. Indeed, I think in many ways the President is in better shape than before the illness came."

Timothy Shea, of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, one of the delegation of labor-leaders recently received by the President, reports him "mentally and physically vigorous" and exhibiting every evidence of having "come back." A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) quotes Mr. Shea as saying:

> "I saw the President last in 1917. He looked every bit as good to me to-day as he did then. His face is full and he has a good color. He seemed to us to be in excellent trim all the way through."



IN ERUPTION.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

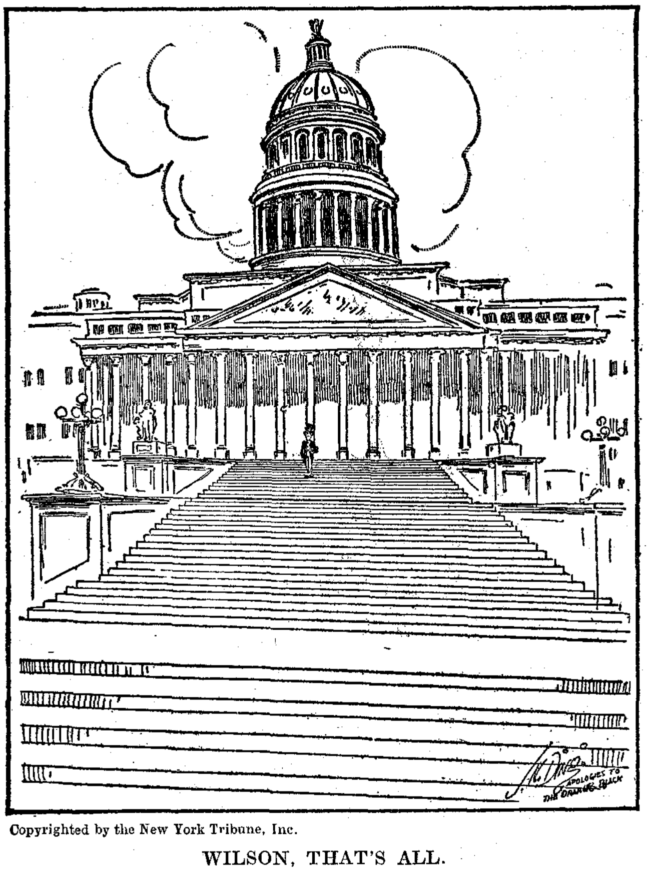
The President's handling of the railroad labor-crisis in this interview, thinks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is evidence of his ability to 'function' as Chief Executive that the public will understand." "There is every indication," says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that President Wilson has regained his fighting fettle, and that he contemplates in the immediate future taking such an active part in the conduct of executive duties that there will be no doubt as to his ability to act vigorously as President of the United States." There is no mystery about the President's health, and no foundation for the fear that his recovery is any less complete than his physicians have said it is, declares Mr. Mark Sullivan in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). He goes on to say that there is no mystery about the Lansing incident "unless that word be applied to those always disconcerting qualities of the President's temperament, which qualities are much exaggerated just now by certain aspects of his immediate surroundings and by his illness." To quote further:

> "It is undoubtedly a fact that certain aspects of Mr. Wilson's temperament which are fundamental in his personality have been accentuated by long strain and intense fatigue. These traits of temperament peculiar to Mr. Wilson's personality include irritability with opposition, or even with the lack of instant acquiescence with his views. They include the inability of a man with a limited reservoir of nervous strength to be agreeable and good-natured in argument."

While some will see in the correspondence between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing the querulousness of a sick man, to others it will be a sign of convalescence, remarks the Boston *Globe* (Ind.). The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), which is owned by Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader in the fight for ratification of the Peace Treaty, declares that "sympathy must be divided between the retired Secretary, who under trying circumstances held true to his devotion to the country's interests, and the President, who has at times seemed too determined to keep still a firm grip, tho with weakened hands, on the helm of state." The same paper regrets that the dismissal was not based frankly on "the valid and sufficient ground of incompatibility of view, instead of on a pretext which seems to suggest the patient rather than the President."

The correspondence which culminated in the President's acceptance of Secretary Lansing's resignation "to take effect at once" began with a note from the President, dated February 7, asking if it is true "that during my illness you have frequently called the heads of the executive departments of the Government into conference," and affirming that "under our constitutional law and practise, as developed hitherto, no one but the President has the right to summon the heads of the executive departments into conference, and no one but the President and the Congress has the right to ask their views or the views of any one of them on any public question." Mr. Lansing replied that, being denied communication with the President, he had frequently "requested the heads of the executive departments to meet for informal conference." His note continues:

> "I can assure you that it never for a moment entered my mind that I was acting unconstitutionally or contrary to your wishes, and there certainly was no intention on my part to assume powers and exercise the functions which under the Constitution are exclusively confided to the President.
>
> "During these troublous times, when many difficult and vexatious questions have arisen and when in the circumstances I have been deprived of your guidance and direction, it has been my constant endeavor to carry out your policies as I understood them and to act in all matters as I believed you would wish me to act.
>
> "If, however, you think that I have failed in my loyalty to you, and if you no longer have confidence in me and prefer to have another conduct our foreign affairs, I am, of course, ready, Mr. President, to relieve you of any embarrassment by placing my resignation in your hands."


J.N. Ding
APOLOGIES TO THE DRAWING BLACK

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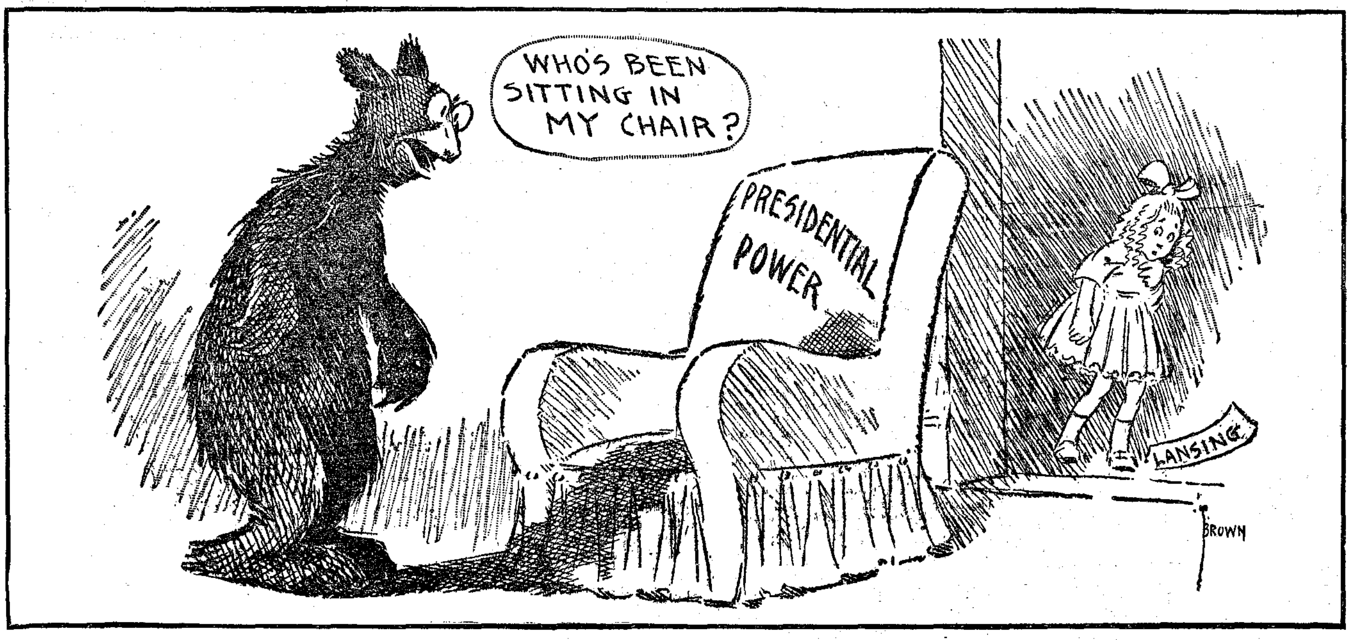
WILSON, THAT'S ALL.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

The President replied that Mr. Lansing's explanations did not justify his "assumption of Presidential authority," and



LITTLE GOLDILOCKS. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

that his resignation would "relieve me of embarrassment" and "afford me an opportunity to select some one whose mind would more willingly go along with mine." In the same note the President further states his position as follows:

> "You say you felt that, in view of the fact that you were denied communication with me, it was wise to confer informally together on interdepartmental matters and matters as to which action could not be postponed until my medical advisers permitted me to be seen and consulted, but I have to remind you, Mr. Secretary, that no action could be taken without me by the Cabinet, and, therefore, there could have been no disadvantage in awaiting action with regard to matters concerning which action could not have been taken without me.
>
> "This affair, Mr. Secretary, only deepens a feeling that was growing upon me. While we were still in Paris, I felt, and have felt increasingly ever since, that you accepted my guidance and direction on questions with regard to which I had to instruct you only with increasing reluctance, and since my return to Washington I have been struck by the number of matters in which you have apparently tried to forestall my judgment by formulating action and merely asking my approval when it was impossible for me to form an independent judgment because I had not had an opportunity to examine the circumstances with any degree of independence."

Mr. Lansing, denying that he "sought to usurp Presidential authority," and expressing the belief that he would have been derelict in his duty if he had failed to act as he did, handed in his resignation "with a sense of profound relief."

These notes, declares the Newark *News* (Ind.), "draw a thin veil over a story that has not been told." The following are some of the chief facts and incidents of this untold story, according to the Washington correspondents: Secretary Lansing was not in sympathy with the policies of the President relating to Mexico, the League of Nations, and other matters of international importance. His attitude is suspected of having influenced Viscount Grey, the British Ambassador, whose letter to the London *Times* strengthened the hands of the Senate reservationists. Moreover, it is rumored, he had initiated a discussion among Cabinet members as to the possible necessity for substituting Vice-President Marshall as the head of the Government, if the illness of Mr. Wilson continued to incapacitate him. But outstanding among all these rumors is the suggestion that President Wilson holds Mr. Lansing responsible for the tangle of the Peace Treaty. Many editors remind us that just as President Wilson was starting on his Western tour in behalf of the League of Nations—the tour which ended in his physical collapse—William C. Bullitt, an expert once attached to the American Peace Commission in Paris, testified before a Senate committee that Mr. Lansing considered many parts of the Peace Treaty "thoroughly bad, particularly those dealing with Shantung and the League of Nations." He further quoted the Secretary as saying, in a private conversation—

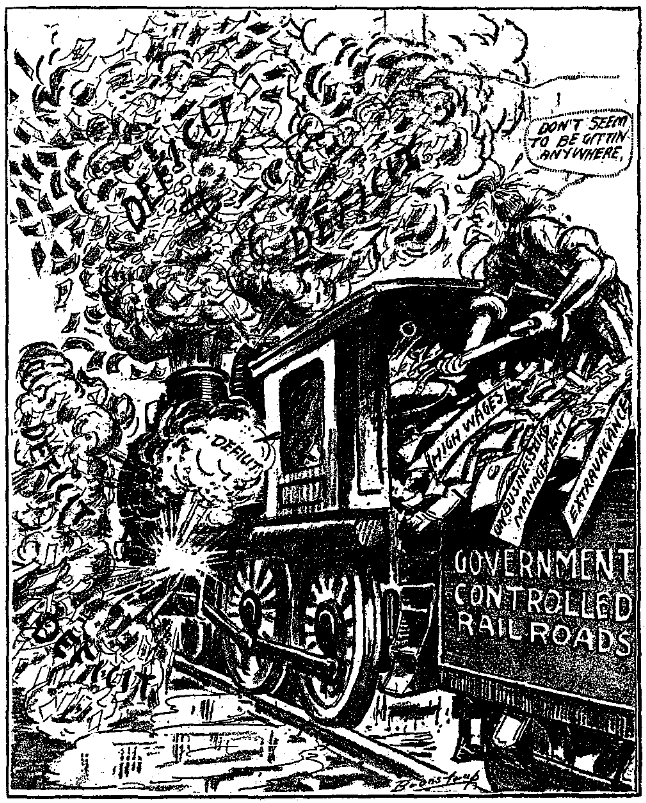
> "I believe if the Senate could only understand what this Treaty means, and if the American people would really understand, it unquestionably would be defeated, but I wonder if they will ever understand what it lets them in for."

Mr. Bullitt's allegations drew no reply from Secretary Lansing, altho they were a serious embarrassment to the President on his speaking tour. In the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), which is owned by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, we read that "those who have observed the differences in the view-points of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing have wondered that the break did not come sooner." This paper, which presumably speaks with the authority of a member of the President's official family, goes on to say:

> "In Paris, the President was an ardent champion of the League of Nations. In fact, it is known that there would be no League but for his determined stand at the Peace Conference. Mr. Lansing felt that business demanded as early a peace as possible and that efforts to prevent war were more or less chimerical anyway and could wait. It was the idealistic against the severely practical, a battle that is as old as civilization."

While many papers, including the independent St. Paul *News* and Springfield *Illinois State Register*, and the Democratic Baltimore *Sun*, Pittsburg *Post*, Dayton *News*, and Birmingham *Age-Herald*, affirm that the President was justified in his course with Mr. Lansing, the great preponderance of editorial sympathy seems to be with the ex-Secretary. The Democratic New York *World* remarks that "an outstanding fact of the utmost significance in relation to the retirement of Secretary Lansing is the practical unanimity of the American press in expressions of amazement and regret." Ex-President Taft says that the facts reveal no usurpation of Presidential power. The Lansing incident, thinks the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, is "one of the most regrettable connected with the President's administration." "It amazes the country and causes regret among Mr. Wilson's best friends," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). Less gentle is the criticism hurled at him by independent and Republican papers. "Mr. Lansing walked the plank because he dared to be more than office-boy to the President," exclaims the Erie *Times* (Rep.), and the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) interprets the President's "amazing position" to mean that "he personally is the Government, and that in his illness the Government can not perform its functions."

THE NEW RAILROAD LAW


DEFICIT
DEFICIT
DON'T SEEM TO BE GITTIN ANYWHERE,
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HIGH WAGES
UNBUSINESSLIKE MANAGEMENT
EXTRAVAGANCE
GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED RAILROADS
Bronstrup

PLENTY OF STEAM.

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

THERE ARE DANGER-SIGNALS AHEAD as the railroads of the country move forward under private operation once more. To the difficult problems of disentanglement, both physical and financial, is added a threatening labor situation, for keen observers, as one Washington correspondent points out, look for a gigantic struggle between the railroads and labor, believing that "the demands of the railroad employees, postponed at the urgency of the President, will come up in some form within a few weeks after the railroads are again under private control." And even the new set of rules drawn up in Congress for the safe guidance of the roads through the transition period to an era of good feeling and assured profits have been attacked as inadequate and unsafe. Report has it that the compromise Railroad Bill evolved from the Cummins and Esch bills is to be attacked in the courts by the wealthier railroads as confiscatory, and therefore unconstitutional. And from the labor side the railroad unions roundly denounce the measure as "an invitation to waste and extravagance," which will end in receivership and bankruptcy. *Labor*, the Washington organ of the Plumb Plan League, declares that "a more colossal fraud was never perpetrated on a free people." "Railroad Bill Is a Makeshift That Is Foredoomed to Fail," shouts a New York *American* head-line, and we are assured by the same daily that "about the only consolation possible to derive from such a mess is that it will be certain to go from bad to worse until the public, unwilling longer to endure, will demand the consistent solution of government ownership." The more conservative St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* finds the compromise measure "a disappointment," and the Grand Rapids *Press* dismisses it as a "makeshift" which proves that Congress "has shown neither intelligent interest nor energy" in dealing with the problem. Yet an apparently larger number of papers incline to think that tho the Esch-Cummins Bill falls short of the ideal, as compromises generally do—"neither as good nor as bad as it might be," is Senator Cummins's own characterization—it does assure us adequate transportation and protects the roads against bankruptcy and other perils. The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that the public generally as well as investors will approve the new rules for the railroads. The compromise, says the Providence *News*, "not only assures solvency to the biggest industry in the United States, but opens the way by which efficient railway management may borrow money from investors to be used for actual improvements." The Baltimore *Sun* believes that on the whole "the bill is so framed as to inspire every operating official in the country to take off his coat and do his utmost to get all the business he can for his road and to transport it as economically as possible."

To put it briefly, the Railroad Act as finally agreed on by conferees from House and Senate, provides for competitive private operation of the roads, under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a guaranteed net income in each rate-making group equivalent to 5½ per cent. on the value of the roads in the group; the creation of a Railroad Labor Board to settle labor disputes; permissive consolidation of railroad lines, and certain financial arrangements enabling the railroads to tide over the transition period. The roads are to be returned to private control March 1. Existing rates, wages, and government rental guaranty are to continue until September 1. After September 1 the Interstate Commerce Commission is to fix rates which for two years must allow 5½ per cent. profits. The roads have ten years in which to refund their indebtedness to the Government, a revolving fund of $300,000,000 is created for the transition period, and an additional $200,000,000 is appropriated to wind up the affairs of the Railroad Administration.

The most loudly discust feature of the Cummins Bill was the antistrike provision, which was eliminated in conference. It was this clause, in the opinion of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, which more than any other won public sentiment to the Cummins Bill, but it had to go, regretfully observes the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, since "Congress had its marching orders from the brotherhoods of engineers, conductors, brakemen, and firemen." But the New York *World* thinks the abandonment of such "an extreme position must be regarded as wise and timely." The Brooklyn *Eagle* agrees that "it is a victory for common sense," for altho "it is highly desirable to prevent strikes on railroads," they "can not be prevented by legislation denying to employees in this particular industry a right accorded to employees in other industries, a right which the courts everywhere have sustained." In the revised bill jurisdiction over labor disputes threatening to tie up interstate commerce is given to a board of nine members representing equally employers, employees, and the public, to be appointed by the President. A majority award is sufficient, but the majority must contain at least one member of the public group. There is no provision for penalties to enforce the board's rulings. It seems to the Boston *Globe* that this compulsory arbitration plan, which compels labor to arbitrate without compelling it to accept an award, except through pressure of public opinion, is an important step forward. But the New York *Evening World* thinks that "however successful such a scheme may prove, it has no place in the Railroad Bill," for there is no reason for singling out railroad-workers for such treatment, and the Railroad Board may cause confusion in case the Second Industrial Conference works out a scheme of labor tribunals. Railroad workers dislike the labor plan because it provides for arbitration instead of adjustment. President Jewell, of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, has asserted that this feature would provoke a railway strike within six months. Labor opposition, we read in the New York *World*, is based on these grounds:

"1. That wages are a matter for the railroads and their employees to settle between themselves;

"2. That it is a technical matter that must be decided by persons having a technical knowledge of railroad conditions;

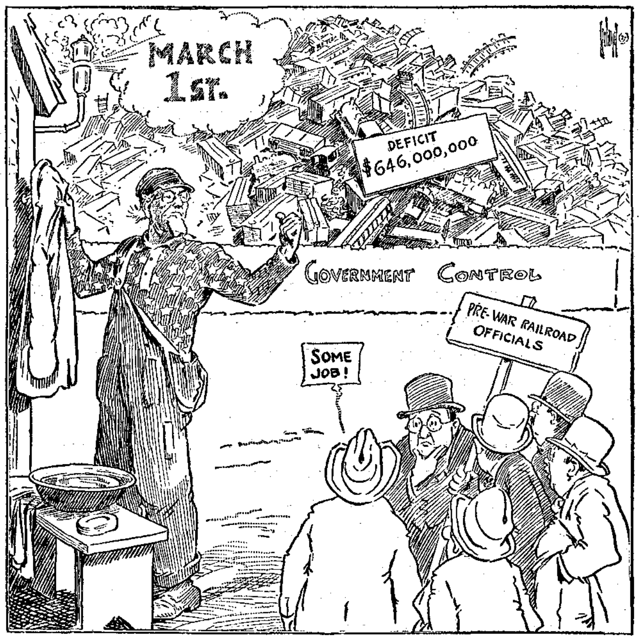
"3. That the public will be prejudiced against the unions and opposed to anything that may tend to raise rates;

"4. That public representation on the board represents a form of compulsory arbitration, this on the theory that public opinion would line up with its representatives and against the men and force submission to their will."

The one feature of the Esch-Cummins Bill "which is pioneer not only in the railway field but elsewhere," according to a New York *Evening Post* correspondent, is the rate-making plan devised by Senator Cummins. It was realized that the most difficult financial problem connected with the return of the roads was to devise a scheme whereby weak roads would not starve and strong roads would not wax unduly prosperous. As the Springfield *Republican* notes, "if the weak roads were given rates that would support them, the same rates would yield to the strong roads an income so large as to seem to the public excessive." So it is planned for the two years beginning next September that in each rate-making group or territory to be designated by the Interstate Commerce Commission the Commission is to make uniform traffic charges high enough to yield 5½ per cent. on the total valuation of the group. Roads making 6 per cent. may use the extra half of one per cent. for additions, betterments, and improvements. Earnings in excess of 6 per cent. are to be divided equally between each carrier's reserve fund and the general Federal railroad contingent fund, which is to be used to lend aid to roads in need of it. At the end of two years the Commission may revise the apportionment and may even change the 5½ per cent. basis. The New York *World* calls this plan a victory "for better and improving service among the weaker roads," and also "a victory for established standards in rate-making." But some of the stronger roads, fearing material depreciation of their stock once the Government begins to take half of the profits over 6 per cent., contemplate, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Sun*, fighting this provision of the bill in the United States courts on the ground that it is "confiscatory." This provision was also opposed by Representative Sims (Dem., Tenn.), ranking member of the House Conference Committee, who said:

"By providing that the railroads shall receive not less than 5½ per cent. upon the value of their property, in addition to all expenses of operation and maintenance and other fixt charges, the proposed law will enable them to pay any amount in wages demanded; continue the payment of excessive salaries to their officials, and pay any price asked for necessary supplies, because the Interstate Commerce Commission must provide for rates that will produce a net return of 5½ per cent. upon the property value of the roads in addition to the amounts paid for labor, officials' salaries, supplies, taxes, and other expenses.

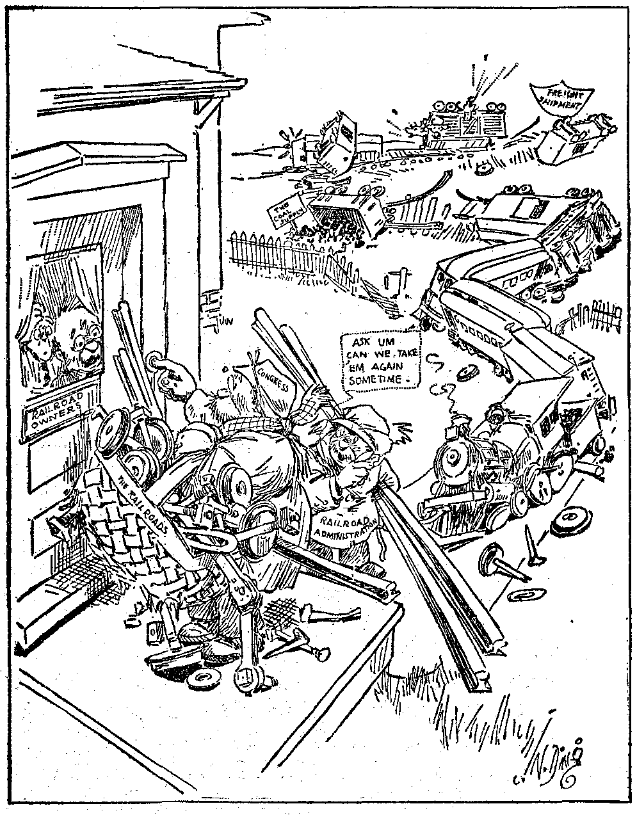
"In other words, the railroads will have no compelling reason to economize, as they will get the 5½ per cent. net return regardless of how large their expenses may be."



"ALL RIGHT, BOYS! GO OVER AND PICK OUT YOUR RAILROADS!"

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

The original Cummins Bill provided for a transportation board to take care of the administrative features of government control, but the conferees decided to leave everything to the Interstate Commerce Commission, enlarging it and greatly increasing its powers. Speaking for the West, the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* condemns the change; "it enthrones the Interstate Commerce Commission, makes it the supreme autocrat of the transportation world." The Denver paper fears the East will be in control, and that railroad reorganization helpful to the West will not come to pass. There is some advantage in giving all power to the Interstate Commerce Commission "for the body that makes the rates should also be responsible for operating and financial results," but, says the New York *Tribune*, "experience with the Commission does not warrant lively optimism. It will be necessary to revolutionize the spirit of the Commission and to scrap a large percentage of its precedents." President S. Davies Warfield, of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, holds that any division of authority would have been a mistake, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission, "under definite legislative power and responsibility, is better qualified to exercise this function."



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RETURNING THE BORROWED RAILROADS.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Another victory for the House conferees was a substitution of a clause allowing railroad companies to merge as they see fit, in place of a compulsory merger provision. The Philadelphia *Record* says that enforced consolidation would have been "of dubious propriety in view of the fact that the railroads are private property and belong to their shareholders," and adds:

"The railroad companies have been perfectly aware of the increased economy and efficiency of centralized management. All the great corporations have grown up by the combinations of fragments of the system united in order to secure economy and efficiency. But under the impression that competition was essential for the protection of the public, this merging of railroads has been very largely prevented by law."

WAR-VETERANS ASK $1,900,000,000

"ADJUSTED COMPENSATION" for ex-service men and women is the latest slogan of the American Legion. This is widely interpreted as a "bonus," but the national commander of the organization of returned soldiers, Franklin d'Olier, declares that "the American soldier is not seeking a bonus; he wants fair play. When the position of the ex-service man and woman with respect to adjusted compensation is understood by the American people, they will want to play fair with them through their representatives in Congress."

At any rate, the demand by the Legion's executive committee for one fifty-dollar bond for each person for every month of service has disturbed the leaders in Congress, whose penchant for economy during a Presidential year is pointed out by many newspapers. When the Legion held their convention they "left with confidence" to Congress the matters of universal military training and a bonus—it was called a bonus then—for the ex-soldier. When universal military training received several setbacks in the Capitol; when the delay in acting upon the soldiers' land bills and in other matters were observed by the executive committee of the Legion, they felt that the subject of a bonus might be side-tracked in like manner, and decided to put the matter up to Congress in definite form, viz., by State delegations. Action will be forced in this way, they assert, before the national political conventions meet. It is estimated that the amount which they ask for, if granted, would increase the bonded indebtedness of the country by $1,900,000,000.

Three alternative sorts of assistance for the ex-service person are proposed by the Legion. They are: Land settlement projects covering all States; financial aid to encourage the purchase of rural or city homes; and vocational education for all, whether disabled or not. The ex-service person is supposed to indicate which form of aid he or she will choose to the exclusion of the others. The first means that Secretary Lane's scheme shall be applied to every State, and the others are self-explanatory. The Legion expects definite action by Congress within sixty days, says the commander.

Commander d'Olier evidently realized that the main argument which would face him in Washington would be that of economy. In a statement which he issued, therefore, he anticipated this prospect by saying: "Regardless of the merits of retrenchment at this time, we do not believe that economy should be secured at the expense of the ex-service man." Continued the national commander:

> "The American soldier is not seeking pay for his patriotism. Nothing can recompense him for the sacrifices he made. The American Legion believes, however, that it is possible to relieve him of the financial disadvantages which his war-service entailed.
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> "Savings-bank deposits in the last few years have increased on the average $400 per capita. The Government saw fit to grant to government clerks a bonus for war-service rendered in the safety of the national capital. Workmen safely ensconced in shipyards and munition-plants were rewarded for their war-service by exceptionally high wages.
>
> "The American soldier does not want a bonus. He does not want a reward for the performance of his duty as a citizen, the very performance of which will always be for him a source of the greatest personal satisfaction."

The commander was right in his premise that economy would be the chief argument, according to early editorials on the subject reaching this office. Dire results from such an issue of bonds is predicted. One editor is sure such an issue "would produce a national crisis"; another claims that it would "menace the holders of Liberty bonds," and a third sees in the proposal "the saddling of the country with a huge and unnecessary debt." The New York *World* makes this further comment:

> "Authorized at demobilization, it would have been of assistance to many. Coming long after the close of service, with its recipients settled in civil life, it will be nothing but a demoralizing grab, the forerunner, no doubt, of others."

The Baltimore *News* believes that the precedent thus established would "be an invitation to each succeeding Congress to do likewise, and would probably result in the very pension system which it is desired to avoid." Besides thinking that the grant would increase the cost of living, the St. Louis *Star* is sure that:

> "The man who has a good position doesn't need a bonus. The man who has not a good position needs that more than he needs a cash present. The Government can assure a home and land to every veteran who desires them. It can systematize the work of making man and job meet each other. If the attitude of the American Legion was correctly express at its St. Louis convention, such a course would be more popular with the members of the Legion than the bonus system."

$50 WEEKLY PRIZES TO TEACHERS

THE LITERARY DIGEST believes that it reflects a vast body of public opinion when it declares that the public-school teachers of America should have increased pay to meet present living conditions.

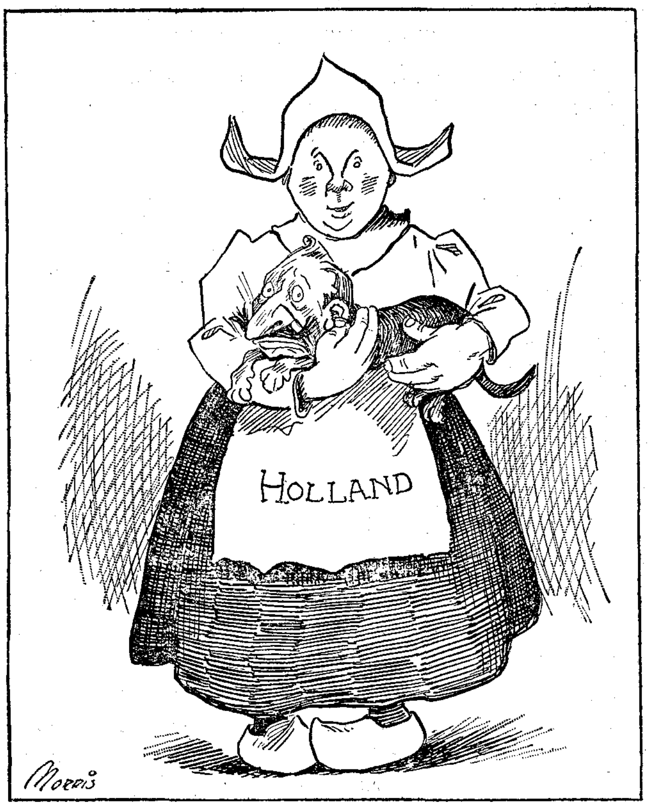
THE DIGEST has consistently advocated this step through its columns, on the motion-picture screen, and elsewhere wherever possible. It also realizes that the people who pay the bills must be educated to the vital necessity of granting such increase to the end that teachers may remain in the profession and new members added to the ranks and thus carry on, without a breakdown, the tremendously vital work of rearing our children so that they will be an honor to us and living models of the highest ideals of American citizenship.

In harmony with this policy, Timely Films, Incorporated, producers of THE LITERARY DIGEST TOPICS OF THE DAY on the screen, will offer weekly cash prizes of $50 each beginning March 8 and ending April 3, for the best fifty-word reason why teachers should have more pay. The contest is open only to *bona-fide* teachers, and all competitors should send with their topic their name and address together with the name of the school and the position they hold. Teachers may send one or more contributions. In awarding prizes the competing paragraphs will be judged from the view-point of conviction, brevity, force, and human interest. Each week a winning topic, with the author's name, will be shown on motion-picture screens with THE LITERARY DIGEST TOPICS OF THE DAY film. This film is now being exhibited in upward of three thousand high-class theaters, and the arguments for more pay presented by the teachers in this way will reach an audience of fifteen millions each week. The winning topics with the authors' names will be published in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Here are six topics already in hand on this subject:

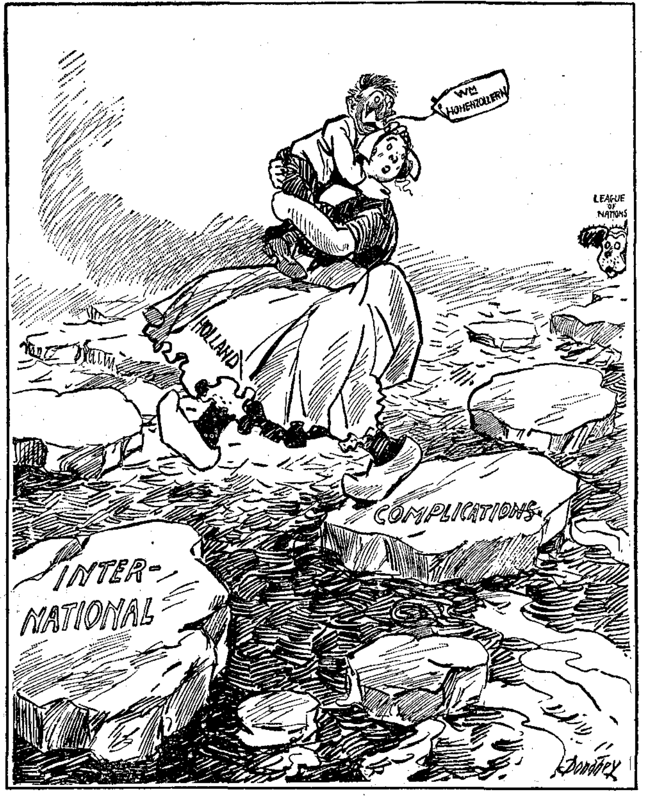
> The schools are the nurseries of Patriotism and Democracy. To the teachers we look to nurture and foster these principles. Nothing is more vital than that the RIGHT teachers get the RIGHT PAY!
>
> When Tommy or Mary asks you a question you can't answer, you tell them "Ask teacher." Now teacher has a question to ask you, "How can I live on my salary?"
>
> To the teachers are entrusted the foundations of national endurance. So vital a function calls for the most generous recognition. Make their pay-checks fit their needs.
>
> Chorus girls get thirty to fifty dollars per week. All they need are limbs and lungs. School-teachers get fifteen to twenty dollars—or less. All they need are brains, specialized knowledge, patience, and years of preparation. Give the teachers more pay.
>
> You pay your chauffeur thirty dollars a week and sometimes board for keeping your car bright and in good mechanical condition. How much do you pay your teacher for keeping your children's minds bright and in good mental condition?
>
> Fair play is the foundation of American principles. Teachers can not teach Fair Play without Fair Pay.

School-teachers, send your Topics—not more than fifty words in each—to the Topics Editor, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, New York.



LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG—

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.



"ELIZA."

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

DUTCH COURAGE.

GERMANY TO TRY HER OWN WAR-CRIMINALS

THE STRANGE SIGHT of a German paper questioning the ability of German judges is afforded by the comment of the Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* on the coming trial of the 896 German war-criminals at Leipzig. It frankly admits that "evil things have happened" in the way of massacres, burnings, deportations, etc., and remarks significantly that "one may entertain considerable distrust of judges who their life long have been faithful and jealous supporters of the old Prussian military domination." Seldom if ever before in history, probably, have the victors in a great war left the punishment of defeated leaders to the hands of their own people, but the news columns tell us that in this case Germany protested its inability to deliver the culprits, and the Allies merely hold their original demand for them in abeyance, awaiting the result of the trial. In the case of the Kaiser, Holland declines to deliver him to Allied justice, but agrees to intern him, and the Allies consent to this termination of an embarrassing predicament.

Comment in the German press upon what is universally regarded by Germans as an absolute victory lacks the old war-time rancor. That this augurs well for future relations between Germany and the Allies, and that other provisions of the Treaty will be carried out in better faith by Germany because of the decision not to press the demand for war-criminals is indicated in Berlin dispatches. "The German people now can feel that the Allies are not seeking revenge," said a high German government official, "and the people will spare no effort to show that German courts will punish wrong-doers as effectively as could any International court."

The Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, which has reactionary leanings, is sure the Allied note is a "victory of common sense over blind hate," and the *Tageblatt* comments as follows:

> "The democratic spirit in England and Italy brought about this change in the Entente's policy. No half-way sane person can believe that the world-democracy would have done anything like this for a reactionary antidemocratic régime."

In our own country, the New York *Tribune*, which applauded the first Allied demand for the criminals, and said that "to do less is to condone the most villainous of crimes," is now less exacting in its attitude. Says *The Tribune:*

> "One great good of the trial of the war-criminals would be in the mere trial and its record. Where the courts meet and whether or not the judges don black caps is of secondary importance."

The true interests of all concerned are being served in the present crisis, thinks the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and it goes on:

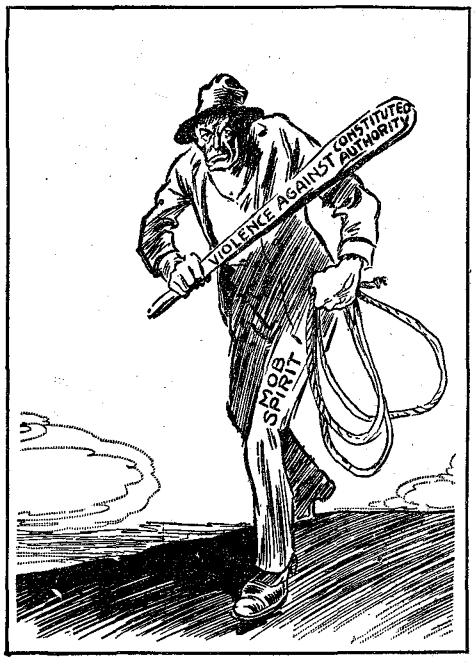
> "If the trials should result in a miscarriage of justice the Allies reserve to themselves the right to try the accused, and point out that the punitive articles in the Treaty do not lapse even altho the demand for extradition is not prest. But if it is not prest now it in all probability will never be prest, so that the most dangerous crisis since the peace negotiations began is likely soon to be disposed of. Since Germany can not be destroyed, to arouse its implacable hatred would be unwise."

Among the papers which agree that this is not a time for vindictiveness is the New York *World*, which says:

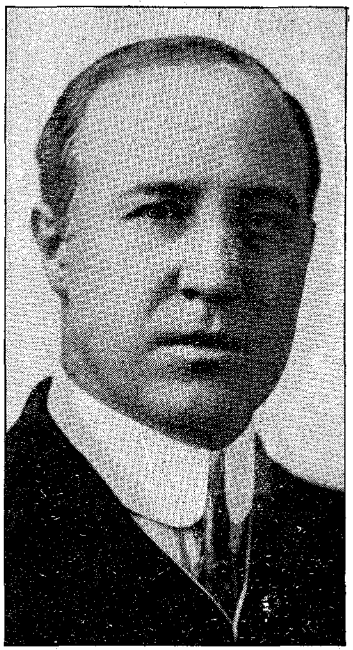
> "At this distance it would appear that the supreme duty of statesmanship is to put its house in order, but not much in that direction has been accomplished as yet. While Germany in humiliating defeat has done something, the victorious nations are placing themselves in jeopardy by their petty vindictiveness, and even in that they are irresolute. This is no time for trifling retaliations upon individuals who fell with their system. To prevent the restoration of that system should be the victors' first thought and purpose."

Says the New York *Globe*, in conclusion:

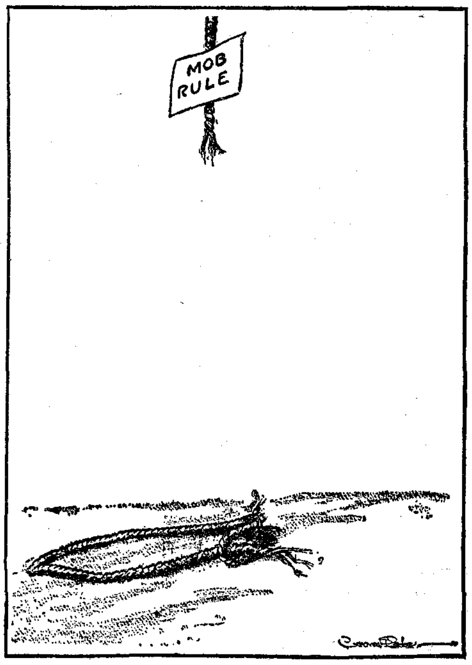
> "It is not revenge that is needed, but a verdict. This is as true of the war-criminals of lower rank as of the former Emperor. A docket of their crimes, an ineradicable brand on their names, might save us from a recurrence of such ruin as we have known in the last five years."



BOLSHEVISM'S RIGHT-HAND MAN.
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.



GOVERNOR EDWIN P. MORROW,
Who has shown the way to stop lynching.



A VICTORY FOR THE LAW.
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

KENTUCKY'S GOVERNOR, AND KENTUCKY CARTOONS INDORSING HIS METHODS WITH THE MOB.

THE KENTUCKY CURE FOR LYNCHING

"WHERE WILL HADES BREAK LOOSE NEXT?" asked the Washington *Star* last September after the Omaha riot in which a negro was lynched, the city's mayor maltreated, and the court-house burned. The stage was all set for a similar outbreak at the Lexington, Ky., court-house on February 9, but the mob failed in its attack as conspicuously as it had succeeded at Omaha. "They have shown us at Lexington how to handle a mob that storms a court-house," admits the Omaha *World-Herald*. As a result of the orders given by Governor Morrow to check the mob, and the manner in which they were carried out by Adjutant-General DeWeese, of the State militia, six dead and two score wounded are the net result of the crowd's attempt to lynch a negro who was at that time in the court-house being sentenced to death for the murder of a twelve-year-old white schoolgirl. For the first time in its peace-time history, the "Queen City" of the Blue Grass was placed under martial law after Federal troops had been called to the scene to prevent further outbreaks. Their mastery of the situation is shown by the fact that, two days after the riot, the negro prisoner was marched through the streets to the station.

Within five days of the commission of the crime by the negro he was traced by bloodhounds and captured; the grand jury returned an indictment; the Circuit Judge fixt the day for trial and appointed two of Kentucky's ablest lawyers to defend the culprit; a jury found him guilty; he was sentenced to die on March 11, and after the trial confessed his crime. While the trial was in progress a mob of several hundred farmers and Lexington citizens gathered about the court-house, muttering threats of vengeance. The Adjutant-General advised them to disperse, and over his signature declared that if necessary, to protect the prisoner, the militia would open fire. But they came on. "The mob that sought the prisoner's life could do no more than the law at that moment was doing," declares the Buffalo *Enquirer*. "While the action by the State militia was deplorable, bloodshed was necessary to preserve the sanctity of the law; it is to be borne in mind that the victims themselves forced the shedding of their blood by their determined advance on the court-house," adds this paper, and this sentiment coincides with that of the Baltimore *Sun*, the Kansas City *Journal*, the Pittsburg *Sun*, the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, the Ithaca *Journal-News*, the St. Louis *Star*, the Baltimore *News*, the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, the Knoxville *Sentinel*, the Lancaster (Pa.) *Examiner*, and the Washington *Star*.

Lexington considers that she is in disgrace, say the papers of that city, but other communities see in the determined action of the Governor a new era in which the law is to be upheld at all costs, whether it is invoked in the interest of the white or black race. Certainly there has never been a more striking illustration of the wisdom of using force at the right moment than was given at Lexington. Says *The Herald* of that city:

> "Two great facts stand out from the day of horror. The creature who did to death an innocent child was sentenced to death in accord with the law within five days of his unspeakable crime. That fact is notice to every creature in Kentucky that punishment sure and swift, death certain and terrible, awaits him who lays violent hands on woman or child.
>
> "The second great fact is that the law is sacred, that he who attempts to violate the law goes to meet death. The life of no individual is so sacred as the maintenance of the majesty of the law, so that all may have the protection of the impartial, rigid, and prompt administration of justice."

After Federal troops had been called to the scene, the militia company which had executed the Governor's orders to keep back the mob were called into the reception-room of the State executive, who addrest them. Said Governor Morrow:

> "I want to congratulate this company upon your courage, fidelity, and devotion to duty that you manifested yesterday.
>
> "You did not defend on yesterday the murderer. What you defended was the supreme law of this State and the good name of Kentucky. You have done your duty, and as your commander-in-chief I thank you for it."

"There has been too much laxity in dealing with crucial situations of this kind," emphatically declares the Richmond *Virginian*, and the Buffalo *Express* agrees that the mob interfered with justice because the idea has been allowed to develop through many years that, "in crimes of this class, when committed by negroes, the right of punishment belongs to the populace rather than to the State." The Pittsburg *Sun* asserts that heretofore "mobs, both Southern and Northern, have been dealt with in too gentle a fashion," and is sure that "if the South had a few more Lexingtons to meet mobs with bullets instead of applause," mobs would soon cease to be fashionable. "Until now," notes the Rochester *Post-Express*, "public opinion in some Southern States has tacitly if not openly justified lynching for certain offenses, the object being that the terror thus inspired would lessen such crimes." "But," this paper adds, "a new order has begun for the South."

"Kentucky has set an example for the country," believes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Duluth *News-Tribune* reminds us that "the bloody affair at Lexington is the first such sequel to a lynching expedition in generations." "The incident proved the utter senselessness of mobs, and the comparative ease with which they may be frustrated by officials who have backbone," points out the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* sees no difference between the attack on the courthouse and one which might have been launched at any seat of government, and asserts that the "Lexington mob was just as lawless as if the attack had been made upon the Governor's mansion and life." "The law can not be ruthlessly elbowed aside by the mob, or chaos like that which reigns in Russia will quickly develop," points out the Raleigh *News and Observer*. The Philadelphia *Press* concludes that Governor Morrow's way "is the only way," and the Ithaca *Journal-News* agrees that "the mob received the only sort of reception that could stop it —force." As if in agreement, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells us why force was necessary:

> "For several years the world has been run by force. Violence has been the habit of human thought. It is reacting upon us to such an extent that we are inclined to think of the strong arm first, when things do not go to please us, and the rights of others afterward or not at all. This will in time subside, but that recession will be hastened and the respect for human rights and the orderly processes of the law will be deeper if every citizen who takes his citizenship seriously will yield willing and loyal obedience to all the laws of the land, regardless of his approval of them or how they affect his personal or business interests."

"A mob can not be dispersed by moral suasion," declares the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*. "The only effective argument is that which the mob attempts to use itself—force," it adds, and goes on to point out the mental attitude—if there is any such thing—of the ordinary mob:

> "As a rule the majority are unfamiliar even with the circumstances of the crime or the probability that the one whose life they seek is the actual perpetrator. Psychologists tell us that a passion has been aroused which must be satisfied or run its course, and that the mob bent on lynching is not animated by the alleged primary motive which is its excuse."

"The strength of civilization lies in adhering to its precepts, even under severest provocation; are we to command respect for the law only a part of the time and surrender to the mob at other times?" cries the St. Louis *Star*. "Upon that basis organized society can not endure."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE New York *Herald* gets its place in the *Sun*.—*Manchester Union.*

COLONEL BRYAN'S bee conducts itself surprizingly like a hornet.—*Columbia Record.*

THIS would be a pretty good time for Havana to take a census.—*Portland Oregonian.*

HOOVER says he is not a candidate. But has he retrieved his hat?—*Baltimore American.*

THE income-tax collector seems to be our most successful fortune-teller.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

EUROPE will recover much quicker if it will stop sending the bills to Uncle Sam.—*Baltimore American.*

SOME price-fixers get their idea of "fair" from the Weather Bureau.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

HOOVER seems to be causing the politicians a lot more worry than the politicians are causing Hoover.—*Portland Oregonian.*

ANOTHER thing about Hoover's name is that it offers itself readily to the construction of a good party yell.—*Columbia Record.*

THE fact that the Dutch decline to give up the ex-Kaiser disposes of the report that he wasn't paying his board.—*Dallas News.*

CONGRESSIONAL motto seems to be, "Never put off until to-morrow what you can postpone until after election."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

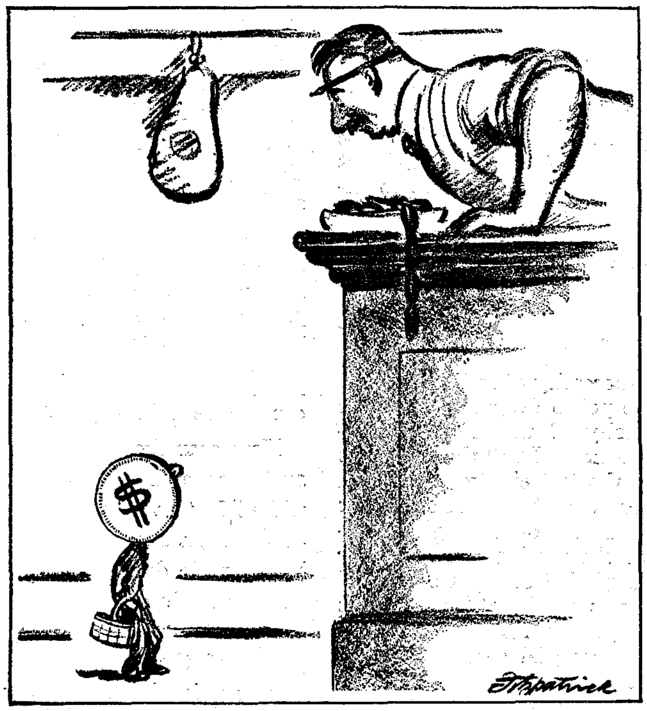
WHILE Congress is considering the coining of a 2 or 2½-cent piece, it should legislate something into costing that amount.—*Indianapolis Star.*

REALLY, the most delicate detail involved in the railway problem is to prepare the dear old public for that increase in rates.—*Columbia Record.*

A NEW YORK doctor says a city child has five times as many chances to reach maturity as a country child. He probably needs them.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

IT is announced that Chicago's new daily paper will publish no news of crime or scandal. Now we'll have a chance to know what else goes on in Chicago.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

LADY ASTOR says: "I have just enough devil in me that if any one prohibits anything it becomes the one thing I want." It is to be hoped, then, that she is ignorant of the Ten Commandments.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*



"NOT WITHOUT HONOR SAVE IN HIS OWN COUNTRY."
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

THE nations are unable to translate their pacts into pax.—*Columbia Record.*

A BOLSHEVIK is a brain-storm entirely surrounded by whiskers.—*Moberly Monitor-Index.*

GERMANY observes with dismay that every quotation hits the mark.—*Anaconda Standard.*

AMERICA desires law and order—but not too much law or too many orders.—*Cleveland Press.*

MALNUTRITION is as mischievous for the teacher as for the taught.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE politician has now to face a double uncertainty—"the silent vote" and the women's.—*Boston Herald.*

PRESIDENT WILSON still believes that thirteen is his lucky number. It is certain that fourteen isn't.—*Worcester Telegram.*

A TOURIST regrets that the windmills of Holland are disappearing. Let him cheer up and visit our Senate.—*Columbia Record.*

A CERTAIN gentleman thinks the whole universe is out of step on the League proposition.—*Washington Post.*

COUNT HOHENZOLLERN, who is said to be in great fear of assassins, must apprehend a German invasion of Holland.—*Columbia Record.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER seems to have scared prices so badly that they are simply afraid to come down.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE very day the prediction was made that "the paper collar is coming back," they went and raised the price of paper.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

EX-KING CONSTANTINE wants to sell the Greek crown. He might dispose of it to the property-man of some comic-opera company.—*Columbia Record.*

IN Germany's new list of envoys there are said to be but two trained diplomats; but no training is better than a bad training.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE Bolsheviki are forcing every one in Russia to work twelve hours a day, seven days a week. Maybe Bolshevism is what this country needs, after all.—*Kansas City Post.*

LAWYERS led the list of persons who committed suicide in 1919, according to statistics prepared by the Save-a-Life League. Other professions preserved their equanimity by not pretending to understand the law.—*Peoria Transcript.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

TURKEY UNDER ALLIED BAYONETS

THE SULTAN'S COURT remains in Constantinople, but "under the chaperonage of Allied bayonets," by agreement of the Supreme Allied Council, and Paris dispatches further inform us that Turkey must give guaranties, especially with regard to the Dardanelles, and shall not have an army. London correspondents report that the Allies will maintain vigorous military and naval control over the Straits, and the French press say that it was Premier Millerand who persuaded the Council to leave the Sultan in Constantinople. The Turkish press were confident about the prospect of retaining their capital, and in some quarters were also sanguine about the "integrity of their empire," but this is a matter, say impartial observers, in which their expectations can not be realized. Turkey's claims were presented to the Allied Powers on January 6, 1920, a date described by Raouf Ahmed in the Constantinople *Wakit* as "one of the most important turning-points of Ottoman history," and he proceeds:

A FAMOUS MOSLEM POLITICAL LEADER.

Halide Edib Hanoum, one of Turkey's new women, addressing unveiled a meeting of protest against the Greek occupation of Smyrna.

"By God's will the chapters of alternate hope and despair in our history are closed. We start anew from this date of January 6, when the Cabinet of Ali Riza Pasha presented to the representatives of England, France, Italy, and America in Stamboul an important memorandum containing conditions of peace for which we may all be forever grateful. This memorandum is to be laid before the Paris Conference and comes from that Cabinet which in the most critical days of our country, both as to external and internal affairs, has been able to maintain a condition of comparative tranquillity. It can not be thought possible that any intelligent Mussulman or Ottoman will fail to pray and work for the success of this memorandum. Also we have no doubt that every one will read it carefully. Meanwhile, we propose to offer some explanation of the contents of this most important document.

"The Government recognizes the necessity of radical reforms in the judiciary, the finance and the police departments of the administration, as well as the necessity of the reforms in defining and securing the rights of minorities. In all these matters futile promises have been made for the last eighty years. On condition that it be assured of permanent possession of its present status of dominion the Government offers to give satisfactory pledges for the execution of the needed reforms. For example, it proposes in detail a commission of experts selected from the judges of the Great Powers to direct the reforms acknowledged as urgent in the judiciary. Conscious of the absolute need of foreign assistance, both financial and administrative, the Government invites that aid. The memorandum expresses with much emphasis the desire, almost the demand, that the needed help be given by one Power in view of the failure of concerted action in the past by foreign Powers, notably in Macedonia and also elsewhere, to direct the accomplishment of reforms."

This proposal is sympathetically discust by the editor of the *Wakit* and other editors, tho no specific state is mentioned as the one from which aid should be asked. But the Constantinople Press are not all of the same mind about the memorandum. Thus, the *Alemdar* vouchsafes full support to it and only regrets that it was not drawn up and presented earlier; but the *Peyan-Sabah* thinks the memorandum is weak because it does not fully diagnose the Government's sickness, and so "it is not able to prescribe the necessary remedy." Says the *Ikdam:*

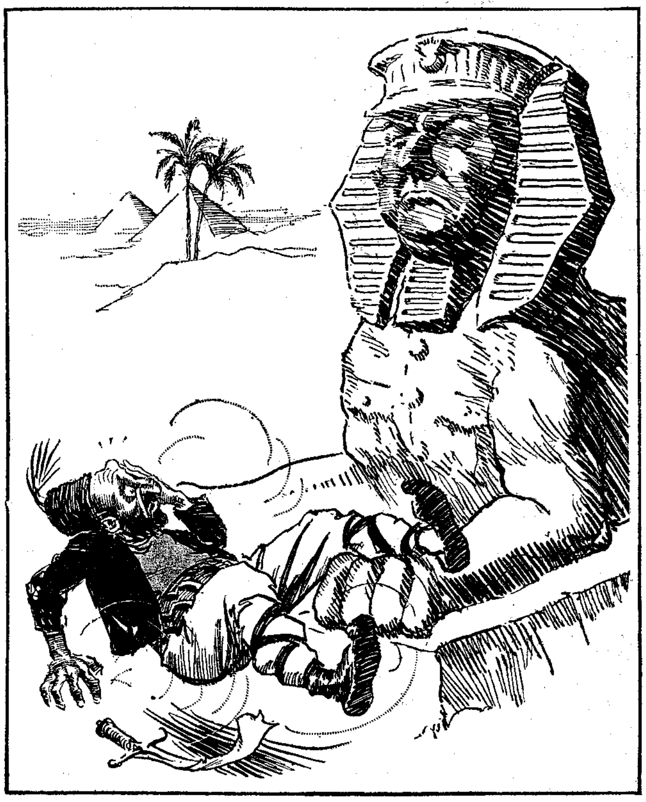
"We do not criticize this effort. It is a courageous effort and undertaking. But the Turkish question to-day, as Europe sees it, is not a question of judicial reform. It is a question of economics."

Additional opinions chime with one or the other of the foregoing, but the general thought is occupied with the question: To which nation is Turkey to apply for aid? Will the Cabinet of Ali Riza Pasha decide this matter, and can it decide it rightly? Is it not a matter for Parliament to decide? We quote also from a speech of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, who is described by competent authorities as "certainly a man to be reckoned with in Turkey's future." His speech was delivered at a mass-meeting at Angora, and reads in part:

"The twelfth of the Fourteen Principles of President Wilson concerns Turkey—our Government, our people. Having pronounced on the necessity of the Turkish nation possessing complete governmental rule, he demands for the non-Mussulman population of the country security of life and property and opportunity of advancement. Mr. Wilson also demands the neutralization of the Straits. The Entente Powers have accepted the Wilson principles."

How near the truth Mustafa Kemal Pasha comes in the last sentence may be left to the judgment of Allied observers. Meanwhile Mustafa Kemal goes on to complain of the rank injustice of the Allies in permitting the occupation of Smyrna by Greece. With ample detail of statement and in a manner calculated to stir the feelings of his audience to the depths, Mustafa Kemal answers the charge of incompetence and cruelty made by the people of the West against the Turks. While very effective as an oration before Moslems, Western readers generally might question Mustafa Kemal's attempt to show "how well the Turks have always treated the Christians." This chief leader of the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor is a severe critic of German strategy in the world-war. His revelations to the Turkish Government of German military defects only forced his resignation from his post. Mustafa Kemal, we are reminded by a Constantinople Associated Press correspondent, served in the Balkan War of 1912–13, and when Turkey entered the world-war on the side of the Central Empires, he went to the Gallipoli Peninsula as a colonel. Later, he was promoted to command of operations there, but, when German officers began to arrive, was transferred to Erzerum, where he was in command of Turkish forces holding that stronghold. After a short period he was again shifted, this time to the British front in Syria and Mesopotamia. This Constantinople correspondent reports an interview with Mustafa Kemal Pasha in which he criticizes Germany's military scheme as follows:

> "Knowing the country and the capabilities of the Turkish troops, I saw the futility of the plans of Field-Marshal Liman von Sanders and General Falkenhayn, who were sent to Turkey by Germany. I even went to Berlin to have them recalled, but did not succeed. In 1917 I was on the French battle-front and knew then the war would be lost and exprest my views to Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff. The latter was quick to see my reasoning and gave me a sympathetic hearing, but nothing came of my efforts. It was suspected by these German leaders that I was trying to get Turkey out of the war, which was the truth.
>
> "General Falkenhayn, under whom I was asked to serve with our Seventh Army, was so obviously wrong in his strategy that I refused to continue in my post. We lost engagements near Aleppo, and I made a report to Enver Pasha, then Turkish Minister of War, advising him that, in case of a victory, General Falkenhayn would attempt to make a German colony of Turkey and another of Arabia. This may be found in official records. Enver Pasha answered I must serve under General Falkenhayn, so I resigned. Later, when the German generals had been recalled, I rejoined my troops, winning my last two engagements against the British between Damascus and Hamao.
>
> "After the armistice I was sent by the Sultan to investigate uprisings in Asia Minor. My strong Nationalist sentiments were known, and when I failed to return to Constantinople my military commission and all my titles were revoked by the Sultan, who feared my Nationalist leanings were adverse to policies to be followed in securing peace."

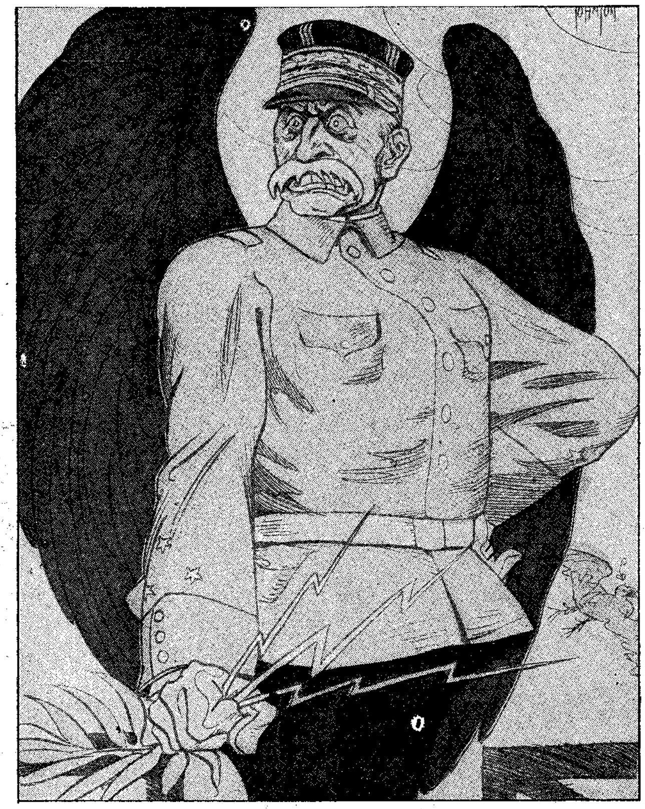


THE TURK—"By Allah! And they told us he was soft as putty!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

HOLLAND STILL NEUTRAL

POSITIVE NEUTRALITY is the watchword in Holland after as well as during the war, and it is so emphatic a state of mind among the Dutch as to excite wonder in some French circles whether Holland appreciates her share in the fruits of Allied victory over Germany. In war-time it was a common thing to see Hollanders wearing a button with the words "Don't Talk To Me About War," and that formula, in the view of some French critics, might be altered to read to-day, "As far as we are concerned there has been no war." But supposing Germany had been victorious, would Holland have escaped annexation, or at least some sort of servitude at the hands of the Germans? This question was put to various persons in Holland by an editor of the Paris *Matin*, who reminded them that through Allied victory they were at peace and at liberty to state their views on all subjects arising out of the war; and that on several occasions their views had held sway at the Paris Conference. The remark left them thoughtful, and without reply. It would not be just to say the Hollanders liked the Germans, he tells us, for in Holland as in all countries of the Germanic race that are neighbors of Germany the bulk of the people neither admire nor like Germany, and he proceeds:



A GERMAN VISION OF EUROPE'S PEACE ANGEL.

FOCH—"Peace? I am Peace!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

> "But this export nation draws its sustenance from being the great outlet to the sea of all western Germany, which shows at once how close and important must be the commercial relations that unite the two nations. Fixt at the crossways of the politics of the English and the Germans, and haunted by the memory of the conquering armies of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I., the Netherlands is proud to have maintained through centuries its oft-threatened independence and a world empire of sixty million inhabitants coveted by so many Powers. On August 1, 1914, the Dutch mobilized, and there is not the slightest doubt that they would have resisted any invasion energetically. . . . In order to understand Dutch neutrality, one must bear in mind all the economic and moral facts of her history. It must not be forgotten that in Holland there has been a feeling of bitterness toward Belgium since the treaties of 1839, which assured the independence of the southern Netherlands from the Dutch sovereign. When the Allies annulled these treaties at the beginning of the Peace Conference, the cabinet at The

Hague showed great disquiet. Soon Foreign Minister Van Karmeveek was sent to Paris; Holland scored a success of the highest importance in the declaration of the Supreme Council stipulating that the revision of the treaties could not imply "either a change of territorial sovereignty or an international subjection." Immediately the claims of Belgium with regard to Holland caused an uneasy sensation. According to the decision of the Supreme Council, the Belgians could not have all they hoped for either in Limburg or on the left shore of the Scheldt."

The Dutch declare that they have made great concessions to Belgium in the matter of traffic facilities on the Scheldt and in the privilege of building canals, even on Dutch territory, which will connect Antwerp with the Meuse. To the Dutch mind this was indeed a concession, for time was when Holland would have shot to pieces the first signs of any such construction. This is as far as Holland will go, according to the *Matin's* correspondent, who quotes Dutch authorities as saying officially:

> "We were not the guarantors of Belgium, which was constituted at our expense. We do not want to be the guarantors for anybody; and everybody may have full confidence in the statement that we shall defend our frontiers against any intrusion. As we said at Paris: 'Whoever touches us is our enemy.' While the sentiment of the nation favors our entrance into the League of Nations, it is opposed to any participation whatever in any one international combination."

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF AUTOCRATIC AMERICA

EVERY AMERICAN PRESIDENT of exceptional individuality has been attacked as an autocrat some time in his official career, it is recalled by some as they see Mr. Wilson in the pillory occupied by his predecessors. Memory goes back to the charges of despotism and tyranny brought against such Presidents as Roosevelt, Cleveland, Grant, and Andrew Jackson, to mention no others. Mr. Wilson attains his "bad eminence" in the eyes of foreign observers because of the resignation of Mr. Lansing and of the American note on the Adriatic question.

In the Italian press there is the now familiar severity toward President Wilson for what the Rome *Messagero* calls his "sudden and new intervention" in the Adriatic problem, which has kept Italy in a state of dangerous spiritual upheaval for so long. Just when the problem was nearing the fairest possible solution President Wilson appears on the scene and tries to spoil it all. A summary of Italian press opinion appears in a Rome dispatch as follows:

> "If the President of the United States wishes to reenter European politics why does he not express an opinion on resuming relations with Russia, the Turkish problem, and the extradition of the former Kaiser? The difference between the compromise acceptable to Italy, France, and Great Britain and the Wilson line amounts to only a few square miles, and absolutely is insignificant compared to Shantung and the Sarre Valley, which he concedes to other nations. What has Italy done to deserve this treatment? Why does he insist upon imposing his will on Europe when he could not inpose it upon his own people?"

These are the questions which the people as well as the newspapers are asking, we are told, but Italy's faith in the American people is increasing every day. In its memorandum to the British, French, and Italian governments, we learn from a semiofficial note in the Paris *Temps*, the Government of the United States criticizes the Lloyd George proposal, which was communicated to the Jugo-Slavs by the Supreme Council on January 20, and we read further:

> "Mr. Wilson has examined this project, but he declares that he can not approve the terms of it. He objects particularly to the idea of giving the Jugo-Slavs the choice between this project and the application pure and simple of the Treaty of London. Besides, the President of the United States finds that the Lloyd George project differs too much from the memorandum framed in London last December by Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau with the collaboration of the American representative.
>
> "President Wilson declares that if the Allied Powers settle the Adriatic problem without consulting the Government of the United States, the latter will find it impossible to continue to concern itself with European affairs."

A consistent French opponent of President Wilson is "Pertinax," the political editor of the *Écho de Paris*, who writes:

> "Not content with having dismissed Lansing, his Secretary of State, in a tone that no Russian despot ever employed toward his most faulty Minister, Wilson has mixed in the business of the London Conference. In a note addrest to the governments of France, England, and Italy, he declares that on the question of the Adriatic he holds to the point of view exprest in the documents handed Italy last December by the United States, England, and France."

Premier Lloyd George and Premier Millerand promised Premier Nitti before he left London that the compromise plan or the Treaty of London should prevail, and "Pertinax" proceeds:

> "I do not know what they will do, but if they allow Wilson to contradict all their decisions it is evident that the best thing they can do is to end their conference and go play in the snow.
>
> "It is inadmissible that Wilson—an autocrat, truly, but an autocrat who is about to fall—should be allowed to impose his political conceptions upon us when within a year Republicans will rule at the White House, and in all probability will immediately denounce all his conceptions."

Says the Paris *Intransigeant:*

> "Wilson threatens the Conference with his withdrawal from its bosom if it adopts any other than his solution for the Adriatic problem; and, inasmuch as the United States possesses a great mass of pounds sterling, francs, and lire, the diplomats in London probably will not wish to unchain the thunderbolts of the American King."

In London, the Liberal *Westminster Gazette* finds that the President "more readily recalls a European monarch of the eighteenth century than any modern constitutional potentate." But it adds:

> "In this matter of the Adriatic it is difficult to deny that President Wilson has the right on his side. The Treaty of London was out of date before the time came to apply it. The downfall of Austria and the formation of a free and independent Jugo-Slavic nation made it an absurdity. Moreover, Italy herself repudiated it at the time of the Fiume controversy."

The London *Evening News* avers that it is emphatically in the interests of peace and good government and the larger interests of humanity that the councils of Europe "should not be deprived of the cooperation of the United States," while the Paris *Temps* assures us that "it goes without saying that none of the three Allied governments wishes to give the Government of the United States any motive or pretext for withdrawing from European affairs." *Le Temps* explains that "much patience and tact are necessary on all sides," and adds:

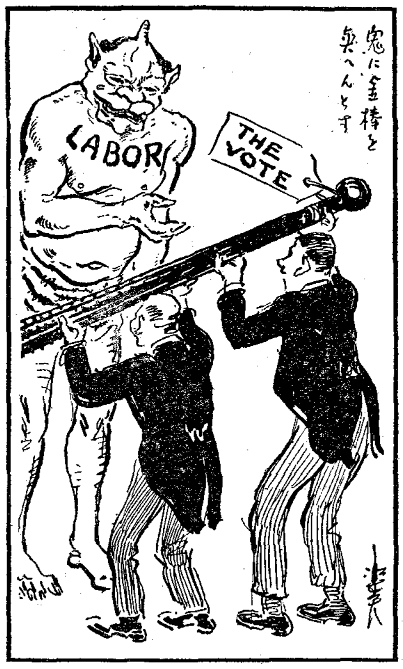
> "If President Wilson is irrevocably determined to reject the proposal of January 20, Great Britain and France can not insist on its adoption. But they have signed the Treaty of London, and they profess to hold for treaties a respect that President Wilson evidently does not disapprove. They could not prevent Italy from executing the stipulations to which they have subscribed. So the debate is open and the rights of every one remain intact."

A Serbian authority is quoted in London dispatches as saying:

> "Serbia welcomes President Wilson's insistence that the compromise submitted in January, to which he was not a party, shall not be carried out.
>
> "The difference in front indicated in the note of December in the name of Great Britain, France, and America from that forwarded in January, signed only by the French and British representatives, is incomprehensible. We are gratified that President Wilson is holding for adherence to the original proposals."

JAPAN'S FIGHT FOR MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

THE CRY FOR UNIVERSAL MANHOOD SUFFRAGE in Japan is being taken up even by some ultra-conservative papers, we learn from the Far East press, in which it is indicated that these converts to the cause evidently see the handwriting on the wall. The Reconstruction Union is determined to leave no stone unturned to secure the immediate adoption of universal suffrage, says the Kobe *Japan Chronicle*, which reports that this organization has been working to enlist the support of the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives is elected by only 1,500,000 of the 20,000,000 males in Japan. The Reconstruction Union has adopted a resolution that any member of the House of Representatives "who might by any chance ignore the previous resolution of the Union in favor of the immediate adoption of the universal suffrage system and allow himself to be guided by his party's resolution of a different nature, should be dismissed from the Reconstruction Union." In concert with similar organizations, we are told, the Union is conducting a strenuous campaign to rouse public sympathy for the cause; and it is predicted that if a majority vote in favor of universal suffrage is not obtained, the Union will start a demonstration against the legislature. So popular has the suffrage movement become, we are told by *The Japan Chronicle*, that it is a matter of good policy with some newspapers and politicians to adopt it. One party, the Kokumin-to, has made a bid for larger popularity by introducing a bill throwing the franchise open to males of twenty years and upward who gain an independent livelihood, of which measure *The Japan Chronicle* observes:


鬼に金棒を
與へんとす
LABOR
THE VOTE

WILL THE WEAPON BE USED AGAINST THE GIVERS?

Japanese party leaders curry favor with Labor by offering the crowbar of manhood suffrage — which may be tried out on themselves. —*Jiji* (Tokyo).

"This represents nearly the most advanced demand, the Kensei-kai's proposal limiting the minimum age of electors to twenty-five. The Kensei-kai is also being dragged toward the movement evidently against the will of Viscount Kato, its president, who kept a significant silence on this topic in his lengthy speech on the occasion of the recent mass-meeting of his party. The movement has gained an additional impetus by its cause being espoused by the Yuai-kai and many other labor associations, of which members have just organized a new party of the name of the Nihon Rodo-to (Japan Labor party). But the issue of the struggle in the forthcoming session of the Diet at least is a foregone conclusion in view of the opposition which the movement is destined to meet from the Government party, the Seiyu-kai, which commands a great majority in the Lower House."

A striking example of new political thought is that of the imperialistic journal *Kokumin*, which in its ten thousandth issue declares itself for universal suffrage as follows:

"What is welcome to the disaffected classes in Europe and America is not Christ's, but Lenine's, gospel. This is an age of destruction. We urge universal suffrage as a means of limiting to a minimum the evil effect on the country of this general tendency of the world and as a safety-valve for dangerous ideas. Besides, no one can deny that a great many difficulties lie in the path of the Empire, and it is as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow morning that a great capitalistic force will bring pressure to bear on the Empire sooner or later, in some form or other; and this danger can only be faced by a general mobilization of the nation. Now, in order to make an effective physical mobilization of the nation in case of emergency, it is necessary that the latter should be placed in a state of moral mobilization in ordinary times—in other words, it is necessary that the nation should be allowed to participate in the government and made fully interested in, and conversant with, the administrative and diplomatic policies of the Empire. In short, we urge universal suffrage as a preparation for a general mobilization of the nation on the one hand and a safety-valve for dangerous thought on the other, and also for a political education and training of the nation, for one can learn how to swim only in water."

The sentiment of equal rights for all is growing stronger everywhere, and it is not surprizing that it should acquire such force in Japan, according to the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which says:

"Universal suffrage is a general tendency of the world and the demand of the majority of the nation. The only people opposed to the proposal are the benighted clan cliques and the politicians who fawn upon those cliques and also the wealthy classes and their slaves. Even in the Seiyu-kai, there are many members who are universal suffragists at heart. Those (once) spirited remnants of the Jiyu-to (Liberal party), on which the present superstructure of the Seiyu-kai has been built, were all fervent universal suffragists, but they are now in a miserable predicament in which they meekly submit to the control of Hara, Takahashi, Yamamoto, and Tokonami, all of bureaucratic origin. In the Kensei-kai, too, it is perhaps unavoidable that men of bureaucratic antecedents such as Kato, Wakatsuki, Hamaguchi, and Shimooka should turn a cold shoulder on the plan and bring pressure to bear on such stanch universal suffragists as Kono Hironaka, Shimada Saburo, Ozaki Yukio, and Otake Kawanichi, so that it has been found necessary to devise a foolishly lukewarm scheme according to which universal suffrage is to be enforced as from 1925. As to Mr. Inukai, of the Kokuminto, he is a mere opportunist. He supported the proposal for universal suffrage when it was first brought in the Diet some years ago, but opposed it in the last spring session. He is now for the scheme, tho there is no knowing but he may change his mind again on receipt of orders from his influential friends. In short, the Seiyu-kai is the slave of Mr. Hara, as the Kensei-kai is the slave of Viscount Kato and the Kokumin-to that of Mr. Inukai. As we are for emancipation from slavery, we propose that the members of the various parties should be set free and enabled to take free action in this matter of universal suffrage."

The Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, an organ of the middle classes, also is convinced that universal suffrage is a general tendency and remarks that—

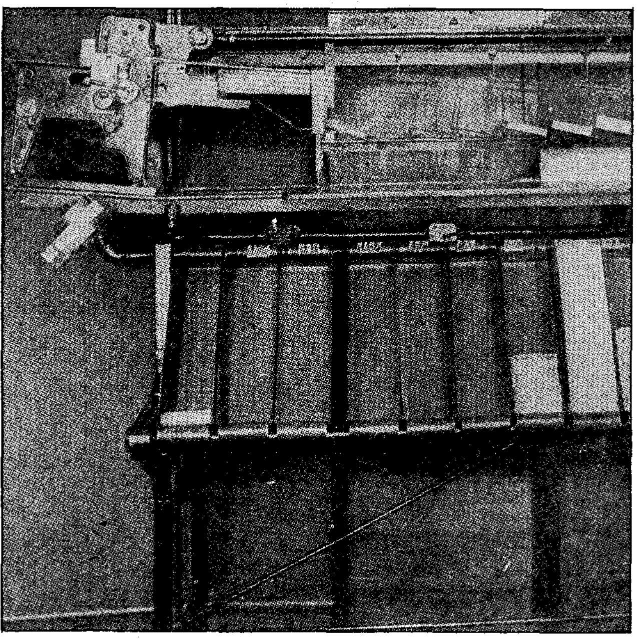
"In days when the nation at large was backward in political knowledge, it was perhaps desirable for a smooth working of the legislative organ that privileged and propertied classes alone should have a share in the Government; when political intelligence is diffused in all sections of the nation, as it now is, the legislative organ, in the operations of which all the nation is deeply interested, should be the common property of all. So not only should the tax qualification be abolished, but all males of twenty-five years and upward, leading an independent livelihood, should be admitted to the franchise. . . . It is evident that even the Government and its party are alive to the necessity of adopting universal suffrage, altho they hesitate to do so on consideration of party tactics."

According to the *Hochi*, Prince Yamagata, a bulwark of Japanese conservatism, also approves of universal suffrage as the ideal of representative government, but he wants it to be brought about in the due course of things. But the Gyomei-kai (Dawning Light Society) of Kobe, as *The Japan Chronicle* points out, has started propaganda urging labor's demand for immediate enforcement of manhood suffrage, by which all males of twenty years who have completed the course of compulsory education would be admitted to the franchise. This society insists that the great reform of Taisho must begin with universal suffrage.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

OUR MACHINE-MADE CENSUS

ELECTRIC MECHANISM enables our modern census-takers to tabulate in weeks what formerly occupied years of their time. The census of 1880 was not completely reported until 1889; that of 1890 until 1897. Since machinery was invented for tabulation, years of time have been saved. "Taking the census" in the public mind means going about and jotting down the answers to questions on an official card. This is turned in, and the "census is taken." But a hundred million cards or more do not constitute a census; they are only raw material. They must be studied and combined to get the facts that we want. The cards, if piled together, would make a column ten miles high. Without machinery it would be a heart-breaking task to handle them. Now a few holes punched in each and electric connection through these holes—and, lo! a neatly typed total, without any brain work. It is the adding machine raised to the n^{th} power. Says J. A. Stewart, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York):



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE MACHINE THAT SORTS THE CARDS

Into any number of groups up to twelve, according to the data which they show. It handles 320 cards a minute, and automatically rejects any that show impossible combinations of facts.

"The Fourteenth Federal Census covering the ten years ending December 31, 1919, is a subject of wide interest. It is a colossal enterprise. An army of workers is required for it. More than these, it needs a complete scientific and mechanical corps and equipment.

"But for the invention of machines capable of arranging and adding figures more rapidly than can be done by human hand and mind, the taking of a Federal census nowadays would be impracticable.

"Electricity has solved the big problem of digesting the schedules filled and sent in by the great host of enumerators in the field. Collecting the information is but the introductory part of the census. There remains the vital work of accurately compiling tens of millions of schedules and condensing them for publication.

"It is here that the mechanical powers came to the rescue. Invention has performed a tremendous service for the provision of needed Federal statistics. The old method of computing the facts contained in the census was by a laborious system of hand-tallying. Every fact relating to each person was indicated by a pencil-mark under the proper heading on big sheets provided for the purpose. This plan was clumsy, slow, and very liable to error. So slow was the work that the last volume of the census of 1890 was not off the press until seven years after beginning the task of enumerating the population. In the Tenth Census (1880) the last of the volumes was published in 1889. This represented a fair rate of speed, considering the dozens of bulky volumes required. But the lack of prompt publication seriously impaired the value of some of the most important statistics which were quite out of date before the public got them.

"It was a former employee of the Bureau who invented the useful electric tabulating machinery which has proved such a boon to the statisticians of the Federal Census. This machinery was first used at the Twelfth Census (1890), the director of which estimated that if the tallies of age, sex, nativity, and occupation had been made by hand, it would have required the labor of one hundred clerks for seven years, eleven months, and five days. It was found that electrical machinery saved nine-tenths of the time, two-thirds of the cost of hand-work, and at least $5,000,000 to the Government, besides being more accurate! In addition the machines enabled the census clerks to count combinations of facts.

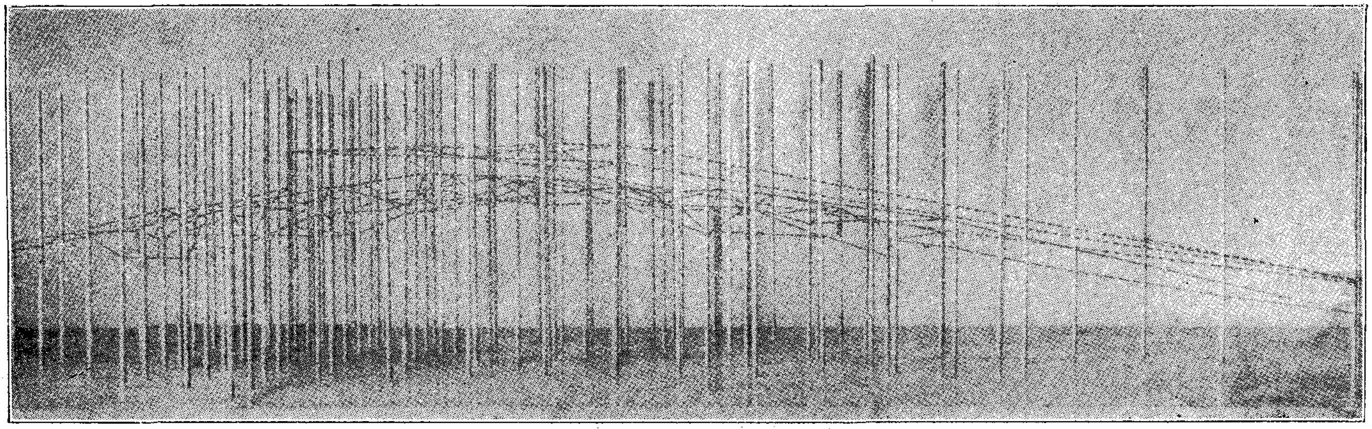
"Profiteers having secured control of these valuable machines, the Director of the Census employed experts to invent electrical machinery for the work, Congress making an appropriation for the purpose. The Government had paid $750,000 for the rental of the machines. With its own at the Thirteenth census half a million dollars were saved."

The new electric device not only saves time and expense, but accomplishes another thing equally valuable. All its results are correct, the human liability to error being entirely eliminated by machinery which can not go wrong. If the operator makes a mistake, the machine simply refuses to work. We read further:

"The card-sorting and the card-tabulating machinery of the census is simple, highly perfected, and splendidly efficient. In operating, the symbols for each are inserted by editors over the items in the various columns of the schedules to form divisions. The facts relating to sex, age, race, birthplace, and other subjects of inquiry are indicated on individual cards by punching holes through the symbols corresponding to those on the schedules. Something like four million cards can be punched in a day by the army of clerks with the electrically operated punching machine. The punched cards are automatically fed to the tabulating machines. Wherever there is a punch in a card an electrical connection is established by a blunt needle passing through the hole into a cup of mercury and the fact is registered. On the machines first used there was a series of dials from which the figures were copied off on 'result slips' and filed for the compiling clerks. With the later machines this operation is entirely cut out. They are equipped with an automatic attachment for printing the totals (for each unit of area, district township, ward, city, county, or State) and operate at the approximate rate of 24,000 cards an hour.

"It will require about 110,000,000 cards to record the population—a stack over ten miles high. As each of these cards is passed through the tabulating machines six times, more than half a billion electrical connections are made in tabulating the population of 1920.

"Accuracy is the slogan of the Census Bureau. Each punching-machine operator is watched to see that the wrong keys are not hit. And the alert tabulating machine with higher mechanical intelligence not only refuses to ring up when one of the insufficiently punched cards passes through, but also stops until the offending card is taken out. It is then up to the operator to go back to the schedules and supply the missing information."



Courtesy of "The Oil News," Chicago.

MODEL OF COYOTE HILLS OIL-FIELD EXHIBITED AT THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF THE STATE MINING BUREAU.

Each peg represents a completed oil-well and the two series of strings show the position of two oil-bearing strata. The photograph gives a view looking northward and shows the dome-shape of the field. The dome is much narrower when viewed from the east or west. The model covers an area about three miles long and one mile wide. Models of various other fields have been constructed by the engineering staff of the State Mining Bureau, and are on public exhibition at the respective offices of the Bureau. Upon such models it is possible to estimate closely the probable underground conditions at places where it is proposed to drill new wells.

A MODEL OF AN OIL-FIELD

MANY OF THE OLD OIL-WELLS in California are receiving attentions that were utterly ignored in the days when only the larger and more productive sands were sought. Several years ago the statement was made that certain districts contained a specified number of feet of oil-sand, at times running into the hundreds. These sands are not continuous, but are interlaid either with shale or water-sand, and in getting into the most productive strata the rule has been to seal off such sands as may appear undesirable. Lawrence Vander Leck, in a recent report sent out by the California State Oil and Gas Supervisor, has this to say on the subject, as quoted in *Oil News* (Chicago):

"More careful consideration is now being given to the drilling and maintenance of oil-wells than was usual when the output was less valuable. An operation which is being more common is that of perforating casing in a previously completed well. Such work is done for two principal reasons: First, to produce from sands which were originally ignored or 'passed up'; secondly, to determine whether or not formations behind the casing have been properly protected from water. The first class of operations is usually of the most interest to the operators as, with the decline of production in his wells, it furnishes an easy and economical way to restore the output.

"Perforating previously ignored sands involves those cases where the productiveness or presence of sand was not recognized, and also the cases where a known productive sand was deliberately ignored, and later developments raise the question as to whether or not it was properly sealed against infiltrating water.

"Should an operator believe that one of his wells is not producing to its full capacity, due to the 'passing up' of a sand, the first step to remedy such a condition is to construct geological cross-sections through the surrounding wells and the well in question. This can be done by the method employed by the California State Bureau of Mines shown in the illustration. In this model each peg represents a completed oil-well, and the two series of strings shows the position of two oil-bearing strata. The photograph gives a view looking northward and shows the dome-shape of the field. The dome is much narrower when viewed from the east or west. The model covers an area about three miles long and one mile wide.

"Models of various other fields have been constructed by the engineering staff of the State Mining Bureau, and are on public exhibition at the respective offices of the Bureau.

"Upon such models it is possible to estimate closely the probable underground conditions at places where it is proposed to drill new wells.

"If these cross-sections further demonstrate that a productive sand has been cased off, the next step is to review the drilling records and determine, if possible, whether the sand was properly protected from water in the original drilling. If the drilling records indicate that the sand may reasonably be expected to be clean, then the well should be plugged to a point just below where the geological cross-section indicates the existence of the sand, the casing perforated opposite the supposed sand, and the well bailed for a test. Should the well then show productive oil, it may be produced from this depth."

A CELESTIAL SHORT-CIRCUIT

ELECTRICAL DISTURBANCES strong enough to burn out the fuses of large power plants were felt in Michigan last November at the moment when a huge meteor plunged into the waters of Lake Michigan. According to H. Gernsback, editor of *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York), the disturbances were directly due to the meteor, which became highly electrified by friction during its rapid trip through the air, and communicated its charge to the lake as soon as it struck. In short, there was what Mr. Gernsback, in the title of his editorial, calls a "celestial short-circuit." Lots of interesting things doubtless happen to a "shooting star." Some of them we know about; some we do not; and he advances the theory that among the latter is the high-tension electrification, due to friction, which he thinks caused the electrical phenomena noticed in the region of the meteor's fall. We read in the magazine named above:

"On November 26 there fell into Lake Michigan a meteor of unprecedented size. Press reports, which have since been verified through a number of independent sources, reveal the following remarkable facts:

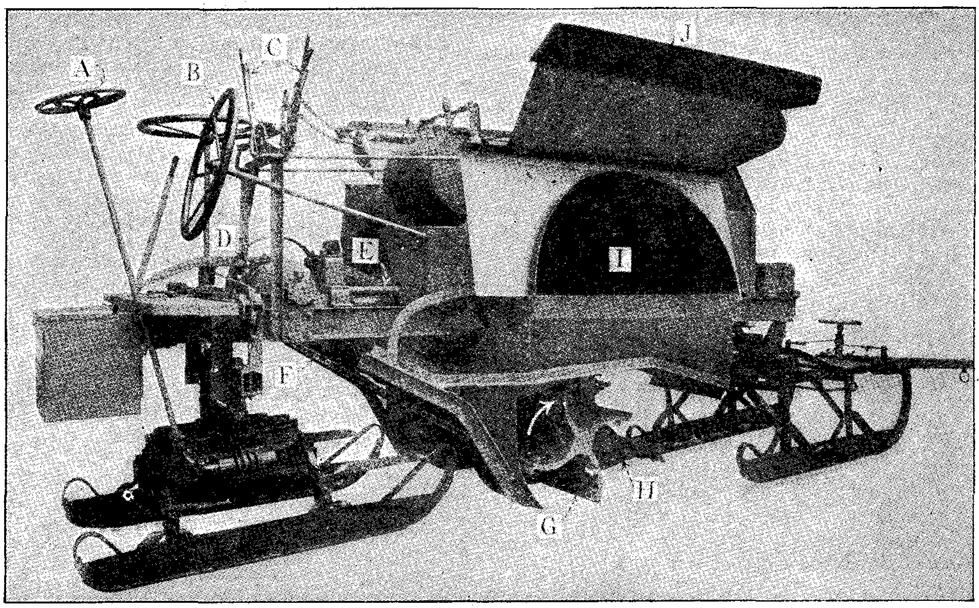
"Witnesses aver they saw the great ball of fire, white and orange colored, which illuminated the whole country, pass over the lake south of Grand Haven. It fell into the waters, creating a fog of steam clouds.

"Telegraph operators of the New York Central lines reported wire trouble as far north as Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The power plant of the Calumet Electric Light Company at Kalamazoo was put out of commission, and another plant near Berrien Springs was disabled.

"The greater majority of the meteors which strike the earth are rather small, probably well below one hundred pounds, for the individual fragment. Great meteors, such as the Peary Ahnighito, weighing thirty-seven and a half tons, are exceedingly rare. The composition of most of the known aerolites is iron with a small percentage of nickel. While the meteor moves through interstellar space at the terrific speed of from eighteen to thirty-six miles per second, its temperature is that of free space, namely −459 degrees Fahrenheit. The instant the meteor strikes the upper regions of the atmosphere, the latter, acting like a cushion toward the meteor, retards its flight. That means that an immense amount of heat is immediately generated, because you can not arrest a body traveling at such a prodigious speed without generating heat. But as the aerolite rushes earthward, the atmosphere becomes denser and denser, and the friction between the world wanderer and our planet's air becomes enormous. That means still more heat—sufficient as a matter of fact to melt all or part of the iron-nickel mass.

"From the time the meteor enters into our atmosphere till it finally strikes the earth, only a few seconds elapse. The entire cooling and subsequent heating process ranging from —459 degrees to over 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit, probably takes place in less than three seconds. When a really big meteor comes along weighing anywhere from fifty tons upward, it can be readily seen that the internal stresses must be enormous, because the core may be at a temperature of —400 degrees, while the shell may be in a molten state. Such a Titanic difference in temperatures in a single body sets up ponderous stresses, tending to rend the mass apart, which as a matter of fact happens almost invariably."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record."

ROTARY PLOW FOR STREETS AND ROADS

MOUNTED ON SLEDS AND HAULED BY TEAMS.

A—Hand-wheel for steering rear sled; B—Hand-wheel for regulating height of cutter shaft; C—Engine levers; D—Sprocket-wheel; E—Engine shaft; F—Driving chain; G—22-inch cutter; H—Nose of wedge plow; I—Discharge opening; J—Snow deflector.

All that happens to these not infrequent visitors from distant planets while they are passing earthward is not known, and the writer advances an interesting theory which may explain the electric disturbance set up by a meteor during its flight through the earth's atmosphere. The composition of the meteor lends plausibility to the theory:

"In its flight earthward several other things probably occur to a meteor, but as to these we are still ignorant. For one thing, due to the enormous friction set up, the writer advances the thought that the meteor probably becomes highly electrified, taking on a charge that runs into the millions of volts. Indeed there is no good reason to deny a strong charge even before the meteor strikes our atmosphere. Remember a meteor is composed of iron-nickel, a very excellent magnetic alloy. Such a body without a shade of doubt must take on an electrical charge when traversing any field of force, particularly as it travels at such an enormous speed. The old experiment of an unmagnetic iron rod which becomes a magnet when twirled around rapidly by means of a string is a case in point.

"Thus when the big meteor, probably as large or larger than a big mansion, struck Lake Michigan, an immense electrical force was liberated—a Titanic short-circuit it was, in fact! The bottom of the lake forming the 'ground' or return circuit, it can be readily seen why the electrical disturbances were not only felt for miles around, but were of such a magnitude as to even burn out the big fuses of the electrical-power plants.

"The effect may be compared to the 'return shock' of lightning, which often knocks down men and kills cattle, altho they may be at a considerable distance from the spot where lightning hit."

ROTARY SNOW-PLOWS FOR CITY STREETS

RAILWAYS HAVE USED THE ROTARY PLOW successfully for many years, and the magazine-reading public is familiar with pictures showing trains boring their way through huge drifts in the Rockies or the Sierras. It has remained for Canadian cities to develop its use on streets, suburban roads, and sidewalks; and they have done so with marked efficiency and economy, according to a writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, January 29). The plow as thus used is hauled by horses, but has a gasoline motor to drive its cutters. Its superiority to hand-labor in rapidity and economy may be realized from this writer's report that hand-shoveling that cost nearly two thousand dollars and thirty-five days' work in one Quebec town could have been done in a few days with a rotary plow for less than four hundred dollars. The weight of the plow used is about three tons, he tells us, and its length is eighteen feet over all. He writes:

"Swiveling sleds carry a steel frame fourteen and one-half feet long, the team being hitched to the forward sled and the rear sled being steered by means of a hand-wheel. Upon the frame is mounted a sixty-horse-power gasoline engine, having its shaft placed longitudinally and geared to a cross shaft at the rear. This shaft has a sprocket-wheel for chain drive to a shaft hung below the frame and carrying two rotary cutters. The cutter shaft can be raised and lowered in order to vary the depth of cut as may be required. The four-bladed cutters mounted on this shaft are twenty-two inches in diameter, twenty-two inches wide, and twenty-two inches apart, a wedge-shaped plow being placed in front of the space between the two cutters so as to deliver the snow to them. Thus the total width of cut is five and one-half feet. The nose plow is carried by the frame of the cutter shaft, and is thus raised and lowered with it.

"The cutters are driven at a speed of five hundred revolutions per minute, and discharge the snow as a finely divided dust through deflecting hoods on one or both sides of the machine. . . . The deflectors are adjustable to enable the snow to be delivered at about three or four feet from the machine in streets or thrown to a distance of forty to fifty feet on suburban roads. Thus no snow is thrown against buildings or windows along the streets. In the suburban districts the residences are set back from the street, so that the snow from the roadway and sidewalks is thrown over the lawns. No objection is raised to this, as the snow is spread and does not form banks. In widening the first five-and-one-half-foot cut, or in operating along street-railway tracks, the machine is offset so as to be crowded into the solid snow while the horses travel in the cut already cleared."

Four or six horses are used, we are told, but the machine can be attached to a tractor or truck. The draft is not heavy, as only the forward sled has to break through the snow while the rear sled travels in the cleared path. The machine will work in snow up to six feet deep. It leaves a bed of snow, so that sleigh traffic is not interfered with. Quoting further:

"In a test at Westmount, Que., under the direction of P. E. Jarman, city engineer, the work was to remove and distribute heavy, compacted banks which had been formed by pressing back the snow from the middle of the roadway with the blade of a snow-grader. Mr. Jarman gives the cost as $35.70 per one thousand cubic yards. This included operating charges for four horses, two drivers, a mechanic, gasoline, oil, grease, and repairs; also charges for depreciation, interest, and insurance. Removal by hand-shoveling would have cost $53.80 per one thousand cubic yards. Further, Mr. Jarman points out that the men would have piled the snow in high banks while the machine spread it in a thin layer. As a result of the test and other experience the city purchased one of the rotary plows.

"At Outremont, Que., . . . sidewalks made impassable by drifts were cleared by the machine at about 50 per cent. of the cost of hand-shoveling. Here, as at Westmount, the advantage was noted of distributing the snow evenly in a thin layer instead of forming banks.

"Hand-shoveling on a mile of road at Levis, Que., cost $1,979 during thirty-five days' work from December 26, 1918, to March 12, 1919, with from six to twenty-one men. From the figures of the work at Outremont it was estimated by H. E. Weyman, superintendent of the Levis Street Railway, that this could have been done with the rotary plow at a cost of $396. On the basis of his investigation the railway company purchased a machine. . . . . .

"On four miles of road at Levis, where the snow was shoveled back and not carted away, the cost of hand-work last winter was $3,000. If the machine had been available the operating cost would have been about $750. Adding $810 for interest and depreciation, the total would have been $1,560, or very little more than 50 per cent. of the cost of hand-labor, while the work would have been done in much less time."

WHEN NOT TO WHISTLE

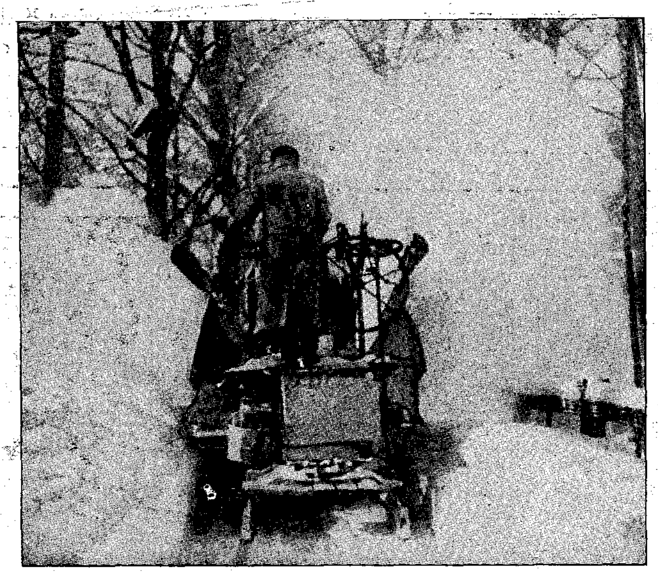
"GOOD AND BAD WHISTLING" is the title of an article contributed to *The Railway Age* (New York) by a sensible person who signs himself "R. C. G." He refers to the whistling of railway locomotives, and he is properly incensed by a report that a committee has recommended the adoption of a rule requiring engine-drivers to whistle nine seconds consecutively at every highway-crossing. The noise produced unavoidably by railway trains is quite great enough, he thinks; to make it greater deliberately is an outrage. His suggestion that the committeemen must "dwell continually in the tomb and the barren mountains," like the wild man in the gospels who kept crying out for his sins, may be pardoned him under the circumstances. He asks:

"What is the purpose of the highway-crossing signal? Is it to alarm all of the farmers within a mile? I should like to have any member of that committee, who can conveniently get hold of a buzzer or a common electric door-bell, go through the motions of making the '7' signal [two longs and two shorts] of such a length as to occupy nine seconds. He will be ashamed of the disturbance which he finds himself making. Three seconds is ample time in which to make a loud, distinctive, and in all respects sufficient signal."

SIDEWALKS ARE CLEARED BY THE ROTARY PLOW.

Continuous whistling for several moments is annoying to passengers and unnecessary as a warning to the public. Some people never heed the warning blasts of a locomotive, anyway, and their recklessness invites its own doom. The writer argues:

"Look at a few familiar facts. For many years the crossing-signal consisted of only one blast; and everybody was happy. What need is there for having this signal different from the signal signifying the approach to a station? It has been argued that the way to improve our whistling is to make it easier for the engineman to adjust his mind to what is demanded; if that is the case a change from four blasts to one blast would be a very simple way to go about it. One prominent road has—at least on some divisions—discontinued the use of the station-approach signal. Discontinuing it everywhere might not be an unprofitable experiment. . . . Where crossings have an attendant the use of the crossing whistle, in numerous instances, has been wholly discontinued, and with satisfactory results.



REAR VIEW OF THE ROTARY PLOW MAKING A CUT.

"The American Railroad Association has been noted for its persistent conservatism. Assuming that the signal ought to be changed, this committee might naturally be expected to demand that the proposition be supported by a good body of experience in favor of changing. What have they got to offer? Many men in that association, as many other railroad officers, all over the country, are Morse telegraphers; and every one familiar with the Morse alphabet will agree that the way to make the crossing-signal, which is equivalent to '7,' is to do it in comparatively quick time. The specialists in psychology will tell you that there is a pleasing rhythm in '7' that is lacking in the long-drawn out screeching which is now proposed.

"The whistle nuisance is bad enough, in all conscience, already. No reasonable man, considerate of the public, can think of making it worse. Some of the safety sharps in the National Council have demanded that the crossing-whistle be drawn out longer, but these men are thoughtless extremists. They are simply following some of the short-sighted legislators of former years, who actually prescribed by statute the continuous blowing of the whistle of every train for eighty rods before reaching a crossing! And there are enginemen who are willing to aid and abet such a crime. Foolish people who recklessly approach crossings without looking and listening are, indeed, entitled to a good warning, but there is no reason in going to extremes; their lives are not worth it.

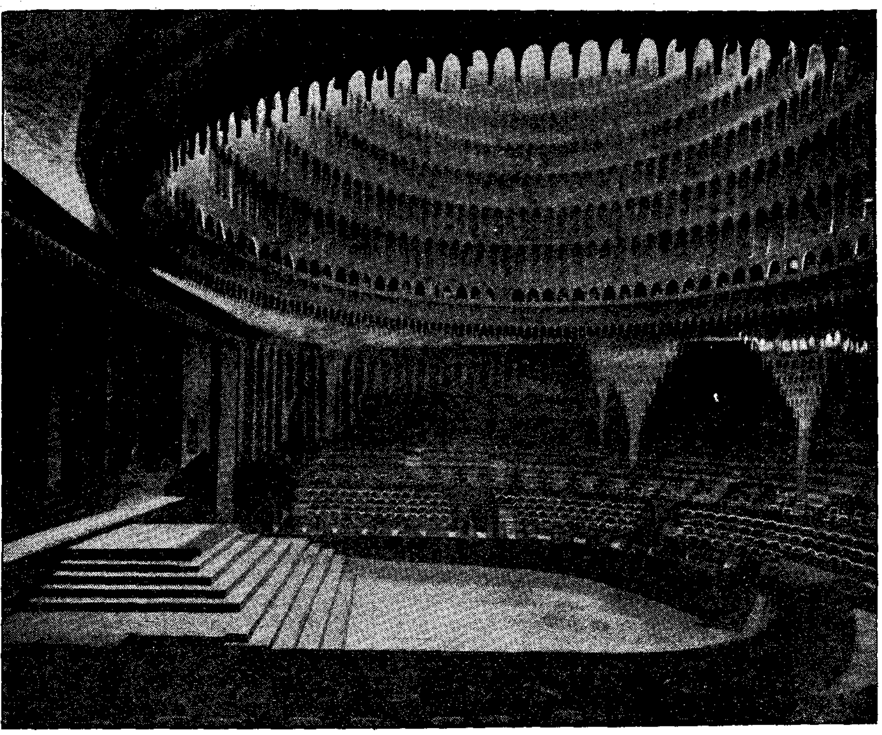
"The lives of innocent people residing near crossings deserve consideration. The passengers in trains are to be considered also; I have ridden a hundred miles in an express-train on a prominent Eastern road, in a coach next to the engine; and the frequent and excessive whistling for crossings were an absolute nuisance. It was, perhaps, a necessary evil, but an engineman with a conscience, with the musician's ear for time, and with proper instruction from his superintendent, could have reduced the evil 50 per cent. or more. Some of the best runners habitually make the signal in two seconds."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 82

LETTERS - AND - ART

WHERE THE DRAMA IS DEMOCRATIZED

FORTUNATELY the present rate of exchange has little to do with the costs of theatergoing in Germany or the size of actors' salaries there, for with the mark valued at a little over one cent, the price of a seat at four cents, and an actor demanding seven dollars a month for wages sound utopian.



THE "GREAT" AS WELL AS THE "NEW" THEATER,

Built by Max Reinhardt in Berlin for the proletariat and holding 3,000. Here is a return to the stage of the Greeks with players and audience in close contact.

In other respects, ideals, if not examples, are offered in the drama of the newest republics, Germany and Russia, that may seem worth considering in less "progressive" countries. In Russia, where nothing is done by halves to realize the proletarian ideal, there is an enthusiasm in its directors that seems to overleap itself. In Germany, however, where the guiding spirit is Max Reinhardt, the significant drama is led by one who has come forward from the old régime and taken a place without protest in the new. Reinhardt's contribution to the new order is Das Grosses Schauspielhaus—the "great" theater instead of the "new" theater, with a capacity for more than three thousand spectators. This looks like a rather wide-open door to the populace, especially as the seats are to cost on an average three marks fifty pfennigs, or less than four cents at present exchange-rates. A correspondent of the London *Times* says that a Socialist member of the Prussian Assembly recently demanded the socialization of the theater, saying that "while the theater should serve to improve taste and elevate morals, the Berlin stage had long been tending to become entirely commercialized." "Reinhardt will not go as far as this progressive legislator, but he is endeavoring by his new enterprise to reach the theatergoing masses, to whom the play is a matter of serious interest." The correspondent adds:

"He has, therefore, decided to dispense with the elaborate and costly mounting of plays which in many countries has been carried to extreme lengths, and to make his appeal to the intellect and imagination rather than primarily to the eye of the spectator. His new house is a cheap one in comparison with the existing theaters. The average price of seats is 3.50 marks, and as the house is a subscription theater, the management knows where it stands financially for many months in advance. There are thousands of persons in Berlin—intelligent artizans, typists, bookkeepers, shop-assistants—to whom the play makes an irresistible appeal, but who can not afford present-day prices. It is to these classes that Reinhardt mainly looks to fill his new house. The plays are announced in advance, and to many a family the date on which the periodical visit to the theater is to take place is looked forward to with eagerness. Fathers and mothers take their children, and the occasion is a domestic event."

The success of his new venture in stage-management will perhaps determine the question whether the modern play, by being placed behind the proscenium arch, thus creating a framed picture, is better or worse than the Elizabethan or, indeed, ancient Greek method of merging players and audience by ranging the latter in a semicircle round the actors. Reinhardt is in a sense reactionary:

"By bringing the actors into the middle of the house Reinhardt believes he will reestablish that intimate association between player and audience which has been lost in great measure owing to the present construction of theaters, and that the drama will again come into its own as an important factor in the social and intellectual life of the nation. In his opinion 'the play's the thing'; the words of the author are what should tell on the audience, and once this is achieved there is no longer any need for minute antiquarian exactness or extravagantly lavish pictorial or realistic accessories, since the imagination of the spectator, like that of children at play, will supply all, or almost all, that is necessary. And in Reinhardt's view this was Shakespeare's own attitude toward the stage. The first piece produced at Das Grosses Schauspielhaus was a version of the 'Oresteia' of Æschylus. Its choruses bring upon the stage a rather numerous company of actors, 'but,' said Reinhardt to me, 'the next piece I shall produce will be "Hamlet," because I wish to show that the new house is adapted not only to choruses, but to the unfolding of the single intellectual fate of "Hamlet" without great decorative accessories. The next piece after that will be Hauptmann's new play, "Der Weisse Heiland" (The White Redeemer), the time of which is that of the conquest of Mexico and of which Cortez and Montezuma are characters. Then will come a new play called "Danton," by Romain Rolland, which I have acquired and which I shall be the first to produce.'"

Berlin managers are troubled by "the enormously enhanced demands made by actors in the matter of salary." With the mark gone down in purchasing power, "the most insignificant player now insists on at least seven hundred marks a month—a figure from which the salaries of others may be judged." In Russia the actors are used as props to the new régime and are favored not only in salaries, but in food allowances. Facts about the theater in Petrograd are furnished by Paul Dukes, formerly connected with the Maryinski opera in that city, in an article in the London *Daily Telegraph.* The theater is brought under the general supervision of Lunacharsky, the head of the Commissariat of Education and Art. We read:

> "In the realm of art, on the other hand, which is, or should be, far removed from the torn and troubled region of politics, Lunacharsky has initiated free entertainments, theaters, operatic performances, and cinematographs for the working-classes and scholastic institutions. The theaters are thus kept thoroughly occupied. Very few new works are performed, for the members of the theatrical profession perform their duties very much like those other members of the *intelligentsia* who contribute to the maintenance of the Bolshevik régime by working in government institutions. They work automatically, by force of inertia, and because they must be engaged in some occupation to earn a living. The repertoire, both of theater and opera, consequently consists of the same old classical rut of the last fifteen or twenty years. The few new works which are produced are chiefly of a revolutionary, and consequently propagandist character, and are performed for this reason rather than for any intrinsic value of their own. Among this number are some of Lunacharsky's own plays.
>
> "The Bolsheviki fully realize the value of the theater as an instrument of propaganda to popularize their régime. They keep the theaters open at all costs, and with this end in view give very advantageous terms to the theatrical personnel. The latter, besides being better paid, receive larger food rations than the general population. Actors and musicians are also exempted from military service, and these two factors serve to make this category of the population readily submit to the Bolshevik régime, which thus affects them but slightly.
>
> "The conservatoires continue to function, but the abolition of entrance examinations, all tests, the diploma, and, indeed, of any educational norm, has sadly reduced the standard of musical education in the conservatoires of Petrograd and Moscow, which were formerly of such high standing. The object of the changes is said to be to proletarianize these institutions. Education in the conservatoires and universities is now universally free, as was often the case under the old régime for indigent students. Glazunoff is still director of the Petrograd Conservatoire, but is producing no new work. Composition, except of topical revolutionary music, is at a standstill.
>
> "The administration of all musical affairs under the Commissariat of Education and Art is in the hands of Arthur Lourier, a pianist of extreme modern tendencies who was unknown before the Bolshevik revolution. Lunacharsky has repeatedly offered this post to the popular musician and conductor, Alexander Siloti. I was unable to meet Siloti in Petrograd, but I was told he has persistently refused to accept any post under the Bolshevik régime."

REENTER GERMAN MUSIC—With the singing of "Parsifal," even tho in English, at the Metropolitan, the subject of German music is opened anew, and next week we shall doubtless have something to report. Meantime, we might perhaps profitably consider what Mr. Ernest Newman writes in the Boston *Transcript* on the same subject as applied to London:

> "The London public's attitude toward the music of our late enemies was made clear enough the other day when the London String Quartet (reenforced by two additional instruments) played Schönberg's Sextet. One or two songs by Strauss and other living Germans have crept into our programs during the last couple of months, but Schönberg's Sextet is the first large piece by a contemporary German or Austrian composer to be heard here since the outbreak of the war. Every seat in the hall, apparently, was taken, and the Sextet was listened to in silence and received with the greatest enthusiasm. After an experience of this kind it is no longer possible to doubt that the time has come for the forgetting of the war, so far as music is concerned. We shall not, I hope, repeat our former mistake of welcoming all German music, from the first rate to the fourth rate. I wish, indeed, a barrage could be put up against all foreign music below the first rate, including that of our late Allies; for some of the French and Russian and Italian music we have had to listen to this year has been a sore trial of our patience. But there is a good deal of Strauss and Reger and Schönberg that we should be very glad to hear again, and we are all keen to know whether the last five years have produced any young German or Austrian composer of genius who is likely to raise German music out of the rut into which it fell in the ten years or so before the war."

INFLUENCE OF THE GERMAN AND OTHER FOREIGN PRESS

THE GERMAN PRESS in this country have declined 33 per cent. since 1917. Five hundred German newspapers and periodicals were published in the United States in 1917; at the beginning of 1920 only 327 were counted. These figures are furnished by the Foreign Language Information Bureau established during the war and recently incorporated with the Red Cross. This organization has since its formation kept watch on approximately one thousand periodicals which are estimated together to have some five million readers. Some of its findings, especially those connected with the German press, are given in the New York *Times*, from an interview with the chief of the division:

> "Among the war's effects has been the restricted advertising given to German-language papers. The loss in income has been so great that weaker papers have had to stop publication or to merge with stronger ones. Many concerns have stopt giving advertisements to German papers.
>
> "But not less important has been the attitude of the subscribers. Germans in this country have ordinarily been here at least twenty years. During the last decades only a thin stream of immigrants has come in. Consequently the interest in German publications has been diminishing. Children of German immigrants seldom read German papers. Only the first generation buys them. Until the war, however, many whose interest had died continued to subscribe to papers which they never read. The war brought them up with a start. Subscriptions were cut down. Men who before had never taken the trouble to stop their subscriptions began to say, 'I don't want that paper coming into the house.' They had really become Americans, and the war forced a decision.
>
> "The papers which have survived are divided more on the lines of American papers than of other foreign-language publications. Practically all dislike the Peace Treaty, but politically they are Democratic or Republican. Germans have been here so long that they are in local politics. The average reader of a German paper is much more interested in Bill Miller's chance for the town council than he is in the fate of the Kaiser. That he has any interest in the Kaiser is due to the unconquerable habit of men to idealize the memories of youth. The nourishment of that sentimental feeling is the chief business of many German-language papers.
>
> "Outside of papers printed for churches and lodges and other particular interests the important German papers are divided between the Republicans and Democrats. There is one Socialist paper in New York, but the Socialist paper in Chicago after forty years of publication has dwindled into a weekly. All told, there are only six or seven in the country. The old party papers are kept alive because they are wanted for political purposes."

It is pointed out that the Germans do not belong to the class commonly referred to as "ignorant foreigners." This class comprises immigrants from Russia and the border provinces, also from central and southern Europe generally, and so far as they may be described as "Reds" have "inherited the opprobrium which during the war naturally centered on the Germans." In answer to the imputation that the newer immigrants are "enemies of the United States and eager to set up a 'dictatorship of the proletariat' in this country," the Bureau has some interesting findings, first about the Italians and then the Ukrainians:

> "After the Germans the Italians have the largest number of papers and the greatest subscription list among the immigrant groups. Two hundred and twelve papers, with some seven hundred thousand subscribers, are listed. Before the war the greater number of Italian papers were counted Democratic. Because of the Fiume issue many of these have become Republican. Out of 212 periodicals of all kinds only six are classed as Socialist, but one Bolshevik paper has been suppressed. Practically all are now advising Italians not to leave the United States. At the same time they are urging Americanization and advocating the retention of Italian characteristics.
>
> "The Ukrainians tell an interesting story. About five hundred thousand of them are settled in the industrial districts of

this country. Nineteen publications are issued in their language. These have between seventy thousand and eighty thousand readers. Six of these papers are religious, five are progressive with Socialist tendencies, two are humorous, and six are extreme radicals. The radical papers, tho numerous, however, have a relatively insignificant following. They claim six thousand Communists out of a total of a half a million Ukrainians in the colony—hardly more than 1 per cent. The significant aspect of the Ukrainian situation is the vigor with which the majority flays the radical minority."

THE BILL-BOARD FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE

MR. PENNELL IS SO FOND OF A FIGHT that THE LITERARY DIGEST may claim a grievance that any of his quarrels should fall to it for participation or settlement. Our policy is a free field for all, so having given him his innings on the question of bill-boards and their habit of wandering about the country obstructing the view, we are, of course, bound to give his opponents, the promoters of bill-boards, their say also. It will be recalled that in THE LITERARY DIGEST for January 17 appeared an article representing Mr. Pennell's views, which one of our correspondents calls "an ill-tempered attack made upon bill-boards and poster-advertising." The article is charged further with containing "many misleading, exaggerated, and untruthful statements which were attributed to Mr. Joseph Pennell, and which were commented upon and published by THE LITERARY DIGEST apparently without any effort to ascertain their correctness." We are asked "on the ground of fair play to examine the data already furnished THE LITERARY DIGEST relative to the Pennell incident, and at the conclusion of that investigation to correct as far as you can the wrong done poster-advertising." This request emanating from Chicago must refer to protests from varying sources from which we now make citations. First comes one from the Fred L. Hinks Company, whose letter is headed by the terrifying motto, "We cover Iowa." Even Mr. Pennell never charged so much against any one. The Fort Dodge concern thus declares itself:

"While glancing through your valued magazine I was surprized to find comments on a speech by one Mr. Pennell, who, no doubt, is envious of the growth of the bill-board as an advertising medium. I know nothing of Mr. Pennell and care less, but I can not allow an accusation of this kind to go unchallenged. With one word he condemns all kinds of outdoor advertising and with another he states that the traveling public would rather shoot craps that enjoy the scenery. The bill-board industry does not need any defense as results have been responsible for its rapid growth. This phase of advertising was originated by Barnum, Forepaw, and other circus men, and the large crowds which assembled at the appointed time spoke for themselves as to the wisdom of bill-board advertising. The Liberty Loan did not bring out bill-boards but bill-boards brought out the money for the Liberty Loan."

A Muskegon correspondent, who announces "A. A. Boards in Every Town," thinks we have been made the victims of "somebody" who handed us an "article without the least bit of sense." Going on:

"Who is this man Joe Pennell? Never heard of him before, and from his writing would say that he either a Bolshevist, a Socialit, or just a reformer, and, moreover his mind wanders if he has one.

"His say about the Pill advertisements on the boards—we do not know of a single Pill advertisement on the boards at the present time and he does neither. There might be some local man, but not a National Advertiser at the present time and its a long time since he has seen one.

"Says we are using the boards which had Libery Loan posters on for other purposes at this time. This man certainly handed you something. If he had investigated he would have found out that The Poster Advertising Association in the United States posted free of charge on these boards over one million and half dollars worth of Liberty Loan posters absolutely free of charge, we built boards free of charge whenever they wanted them and then this being who handed you the letter knows nothing about the matter at all."

So voluminous have been our communications from Mr. Tom Nokes, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Poster Advertising Association, that we must make judicious selections only. Mr. Pennell is known in this source as "the etcher of Philadelphia, Pa.," so we are not asked to explain him. "Many of the statements contained" in his article, however, are described as "utterly without foundation and a malicious libel on two media of advertising—poster advertising and painted bulletin advertising." Mr. Nokes states the other side:

"Many manufacturers and big advertisers regard poster advertising as their most valuable medium, and their consistent use of it is the best proof of its effectiveness, for the National advertiser examines and records results very closely and accurately, and never continues to use an unresultful form of advertising. There is no denying that the poster appeals to masses and classes. People can not ignore it. Its message burns into the mind."

Our attention is called to an article in the August issue of *The Printing Art*, in which Mr. Morris Greenberg, of the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, says:

"Speaking of commercial art leads one to say that some of our best artists are contributing their talents to give better publicity to industrial products. Posters and other forms of advertising are here to stay; and if we must have these, let us have them as beautiful as art can make them. Maxfield Parrish does exquisite work to advertise tires, perfumes, candies, etc."

The latter statement and much of what follows it refer to other than bill-board advertising, which, however, is outside the field of discussion, since bill-boards were all that Mr. Pennell attacked, and these on the ground that they destroyed the beauties of nature. Mr. Nokes and Mr. Pennell had an interchange of notes on the points in dispute, and the former furnishes us a reply of Mr. Pennell with obvious intentions of inviting publicity:

"January 31, 1920.

"Mr. Tom Nokes,
"Johnstown, Pa.

"SIR: I hope in your search for the source of a reporter's misstatement you have found a copy of *The American Magazine of Art* for January issued by the Federation of Art. If not, I would advise you to get it. I myself, I may inform you, have published no articles yet, however. So save your excited legislative energy for those who have.

"There will be a meeting of those interested in the subject at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts on Monday, February 9, at 4 P.M., and I think if you care to attend, and are admitted, and permitted to talk, you might—from the tone of your letters—add considerably to the gaiety of the occasion.

"Yours,
"JOSEPH PENNELL."

It seems that Mr. Pennell was not engaged by the American Federation of Arts to make a campaign against bill-boards. He asserts that this error in the original statement was made by the reporter for the New York *Evening Post*, whose words we quoted. This, so far as we can discover, is the only error, in fact, in our article of January 17, the other statements remaining in the realm of opinion. To be quite unprejudiced, we quote a couple of paragraphs from the Oakland *Guardian* of January 10, which seem to contribute to the perfect apotheosis of the bill-board:

"Oakland once boasted of an organization which had for its object the beautifying of the great outdoors. Particularly was this body interested in the encouragement of tree-planting, keeping houses clean and painted on the outside, and so forth. We do not know whether it is still in active service, but if it is, the cockles of its heart should rejoice over a sight that was noticed on Telegraph Avenue this week. There are some very artistic outdoor advertising stands on the avenue near Twentieth Street. No stretch of the imagination can call them 'bill-boards,' they are positively picturesque and add largely to the scenic effect of the property for two blocks either way."

AN "AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

AMONG ALL ITS FARCES, "bedroom" and otherwise, the American theater has given place to a tragedy. True, the New York stage takes it in homeopathic doses, giving it room for only two afternoon performances weekly, so that the tired business man is saved from any gloom in his recreation hours. The program even warns him away from Eugene O'Neil's "Beyond the Horizon," by calling it "a genuine, reasonable, poignant domestic tragedy." The most conservative among the city's critics, Mr. Towse, of the New York *Evening Post*, admits this description "fully justified" in that the situation arises "out of the conflict between circumstance and character, wholly unsensational but sufficiently dramatic, showing a sympathetic comprehension of elemental human nature and representing a realistic study of actual life." Another critic, Louis V. De Foe, of *The World*, takes time to guard his initial enthusiasm; and in his Sunday "special" following the first criticism appraises the play "as a fulfilment of the best purposes of the theater and as a promise of even finer things to come." He regards its author, Eugene G. O'Neil, as one of the very few writers emerging into public notice whose work bears the unmistakable stamp of great ability. Mr. O'Neil, son of the distinguished actor, James O'Neil, has been known already as a playwright, but his efforts have mainly been confined to one-act pieces. Mr. De Foe introduces him:

A NEW ENGLAND HOUSEHOLD TRAGEDY.

The slatternly wife, the poetic husband misfit as farmer, the brother cheated of his real career, and the old father forming a family circle destined for failure and disaster.

"He is still a very young man—in his early thirties, we are told. From his first play of full length, which was brought out at the Morosco Theater and also from such of his one-act pieces as have been acted in the independent theaters, we conclude that his tendency is to see life—at least the life that tempts him to write about it—through dark glasses. Perhaps this predilection for gloomy subjects is only a sign of youth that takes itself too seriously; anyway, a more optimistic outlook upon life, even in the early thirties, would indicate a better capacity to portray it in the theater, for life shows always bright tints among the drab. We are told also that Mr. O'Neil from boyhood has shown symptoms of a somewhat morbid nature. If this be true, it is not a healthy trait. He still has time to outgrow it. Biliousness is not an incurable affliction.

"He is a son of James O'Neil, the veteran romantic actor, who began in the company of Edwin Forrest and appeared with Edwin Booth and Adelaide Neilson, but whom the present generation of playgoers associates chiefly with the rôles of *D'Artagnan* and *Monte Cristo*. So his instinct for the theater has come to him by direct inheritance. It has not taught him, tho, that the theater must defer to certain practical demands. He has not yet learned that brevity is a virtue. His technical method, surprizingly effective as it is on its one side, is arbitrary and wilful on the other. He will yet discover that, however minutely he aims to analyze his characters, he must respect mechanical necessity and must not write his plays in what amounts to six acts."

The new play, which considered criticism places as "the most notable native accomplishment in the field of serious drama in this or recent seasons," is given in this rapid sketch:

"It is frank, uncompromising tragedy, developed from the clash of character against circumstance and environment, and it is presented wholly in the theater's idiom—which is action. Of two brothers on a New England farm one is frail in health, sensitive, unpractical, a dreamer whose nature has been fettered by his surroundings and who longs for the open road; the other is vigorous, stolid, competent, a matter-of-fact lad who is content to battle with the land. When *Robert*, the visionary, is about to heed the call of the open and roam the earth, his discovery that a girl, who he has thought loved his brother, is really in love with him causes him to obey his passion rather than his instinct and remain at home, and *Andrew*, the stolid farmer, to hide his bitter disappointment, goes away in his place.

"Then follows the inevitable tragedy of *Robert's* struggle with the life which he by nature is unfitted to live. Bitter overtones sound in this symphony of disaster. The incompetent dreamer rouses the relentless hatred of his father. His wife soon discovers that it was *Andrew* whom she loved and taunts him with her mistake. She becomes a truculent slattern, vindictive, sullen, and morose. The farm goes to rack and ruin. Dire poverty grips the pair. And meanwhile *Robert* gradually wastes away with consumption, which already has claimed his only child. In the end he dies a hopeless failure and a victim of fate, with his last straining gaze upon the hilltops he has never crossed.

"The story is what it is because the characters are what they are. Mr. O'Neil's sketching of his types is sincere and true. No convention of the theater is permitted to intrude to shape arbitrarily the development of his theme. The play is elbow to elbow with life."

So much in justification of the great expectations entertained of the author. "Of what other drama of the year can so much be said?" asks Mr. De Foe, who finds also some shortcomings:

"The play is too prolix. If its scenes were not so absorbing, it might be complained of them that each is overladen. The last one is surely superfluous. Here the author betrays that he has become too much infatuated with his own work. Or else, like the hunter who grappled with the bear, he does not want to keep hold of it, yet fears to let go of it. A better way out of these dilemmas will be found by Mr. O'Neil as his experience in the theater broadens."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

PROSPECTS OF PROHIBITION IN BRITAIN

ANOTHER TEN YEARS "will see the termination of the drink traffic in the British Islands," predicts Mr. W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, and with this somewhat startling assertion so important a British religious weekly as *The Methodist Recorder* is in substantial agreement, believing that there are many signs which encourage this hope among British prohibitionists. Mr. Johnson explains that the American Anti-Saloon League will help in furnishing information and in sending speakers at the request of British organizations. But further than that, he says in an article in the recent Anglo-American number of the Manchester *Guardian*, "we will not go, as we don't propose to interfere with British affairs in any manner whatever." Mr. Johnson points out that the responsibility for creating prohibition sentiment in England rests with such organizations as the United Kingdom Alliance, the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, and the British Women's Temperance Association. Another important temperance organization is the Strength of Britain Movement, which organized the luncheon and mass-meeting at which Mr. Johnson was welcomed after his return to health following the injury that deprived him of the sight of one eye. It seems to *The Methodist Times*, speaking of the enthusiasm shown at this meeting, "as if the temperance workers of this country have been electrified by the triumph of prohibition in America and are anxious to 'go over the top' to storm the entrenched interests of the brewers and distillers without loss of time." That British prohibitionists are now losing no time is also asserted by the writer of an article on the editorial page of *The Methodist Recorder* who cites a number of facts showing why the question, "Will Britain Adopt Prohibition?" is very much alive just at present:

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IN THE HOSPITAL. WITH HIS NEW RIGHT EYE.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON AFTER HIS INJURY.

"The Scotland Temperance Act of 1913 has given prohibitionists a great objective. A determined attempt and one in which Scottish Methodists will heartily cooperate, will be made to gain a few 'dry' areas as a result of the local-option polls to be held in Scotland at the end of the current year. Already between three hundred and four hundred 'No Licensing' Committees have been formed to assist the cause, and special efforts are being made throughout the country to instruct Scottish electors concerning the benefits of a prohibition régime. Efforts will be continued throughout the year. . . . . . .

"In England and Wales the struggle is less advanced. The Liquor Traffic Local Veto Bill, which has received its first reading in the House of Commons, is a proposal to set up a referendum in this country and in Wales, similar to that already in operation in Scotland. Had the Licensing Bill of 1908 been passed by both Houses of Parliament, the people of England and Wales would have possest this power of local option on and after April 5, 1923. It is admitted, however, that this present bill will be superseded by a new licensing bill to be submitted to the House of Commons early in the present year. It is understood that the proposed measure is intended to perpetuate the work of the Liquor Control Board, by commissions set up for that purpose. The new bill, however, will probably be marred by one vital omission—the absence of any provision for the operation of a local-option test, similar to that granted to Scotland.

"There are, however, several encouraging factors in the present situation which lead British prohibitionists to hope that, within the next ten years, at any rate, the evils of the drink trade will be finally averted from this country. The first is the assured unity of the Christian churches in favor of local option. This is the chief point in the 'Nine Points' program enunciated by the Temperance Council of Christian Churches; and is, at the present time, the definite objective of the council so far as temperance legislation for England and Wales is concerned. The second factor is the increasing adherence of the Labor party to the local-option principle; and the fact that so many labor leaders now advocate the 'short cut' to prohibition through a referendum of the electorate. A third factor is the awakening of British commercial leaders to the knowledge that prohibition means increased industrial and commercial efficiency. And equally important to any of these is the lead the Wesleyan Methodist Church has given the whole nation in the matter of the practise of total abstinence.

"One other phase of the movement must be noted. Men and women of to-day have passed beyond that parochial stage of thought and outlook which in prewar days led them to weigh national issues in the scale of personal selfishness. When our ministers assert that the drink habit is the greatest hindrance extant to the prevalence of social righteousness; when our judges aver that, without drink, the greater part of the nation's crime would be eliminated; when social workers unite in insisting that the brewers and the publicans are responsible for moral degeneration; when doctors proclaim drink to be the greatest ally of disease and pestilence; and when vital statistics record the fact that drink is responsible for a terrific waste of child-life, Christian men and women who believe in the reconstruction of the world according to the will of God, and in the rebuilding of a new and happier Britain, will surely hesitate to tolerate the existence of the drink trade on the plea of 'personal liberty to drink and be merry!' As one member of our church who is not a total abstainer said to the writer the other day: 'I love the good things of life; the taste of good beer; the flavor of good wine; the lure of good music; and the society of kindred spirits. Yet I have an open mind on the question of prohibition. If you can convince me that the extinction of the drink trade will make for national happiness and prosperity, well—I gave up a beloved son for the welfare of my country, and I shall not cavil at sacrificing a lifelong inclination for the common good!' It is because there are thousands of such men—and the majority of them outside the Christian churches—that I believe prohibition in Britain to be a 'live' issue, and one which is eventually to be transmuted into an accepted British law."

The brewing interest in Great Britain, according to *The Christian World*, an independent Free Church paper, "is honestly becoming afraid of what it calls 'Pussyfootism.'" *The Christian World* believes that the British liquor interests are paying particular attention to Scotland, where the local-option provisions of the licensing act will come into operation this year. We are told that "they frankly expect that with the women's vote large districts of Scotland will go 'dry,' and once it begins they are afraid it will spread."

There are, on the other hand, Church of England papers like *The Guardian* which are inclined to scoff at the prohibition movement in Britain as fanaticism. *The Guardian* makes fun of a report that American prohibitionists are raising a fund of ten million pounds sterling to help make England dry. It observes that "with ten millions to pull at, England will be able to drink confusion to prohibition with quite satisfactory frequency," and that the more "crank" money in circulation in England the better for English business.

PUSSYFOOT'S EYE WILL MAKE ENGLAND DRY.
1920 - ENGLAND TO BE DRY - 1925

"ALMOST THOU PERSUADEST ME TO BE A BRITISHER,"

Said W. E. Johnson in response to the cheers which greeted him in Central Hall, Westminster, when 3,000 British "drys" celebrated his return to health on the day Constitutional Prohibition went into effect in the United States. Mr. Johnson may be seen on the platform at the right of the chairman's table.

Many Englishmen who doubt the desirability or practicability of prohibition point to the success of the restrictive measures enforced by "Dora." Roughly speaking, the Defense of the Realm Act, commonly known by the shorter name, confines drinking to meal hours. According to figures published by the Liquor Control Board and quoted in a London dispatch to *The Sun and New York Herald* deaths from alcoholism and convictions for drunkenness have been cut down as follows:

	Deaths	*Convictions*
1913	1,831	188,877
1914	1,816	183,828
1915	1,450	135,811
1916	953	84,191
1917	580	46,410
1918	296	29,075

The Prime Minister has promised to introduce a bill which will establish liquor commissions to carry on the work of the Control Board. The official representative of the British brewing societies has declared in favor of "reasonable restrictions," saying that the aim of the trade is "to improve the public-house and make it more decent, a fit place for a man to take his wife and family, while the prohibitionists are doing their best to make them what they term hovels of iniquity." The Rev. Henry Carter, a member of the Control Board, is quoted as saying:

"Intemperance has decreased greatly as a result of the restrictions during the war. Sickness and mortality due to alcoholic diseases have diminished and social well-being has been enhanced. Our next step is to obtain permanency for the system of state control of the liquor traffic, and the next demand will be for a grant of local-option powers throughout the United Kingdom.

"The most recent declaration of the Labor party is in favor of the policy of state purchase of the liquor traffic, coupled with the grant of local option. Whether Great Britain will go wholly dry as America has done will depend upon public opinion. This country never will be stampeded into prohibition."

In the same dispatch Mr. Leif Jones, the British temperance reformer, acknowledges "the sure economic gain that comes from prohibition," and adds:

"I do not believe in an attempt to force it here, however. The British people would have to be persuaded. We have local option in Scotland, and I believe England is the only country in Europe, except Ireland, where some form of local option is not in operation. Prohibition here is impossible without public consent; the success or failure of the American innovation will decide the fate of prohibition in Great Britain."

CANADA'S "MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS" FOR EX-SOLDIERS—Canada, which has already done much for its returned men, is embarking on a new scheme to care for what are termed the problem cases, "cases which, altho badly disabled, are capable of performing certain duties along many lines, but physically unfit to give a full day's work." The new movement, which originates in Montreal, has the indorsement of that city's leading bankers and business men, and ample capital has been subscribed to provide the necessary shop equipment and machinery which will be needed. This will be held in the name of a Board of Trustees, which will consist of three of Montreal's leading citizens to be nominated by each of the three following organizations: Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, and the Khaki League. The trustees will hold the working capital, and will apportion the funds as required by the Board of Management. The Montreal Memorial Workshops, as they will probably be known, will be opened with about seventy-five problem cases of returned soldiers who are incapable of regular employment, and, if the results with these justify the effort, the program will be enlarged so as to include all problem cases. The nature of the work is explained by the Montreal *Star:*

"The various departments will include wood-working in all its branches, such as cabinet-making, picture-framing, furniture-repairing, and upholstering. There will be a complete shoe-repairing plant installed, and in the near future it is hoped that it will be possible to commence the hand-making of shoes. In addition to the foregoing there will be a basket-making and basket furniture department where the training of those who were for a long time in the hospital will be developed along practical lines. Then, again, it is proposed to open a department where a register will be kept of those who can do certain work in and around residential premises. It is proposed that this department will handle the employment of men who can do anything from mowing a lawn, cleaning floors, putting in window-glass, etc., to undertaking the moving of entire households.

"An interesting feature of this scheme is that while 50 per cent. of the entire profits may be used for extension work and to develop the organization so that more men may be employed, it is stipulated that all other profits will go to the men so employed either directly or indirectly. There will be no interest charges on capital and no expenditure for overhead supervision.

"Director J. B. Buckley summed up the situation in a nutshell when he said to *The Star* that 'this movement is being watched by the returned-soldier interests throughout Canada, and if successful it is hoped it will give the solution to the greatest difficulties of reestablishment, that is to say, to these problem cases.'"

ANTON LANG AND THE 1920 PASSION-PLAY

IN THE SUMMER OF 1917 Americans who had seen the Ober-Ammergau Passion-play were shocked to learn that Anton Lang, twice the *Christus* of the play, had, despite his poor health and "his unique position of almost monastic isolation," been called to the colors, and become part of the German Empire's "cannon-fodder." This news was contained in Bavarian dispatches to the *Berliner Tageblatt* and was reported by European correspondents of the American press. Since Anton Lang is consumptive and, as Mrs. Gertrude Atherton noted at the time, "is no more fitted to serve in the trenches or in warfare at all than a delicate woman," rumors of his death found ready credence. Letters from the Lang household have now come through, however, denying that the *Christus* in the Passion-play had ever been called into service, and reporting him alive and still in fair health. One of our subscribers gives us the opportunity of reprinting this personal letter from Mrs. Anton Lang:

"Your letter was the first one reaching us from the United States of America, tho it took a long time to reach us here. I must beg you to excuse my long delay in answering it. Alas, dear friend, our life now and in future will only be work, continual work, for daily life and food. We have gone through terrible, sorrowful, and trying years, we learned to know much what hunger is like, we almost lived with the animals, a winter only with turnips we shall never forget. We can get different things again which we had not seen for years, but it is also terribly costly. Still I must tell you first that your letter has brought great joy into our house, for true friendship had grown a rare thing. Now Christmas is coming nearer, I want to send you our best greetings, wishing you also a blessed New Year! The year 1920 is to be the year of our beloved Passion-play, but it will be impossible to have it; as we scarcely have enough food for ourselves, how could we feed so many outsiders? Besides our railways, engines, and cattle are taken from us. We have no coal, no cloth. You have no idea how terribly poor we have become. One feels so tired, so worn out, but the need for life's earning drives one to work. We get and see beautiful things again which had not been known for past years, but it is too expensive to be bought.

"We have six children now. The baby is only eight months old. The three elder ones are away at schools. Dear little things, it is worth to live for them!

"Thank God, we are pretty well this year, but last autumn we had all been very ill for months. My husband has never been away for war-work. He was too delicate. The American papers brought many rumors about him. Thank God, they are not true. We lost seventy-four men in the village, and have many cripples here also. Now we are in great sorrow because several of our men are still prisoners with the French. Life seems so hopelessly hard for them, and they seem to suffer dreadfully under the separation this last year, as almost all the others have come home."

Altho 1920 is the year for the Passion-play, on the schedule which has been kept up for centuries, it will not be presented this summer, according to this letter and according to news from the Bavarian village which, as *The Continent* notes, has come over the signature of Anton Lang. As we read in *The Continent:*

"Lang says the villagers have scarcely enough for their own families to eat, and they could not possibly care for visitors, even if the railroad service of Bavaria were sufficient to carry tourists to the place. The year 1920 will therefore go by without any observance of Ober-Ammergau's ancient vow, which has been kept in the last year of every decade for seven hundred years except for interruption during the Thirty Years' War, in the sixteenth century. It is indicated in Lang's letter, however, that the Ober-Ammergau people hope they may produce the play in 1921, and so avoid dropping out entirely the number belonging for the present decade to the ancient succession."

THE GRAY BROTHERHOOD

THE PUBLIC might well be disconcerted to know that there exists a powerful organization of ex-convicts, said to exceed eighteen thousand in membership, if it were not at the same time informed that this is no band of sinister design and evil purpose. It speaks well for the men and women who are members of the Gray Brotherhood, thinks the Los Angeles *Times*, that, after terms in prison, they think of improved conditions for fellow sinners and sufferers and that patriotic impulse has not been inhibited by the discipline and rigor of penal walls. It indicates fine latent traits that so many of those upon whom the heavy hand of the law has fallen should include schemes for Americanization in their program. The California paper tells thus of the objects of the Gray Brotherhood:

"Its aims are to humanize the prisons and develop the ambitions of the inmates toward cleaner and better lives. Its officers and leaders are unnamed, but the head, who is known as the Gray Brother, is said to be a man of much capacity and influence. He is on terms of friendly intimacy with several Senators and is said to be not unknown at the White House. The Gray Brotherhood is responsible for several prison investigations—brought with the desire to improve conditions and not merely to play politics or satisfy a grudge. It is also claimed on behalf of the Gray Brotherhood that it is thoroughly patriotic and American; that it fights socialism instead of preaching it, and that both within and without prison walls it is using its influence against the underground campaign to Bolshevize the penitentiaries of the nation. It is shown that the Reds in prison put in all their time and efforts toward enlisting the other inmates in the Commune. The Gray Brotherhood claims to be trying to offset this influence. Almost half a million men and women emerge from American prisons every year, and fully half of them are potential Bolsheviki.

"Much sentimentalism has been wasted over the prisons, and many convicts are pampered beyond their deserts. As a halt or hindrance to crime the prison seems to be distressingly ineffectual, but the penitentiaries of the country might well be standardized and run upon a humane and sympathetic basis. A man who really desires to lead an upright and honorable life, both within and without the walls, should be permitted the opportunity of doing so.

"If the Gray Brotherhood has no purpose save to improve the citizenship and raise the honest ambitions of its members, the world will wish it well. But the idea of convicts organizing is startling *per se.*"

A writer in the New York *World* states more definitely the program of the new organization:

"First. The Gray Brotherhood will attempt to help individual prisoners during their incarceration, and especially on their release.

"Secondly. The Brotherhood will provide jobs for released prisoners and try to educate the public to a more intelligent attitude toward the man who has committed a breach of the law.

"Thirdly. An attempt will be made to clean up the prisons, morally, hygienically, and politically. A fight will be made on the grafts said to be rampant in all prisons.

"Fourthly. The Brotherhood will fight the political control of prisons by entering the political field itself. It will try to force the wardenship and other prison offices out of the hands of politicians and into those of penological experts and students.

"Fifthly. The Brotherhood will be organized in every State to force advanced prison-reform measures through the legislatures. It is the purpose to wipe out utterly the present penal system."

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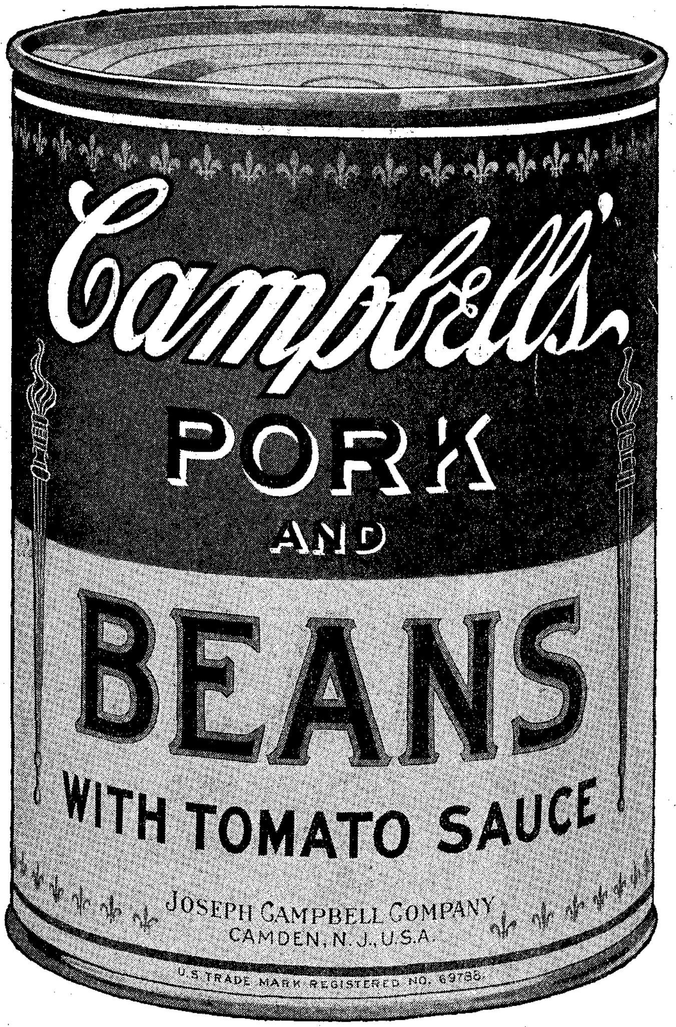
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CURRENT - POETRY

IN that little booklet of four pages called *The Sonnet* (Williamsport), whose avowed aim is to "publish poetry so well thought of by its makers that they were willing to place it within strict confines," is a sonnet which poetizes that scientific doctrine of the transmutation of forces:

THE MIRRORS

By Robert Hillyer

The mirrors of all ages are the eyes
Of some remembering god, wherein are sealed
The beauties of the world, the April field,
Young faces, blowing hair, and autumn skies.
The mirrors of the world shall break, and yield
To life again what never really dies;
The forms and colors of earth's pageantries,
Unwithered and undimmed, shall be revealed.

And in that moment silence shall unfold
Forgotten songs that she has held interred,
The ocean rising on the shores of gold,
Flecked with white laughter and love's lyric word;
All happy music that the world has heard;
All beauty that eternal eyes behold.

Browning in "Asolando" showed how a septuagenarian can experience the emotions more conventionally expected of adolescence. Thomas Hardy shows in the London *Mercury* (January) that he is in the true line of succession with his great predecessor:

A GLIMPSE FROM THE TRAIN

By Thomas Hardy

At nine in the morning there passed a church,
At ten there passed me by the sea,
At twelve a town of smoke and smirch,
At two a forest of oak and birch,
And then, on a platform, she.

Her I could see, tho she saw not me:
I queried, "Get out to her do I dare?"
But I kept my seat in my search for a plea,
And the wheels moved on. Oh, could it be
That I had alighted there!

The London *Morning Post* tells us that "nowhere is the attempt to return to peace conditions so pathetic" as at the English universities. Their activities, tho augmented, seem to have lost, for the time being, the greater part of their meaning. "Five years of gun-fire drowned the sound of the cloister bells, and it is still difficult to hear them," because "the ghosts of the dead swarm about them, muffling their music." All this has been put into verse by Kipling in a poem called "The Clerks and the Bells," appearing in *Nash's Magazine* (February). "He imagines the bells appealing to the new race of British scholars to return to the learning, the play, the prayer, and the rest of former days." *The Post* quotes these concluding lines:

The merry clerks of Oxenford lie under bolt and bar
Lest they should rake the midnight clouds or chase a sliding star.
In fear of fine and dread rebuke, they round their full-night sleep,
And leave that world which once they took for older men to keep.
(*Who walks by dreams what ghostly wood in search of playmates slain?*)
Until the Bells of Oxenford ring in the light again.

All our leading dramatic critics follow up their "first-night" criticism of an important play with a Sunday "special" in which the ardors of the first writing are toned down. Cool judgment has supervened and the critic does not hesitate to reverse himself. Mr. Walkley, of the London *Times*, recently explained this practise by saying that "one 'notices' a play and then thinks it over. True, one's 'notice'—the virtually instantaneous record of one's first impressions—sometimes wears a specious appearance of thought. But that is one of the wicked deceptions of journalism." Whereupon, Sir Owen Seaman, editor of *Punch*, reminds him he has let a strange cat out of the bag:

When for a paper published once a week,
That gives a writer scope for due reflection,
I have contrived a leisurely critique
Upon some fairly recent stage confection,
And to my judgment brought
A slow and solemn gravity of thought;

Much, Mr. Walkley, have I marveled how
The lore that out of ancient scribes you suck up,
Exuding from your broad and Attic brow
(The urgent printers' devil crying, "Buck up!"),
Pours off your non-stop pen
Between 11.0 and 11.10;

How on a play whose price was blood and tears,
Costing its maker months of toil and anguish,
Your final word, that lifts him to the spheres
Or leaves him under your reproof to languish,
You fix with instant hand,
Stamping the thing with "*Stet!*" (or "Let it stand!)

And now you own that second thoughts are best;
Indeed (unless you meant to be facetious)
No previous thought had been thrown off your chest—
Only an outward semblance, very specious;
So from a god you sink
To common men who take their time to think.

Oh, Mr. Walkley, my illusion's gone!
Shattered my faith in those allusive nocturnes
Composed *impromptu* from 11.0 on,
Fast as the moving finger of the clock turns!
How can I know but what
Next week you'll tell us you were talking rot?

Dancing has a vogue in both Paris and London that since the war we have not been able to match. Perhaps we have never taken it as seriously as the anonymous writer of this poem in *The Saturday Review* (London), who gives a picture of the famous London restaurant at tea-dance time in a tone of gentle moralizing:

WHEELS, 1919

Why d'you write about Frascati's,
You who from the balcony leaning
'Neath the lure that was Astarte's
Find a negroid devil grinning?

Changed, indeed, and almost stupid,
Yielding to analysis,
Now a Piccadilly Cupid,
Hanging on a painted kiss.

Now a toy in two dimensions,
Operated by a string
In your hand, whose interventions
Set the object capering.

You, who at the higher level
Know love as he truly is,
Not the fair Assyrian devil,
Not the poor idolatries

Of the savage, not the crazes,
Say, of Shelley and his set:
But you find him (as your phrase is)
"Palm to palm in quiet sweat."

That's a way, O brother, brother,
A new way for verse to move;
There's an older and another—
Will you listen?—way of love.

I from that same terrace waiting
For the music to begin,
"Amoureuse" anticipating,
Watched a boy who blundered in.

Slim he was, a little stooping
At the shoulders, as it seemed;
Eyes on which the lids were drooping,
Seeing only what he dreamed.

Where he came was noise and clatter,
But the pandemonium
Either didn't seem to matter
Where he stood, or else grew dumb.

And the waltz the band was creaking,
Like a cluster round his head,
Changed to cry "What's music seeking
Save what he has left unsaid?"

And like flowers, *bourgeois* faces
Overtaken by the tune,
Pilfered unimagined graces
From an unimagined June.

And, when once again the babel
Rose, tho we had never stirred,
There between us at the table
At Frascati's was the Third.

"What's the good of all this antic?"
You'll impatiently exclaim;
Still incurably romantic,
Still incurably the same.

Only this—that at Frascati's,
If one does not watch one's hands,
That old magic was Astarte's
Goes, before one understands.

The Senate's arguments on the Treaty, while not accused of being poetical, may be the occasion of poetry in others; and how many there be, grateful to the New York *Times* for giving their feelings a versified turn, we leave to readers of this:

VOICES

By Grace Agnes Timmerman

"*Great constitutions, brought to hasty birth,*
Sheer madness must imply!"
(Where weary millions wait, in cruel dearth,
The hours go shuddering by,
And borne afar on all the winds of earth,
Appeals their hunger-cry.)

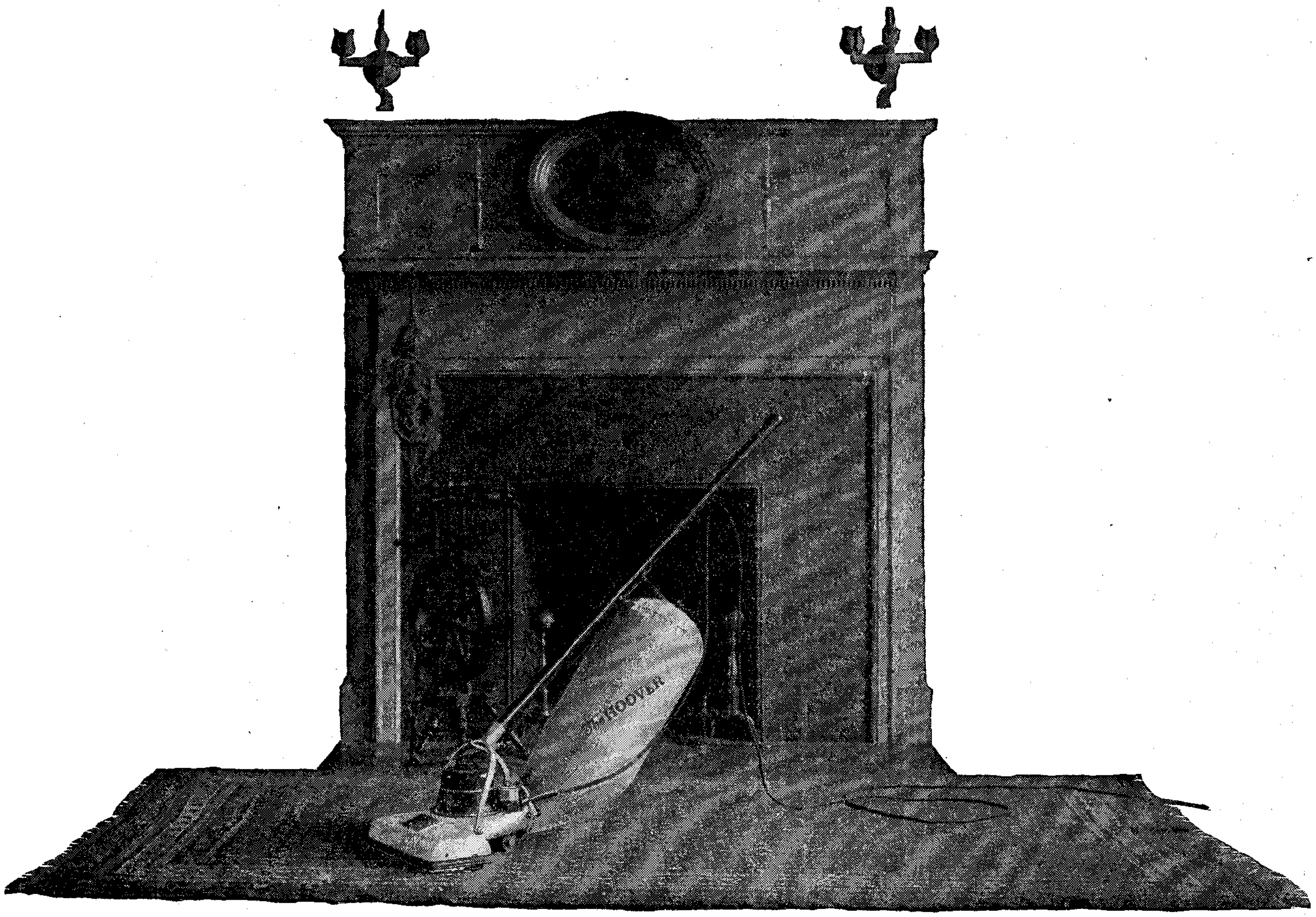
"*Beware in every move, lest, ere we know,*
Great Britain overreach!"
(Did England's breast between us and the foe
No deeper lesson teach?
Will she forego our friendship, now we know
Our value, each to each?)

"*Old precedents are safe. We but invite*
New peril with new ways."
(We stand alone, while enemies unite—
We prate of elder days.
Unheeded beacons flame on every height.
The mad world is ablaze.)

"*Unaided and alone, we challenge Fate,*
And count our danger small!"
(Did ever pride and insolence more great
Go boasting to a fall?
Who, vaunting, flouts all human aid, too late
On heaven at last may call!)

"*Our destiny is here. Shall we assume*
The burden of the race?"
(Half blind and bleeding, in a deeper gloom,
Her path more hard to trace,
The sick Earth totters, reeling to her doom,
And hides a stricken face.)

The Hoover lifts the rug from the floor, like this—flutters it upon a cushion of air, gently "beats" out its embedded grit, and so prolongs its life



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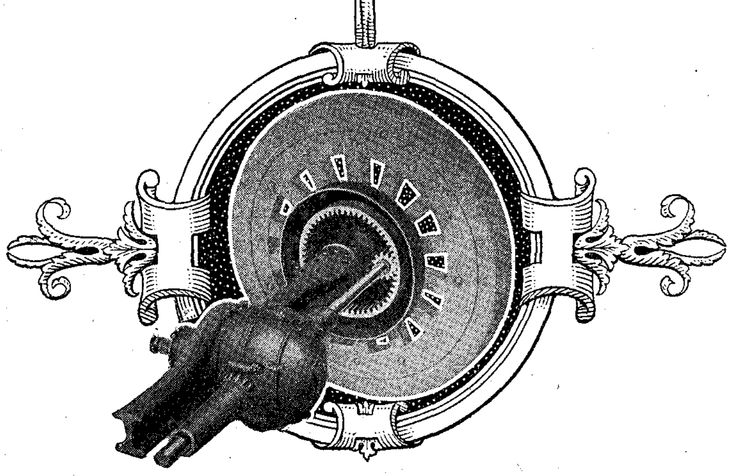

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The youth of the land, soon to be part of this Government, is in especial need of sound and thorough instruction in the whole business of American institutions.

For all persons, finally, regardless of age and of sex, the necessity of such instruction was never more imperative. An American army shared nobly in the conflict to make the world safe for democracy. It is hardly returned and demobilized on its native shore than a new call to the colors is sounded to each and every loyal American. The enemy now is at our own doors, and his objective is the destruction of all the sacred and cherished privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the Government founded upon that immortal charter. The surest weapon against whatever attack loyal Americans may have to meet lies in comprehensive knowledge of our Government as well as service to it that must ensue from such knowledge. In the coming Lessons in American Citizenship students and readers will find the story of their Government and its meaning told accurately and graphically. As the most timely topic we open with studies of a Presidential campaign.

FINDING A CANDIDATE—To show how a man is chosen as a Presidential possibility, we take the hypothetical case of Mr. X. Let us meet Mr. X., who is a member of good standing and of prominence in either one or other of the great parties. Mr. X. may be at present an official of the Government, State or Federal, or may at some time have held such a position. He may be a private citizen, but necessarily has a record of public achievement and service. This record is familiar either to the nation at large or in a group of States, or mainly in his own State. Mr. X. has friends who have faith in his political future, and who are not unduly skeptical about their own. About half a dozen of these friends, we shall say, study the political situation and the extent to which Mr. X. measures up to it. They become convinced that Mr. X. is the man who deserves the Presidential nomination of their party. They begin to reach out for support and sustenance of this conviction. A luncheon or dinner is given at which are present one or more influential party leaders. Men of influence in the home State of Mr. X. are there, as also men from other States in which the party is strong. Mr. X., of course, is not present—except perhaps in spirit. As a Presidential possibility he is searchingly analyzed. Can he win the nomination over the other candidates of the party? Can he carry the election? How successful will he keep the party if elected? How will he treat the party and its leaders when in power? How will his public and private record stand the search-lights of campaign offensives? These few questions do not more than suggest the scrutiny to which Mr. X. is subjected. He passes the examination with full credit. As an important added asset, it is ascertained that Mr. X. has friends of means who believe in him sufficiently to supply the necessary fuel to give his Presidential vehicle a good start.

MAKING MR. X. KNOWN—The case of Mr. X. may be paralleled in States other than his own where a good specimen of Presidential timber is located. The men behind an aspirant for the nomination may be divided, it is said, into two classes. There is the professional political class, whose governing motive is to find a winner. There is the more venturesome and idealistic class whose whole purpose is to make the man of their choice the winner. Both classes, it is to be noted, have their peculiar value in the common effort to secure the nomination for their candidate. Having settled upon Mr. X. as their choice, the friends go their separate ways to gain adherents to the cause. Active leaders in the party and influential members of it are approached. If they are won to the cause of Mr. X., in their turn they confer with their adjutants, and so, through all ranks of political power down to the humble and all-important voter, the word about Mr. X. begins to spread.

WORKERS FOR THE CANDIDATE—The campaign for Mr. X. is conducted by two main forces. One is his organization of political practitioners and the other is the publicity organization which creates and celebrates the legend of Mr. X. as a nominee. Governors of States, members of Congress, and others in posts of political preferment who are members of the party of Mr. X. are sought as supporters of his cause. They may be very willing to lend him their support, but are very careful not to unbalance themselves politically in so doing. After all, Mr. X. may be defeated in the convention. Self-preservation is a first law in politics as in life. This seeking of adherents for Mr. X. is carried on by his personal organization, which has headquarters in the chief cities and local bureaus throughout the States in which they are needed and have a clear field. Some workers are engaged chiefly to secure funds to keep the boom of Mr. X. at proper speed. None of these organizations declares itself in any State or city until it is definitely sure that Mr. X. has a fighting chance for the nomination. Sometimes his headquarters may be in operation for a month or six weeks before the fact becomes known through the press.

SCARCITY OF POLITICAL EFFECTIVES—An internal difficulty the organization of Mr. X. and other aspirants have to meet, we are told, is the scarcity of competent men. Men may be successful in business or in a profession, and yet be wholly ineffectual as workers in the promotion of a candidacy. The problem to be faced, it is said, is as complex as the building of a ship out of the raw materials in bulk. It is of obvious importance, too, that the commanders of the forces of Mr. X. be of coordinate ability. For if the man at the helm in New York is a genius and the man at the helm in Chicago is a blunderer, one may imagine the nullity of effort that must result from their interaction. It is much easier, we are told, to find competent workers for local headquarters where the population is all more or less homogeneous. Yet of the crowds that rush in ready for work in local districts, we are told, ninety per cent. are either impostors or incompetent. They all swear their only intention is the good of the party and the country, according to one experienced observer, but it is generally found that their supreme desire is money. Enthusiastic workers for Mr. X. who have money and are willing to spend it in his interests not infrequently do more harm than good by insisting on having their methods followed in preference to the procedure of tried campaigners. About the time that the boom of Mr. X. is well under way we begin to hear of Mr. X. Clubs in various sections. The purpose

(Continued on page 80)

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

AMERICA IN FURS

(*The Boston News Bureau*)

All signs point to this country becoming the most befurred nation, with the possible exception of the Eskimos.

The last five years have seen the largest amount of furs sold in this country in its history at steadily increasing prices and at the moment the United States, next to Russia, is probably the greatest consumer of fur garments in the world. In St. Louis pelts valued at $25,000,000 were offered under the hammer.

While London still disputes the fact, American fur dealers say this country has become the center of the fur industry. It is interesting to note the 12,000 Alaska sealskins offered for sale on account of the United States Government were drest, dyed, and machined in this country instead of at London as formerly.

The fur catch last year was entirely inadequate compared with the demand, and if present consumption keeps up, in spite of mounting prices, the next few years will see a serious shortage in furs for market.

That Australia, Canada, and the United States are considering more stringent game-conservation laws, some of which will probably be in force this year, only aggravates the situation. Already Canada has many important fox farms, where the more costly variety, like the silver fox, are being bred solely for fur-selling purposes.

The furs sold in February in St. Louis come from every corner of the world and include 200,000 China dog mats, used mostly for coats in cold northwest countries; from Siberia, 1,500,000 squirrels, 200,000 ermine, 8,000 white foxes, 70,000 kolinskies, 200,000 marmots, 125,000 fitch, and 6,000 Russian sables.

Australia has sent 1,000,000 pounds of rabbit skins, 500,000 Australian opossum, 40,000 wallaby, 11,000 kangaroo, 100,000 ringtail opossums, and 60,000 red foxes.

From Persia and Turkestan are offered 10,000 Persian-lamb skins.

Europe contributes 800,000 moleskins and many thousand red foxes.

The United States offers 800,000 muskrats, 300,000 skunk, 22,000 beavers, 80,000 wolves, 1,000 silver foxes, 125,000 raccoons, and many other varieties.

It is expected the advance of the "Reds" in Siberia will materially decrease offerings of Siberian pelts later in the year unless the political situation changes.

The craze for fur coats, especially of Hudson seal, has advanced the price of brown muskrat from one dollar a pelt two years ago to nearly fifty-one dollars, and the demand continues at top prices. Demand for beaver to trim these coats and frocks was never greater. One dealer says: "If the demand for beaver continues at the present rate, it will pay some enterprising lumber companies to add the breeding of this animal to their business."

America apparently has not taken to the monkey-skin style so prevalent in France and England at present, but dealers believe they will have to supply such a demand next year and are preparing for it.

LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE

The foreign commerce of our Latin-American neighbors aggregated nearly or quite $5,000,000,000 in 1919, against slightly less than $3,000,000,000 in 1913. Their aggregate population is nearly 100,000,000, and the area of the Latin-American countries 8,287,000 square miles.

Latin-American trade during and since the war-period has shown greater fluctuations, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, than that of most other parts of the neutral world. Prior to the war the chief exports of the twenty countries so designated were coffee, cocoa, fruits, india-rubber, tin, copper, nitrates, wheat, meats, wool, and sugar. The war cut off much of the European markets for the coffee and cocoa and fruits and rubber and tin, while, on the other hand, it increased European as well as American demands for the other products, meats, wool, sugar, copper, and nitrates. As a consequence, the grand total of exports of Latin America made but very slow growth during the first half of the war-period, and the imports during that period actually declined. The total exports of the twenty countries classed as Latin America were in 1913 $1,503,000,000; in 1914, $1,552,000,000; in 1915, $1,671,000,000; and in 1917, $1,838,000,000. Then in 1918, when the ability of Argentina, Uruguay, southern Brazil, and Chile to supply meats, wool, and nitrates became fully recognized, the exports jumped to $2,378,000,000, and in the first year of peace, 1919, the continued demand for meats and wool, coupled with the great advance in prices of coffee and sugar and cocoa, brought the grand total of Latin-American exports up to nearly or quite $3,000,000,000, as against $1,503,000,000 in the year preceding the war.

The United States, says the Bank's statement, has fared generously at the hands of her Latin-American neighbors during this period. Prior to the war the Latin Americans were, as a great group, taking only about 23 per cent. of their total imports from the United States, while in 1919 they took from us, as nearly as can now be estimated, 46 per cent. of their greatly increased imports. Their aggregate imports advanced from $1,400,000,000 in 1913 to about $2,000,000,000 in 1919. Our total exports to Latin America in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, were $282,000,000, and in the calendar year 1919 approximately $930,000,000. They increased their imports about $600,000,000, while our exports to them increased about $650,000,000 in the same period.

WORLD'S OIL PRODUCTION

(*The Wall Street Journal*)

Crude-oil production of the world in 1918 was 514,729,354 barrels, compared with 506,702,902 barrels in 1917, an increase of 8,026,452 barrels, or about 1 per cent. In spite of the increased demand for oil products, production in 1918 increased only by 25,000 barrels a day over the 1917 output. The United States and Mexico together produced more than 81 per cent. of the world's total production in 1918.

The increase of approximately 20,000,000 barrels in production in the United States and of 8,500,000 barrels in Mexico's output in 1918 was offset by a decline in oil production in Russia of 28,543,818 barrels, from 69,000,000 barrels in 1917 to 40,456,182 barrels in 1918.

Roumania showed a large increase in production in 1918, when it produced 8,730,235 barrels against 2,681,870 barrels in 1917, a gain of 6,048,365, or about 230 per cent. In 1918, however, Roumania only contributed 1.7 per cent. of the world's total output.

The following table shows the world's output of crude petroleum by countries in 1918, compared with 1917 (in barrels of forty-two gallons):

	1918 Quantity	*Per Cent.*	*1917 Quantity*	*Per Cent.*	*Change Quantity*
Unit S*.....	355,927,716	69.15	335,315,601	66.17	+20,612,115
Mexico......	63,828,327	12.40	55,292,770	10.91	+ 8,535,557
Russia......	40,456,182	7.86	69,000,000	13.62	−28,543,818
Dutch East Indies †...	13,284,936	2.58	12,928,955	2.55	+ 355,981
Roumania...	8,730,235	1.70	2,681,870	.53	+ 6,048,365
India ‡......	8,000,000	1.55	8,078,843	1.59	− 78,843
Persia ‡.....	7,200,000	1.40	6,856,063	1.35	+ 343,937
Galicia......	5,591,620	1.09	5,965,447	1.18	− 373,827
Peru ‡......	2,536,102	.49	2,533,417	.50	+ 2,685
Japan and Formosa...	2,449,069	.47	2,898,654	.57	− 449,585
Trinidad....	2,082,068	.40	1,599,455	.32	+ 482,613
Egypt.......	2.079,750	.40	1,008,750	.20	+ 1,071,000
Argentina...	1,321,315	.26	1,144,737	.23	+ 176,578
Germany ‡...	711, 260	.14	995,764	.20	− 284,504
Canada.....	304,741	.06	205,332	.04	+ 99,409
Venezuela...	190,080	.04	127,743	.03	+ 62,337
Italy ‡......	35,953	.01	50,334	.01	− 14,381
Cuba.......	.....	..	19,167	..	− 19,167
Total of the world	514,729,354	100.00	506,709,102	100.00	+ 8,026,452

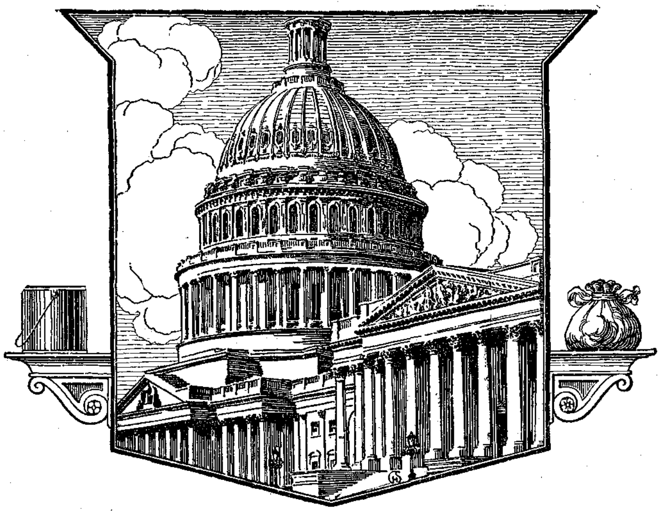
*Marketed output. † Includes British Borneo. ‡ Estimated.

Mexico superseded Russia as the second largest oil-producing country in the world in 1918. Its production of 63,828,327 barrels showed an increase of more than 23,000,000 over that of Russia.

CANADIAN TRADE

The 1919 figures of Canadian foreign trade, showing total exports and imports and the balance of trade since 1912, are given in the following table:

	Exports	*Imports*	*Balance*
1919................	$1,232,255,606	$940,567,781	+$291,687,825
1918................	1,229,204,244	906,670,404	+ 322,537,840
1917................	1,547,430,855	1,005,071,716	+ 542,359,139
1916................	1,091,706,403	766,501,512	+ 325,204,891
1915................	614,129,845	450,517,774	+ 163,612,071
1914................	379,291,000	481,214,000	− 101,923,000
1913................	436,213,000	659,061,000	− 222,848,000
1912................	341,978,000	635,585,000	− 293,607,000



The National Debt to Paint

America owes a great debt to paint. It has been instrumental in building the nation. Paint has preserved many a landmark of early days, that would have dissolved into dust long since, without the protecting coat. Ride in a Pullman car—and you ride in paint. Motor through the country and paint and varnish go with you in satiny glory on your car.

The white houses set in the green of the farmsteads owe their beauty to paint. The farmer's machinery is protected too by pigment spread out thin. Stop for a meal at any hotel and you walk into paint when you cross the threshold. It smiles at you from walls and ceiling and from the supporting columns in the lobby. You can't get away from paint. It is part of life.

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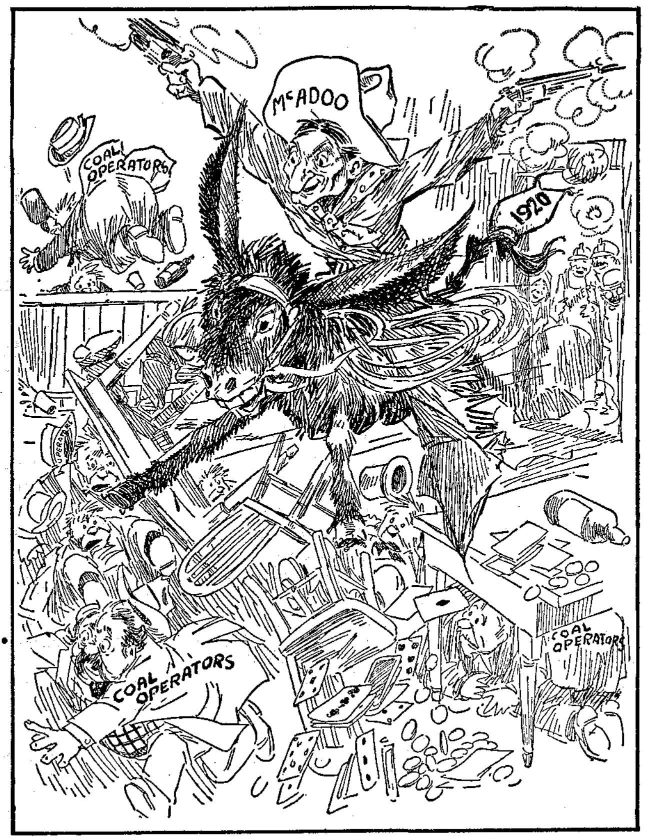
PERSONAL - GLIMPSES

FOR PRESIDENT, (AMONG OTHERS),—WILLIAM G. McADOO

(The First of a Series of Brief Articles Dealing with Possible Candidates)

THE SWELLING OF THE EARLIEST CATKINS, harbingers of spring, finds a considerable crop of Presidential buds already well along, advance tokens of the harvest of candidates that will be ready for the sickle—or ax—by the middle of summer. Whether the League of Nations, the high cost of living, or the suppression of radicalism dominates the election as a campaign issue, the great problem facing both Republicans and Democrats is to pick a man for President who can put punch and personality into the platform. The difficulty of arriving at this desired consummation, in spite of party politics, "favorite-son" booms, and a hundred other complications that the lay mind wots little of, is so considerable that an American President, it might seem at first glance at least, is a pure accident. "The usual Presidential election might well be called America's favorite game of chance," writes George Creel, who seems to hold this general view. Mr. Creel, head of the Bureau of Public Information during the war, is at present interested in the candidacy of William G. McAdoo, admittedly one of the Democrats with a fighting chance for nomination. THE DIGEST, beginning with this issue, plans to give space in several numbers to presentations of these "fighting-chance" candidates of both parties. In addition to Mr. McAdoo, General Wood, Mr. Hoover, Secretary Palmer, Mr. Harding, Mr. Hiram Johnson, Governor Lowden, and Senator Hitchcock are among those who, in all probability, will be noticed. If Mr. McAdoo is given the first presentation, the other candidates are assured that no intimation of personal preference is intended; and Mr. McAdoo's indulgence is requested for the chance that makes him leader—generally not a desired position—in the procession of candidates. With these words of introduction, we retire in favor of Mr. Creel, who, proceeding from his already quoted remark that "The usual Presidential election might well be called America's favorite game of chance," will present the claims of Mr. McAdoo as follows:



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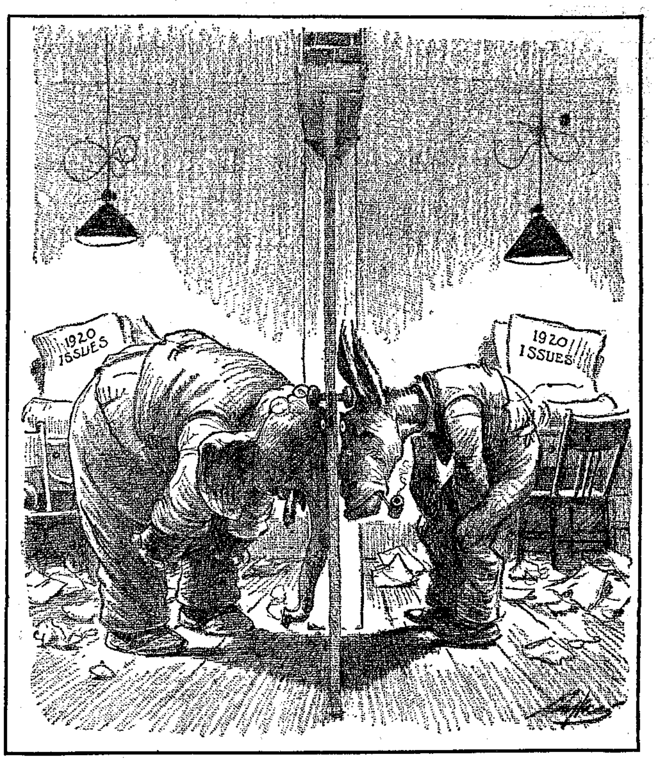
"ENTER ROARIN' BILL, SHERIFF OF RED GULCH."

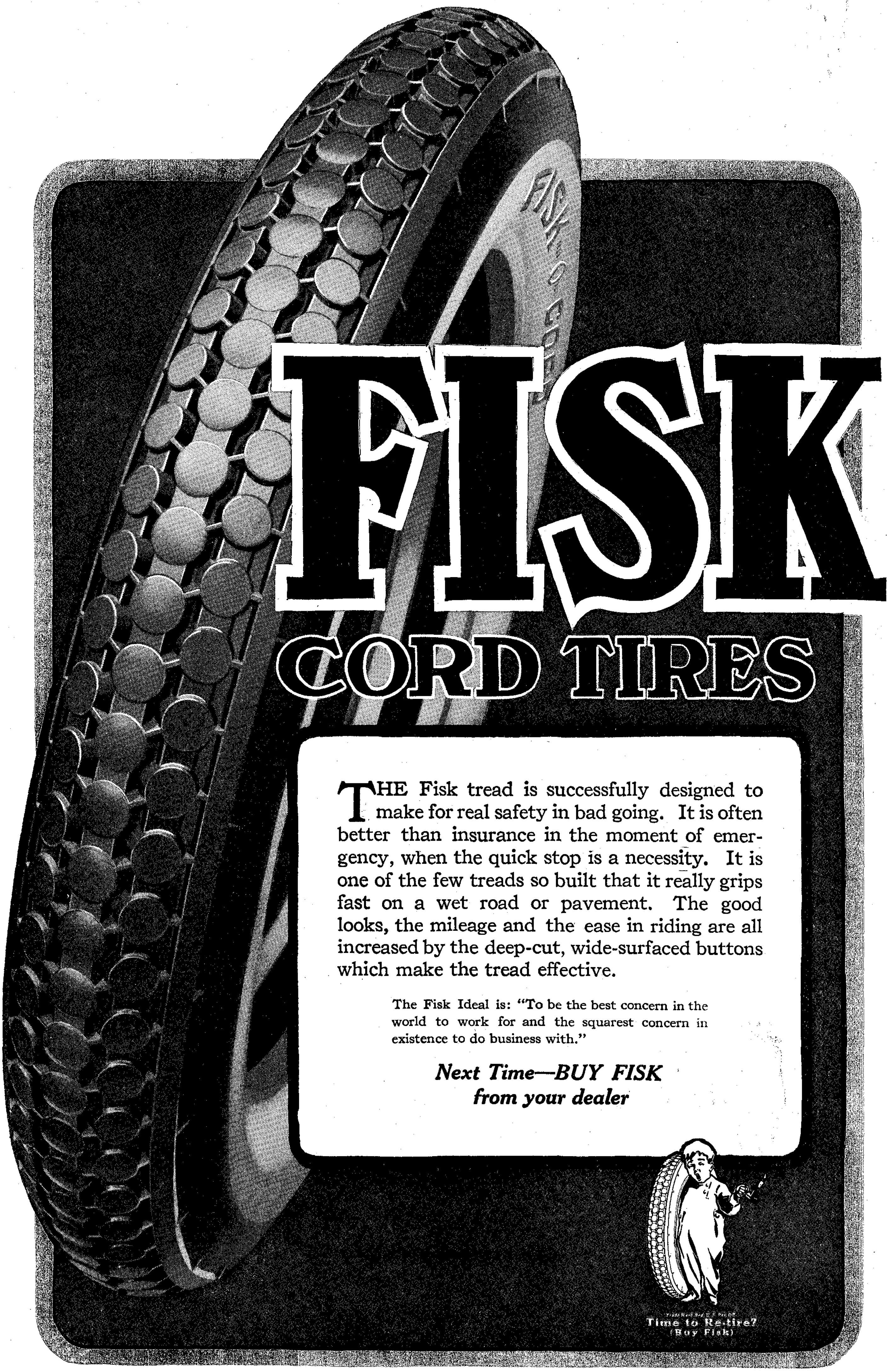
This cartoon by Darling, in the New York *Tribune*, was inspired by Mr. McAdoo's strong interference when differences between operators and miners threatened to tie up the country's coal supply. It shows the usually placid candidate in a strenuous mood.

> Personal fitness is rarely taken into consideration, the determining factor being some popularity of the moment that seldom bears any relation to the man's abilities as an executive. Sometimes this policy of haphazard has worked well—oftentimes it has failed, but such was the force of the country's development that it served to discount mistakes.
>
> It is not so to-day. America is no longer in a position to "take a gamble." National progress has ceased to be a joy-ride and is now a matter of careful, expert driving. As a consequence of the Great War, countless new problems press for solution. Whether we like it or not, national isolation is a thing of the past, and there must be authoritative decision as to the policies that will govern our relations with the other countries of the world. At home there are vital matters of economy, finance, commerce, labor, transportation, the development of national resources, and a myriad other considerations as intricate as important. The situation makes it madness to talk in terms of "favorite sons" and partizan leaders. What we need—what we must have—is a President who combines proved administrative genius with social vision and an international outlook. The specialized abilities of William G. McAdoo fit these needs as skin fits the hand. Viewed in the light of national necessities and his own achievements, he is the one man in public life to-day who has any right to be a candidate. Lawyer, builder, executive, administrator, financier, and statesman, his whole record is one of courage and supreme accomplishment.
>
> As a young attorney, he startled the country by driving tunnels under the Hudson River, a problem that for twenty years had baffled the best brains of the world. Alone and single-handed he drove at the task, raising the necessary millions and solving engineering difficulties, with the result that in 1904 the first tunnel was completed and in successful operation. By 1909 three more were finished.



"WONDER IF HE'S STRUCK ANYTHING YET?"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.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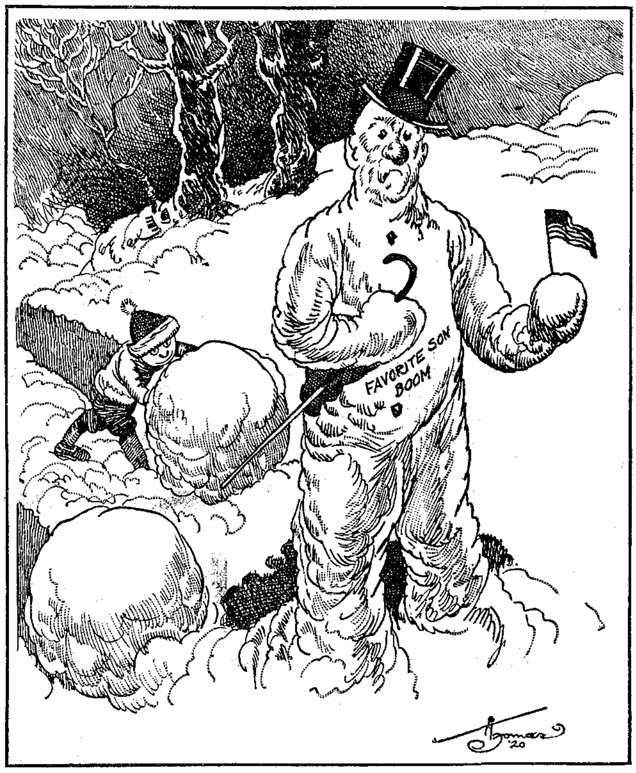
> His entrance into politics was purely accidental. Having a son in Princeton, he came into contact with Woodrow Wilson, and out of the enthusiasm bred by contact he threw himself into the campaign of 1912 with all his heart and soul. After the election, when he wished to return to private life, the President insisted upon him accepting the high post of Secretary of the Treasury, realizing that our whole financial system had to be overhauled and convinced that McAdoo was the one man to do it.
>
> It was not enough for Secretary McAdoo to bring order out of chaos, driving clumsy machinery to full efficiency. Going further, he reconstructed the whole theory and practise of operation. The currency system, as he saw it, concentrated the money and credit of the nation in a few hands. Wall Street ruled the United States, choking credit, hampering legitimate development, and putting the business of the country at the mercy of panics that carried wholesale ruin in their train.
>
> To end these evil conditions, the keen McAdoo mind conceived the idea of the Federal Reserve System, and his indomitable determination drove it through in the face of bitter opposition. Financiers and Republican Senators branded it as a "measure of ruin and disaster," yet to-day this law is seen to have been our salvation. By measuring the ruin wrought by the panics of 1903 and 1907, when conditions were normal, there may be gained some approximation of the enormity of the panic that would have occurred in 1914 but for the Federal Reserve Act. Under its provisions, $386,000,000 of emergency currency was issued during the gloomy August of 1914, and not a bank closed its doors, not a business went to the wall. Credit was released from its long imprisonment, government moneys provided for the movement of crops, and for the first time in history, pawnbroking and usury were divorced from banking.



BUT HOW WILL HE LOOK IN JUNE?

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

> Looking further, Secretary McAdoo saw that agriculture, no less than little business, was being strangled to death as a result of banking control. Adapting the idea of rural credits to American needs, he forced the adoption of the Federal Farm Loan Act. By putting low rate, long-time loans at the disposal of those who desired to buy land, purchase equipment, or make improvements, the farming population was released from the grip of usurers and restored to their old hope and ambition.
>
> Also in 1914, when the banks put their usual tight money squeeze into operation, Secretary McAdoo made special deposits for the relief of the grain and cotton situation, and arranged a cotton loan fund of $100,000,000 as an additional measure of protection.
>
> Nor is it alone the case that Secretary McAdoo has decision, courage, and rare honesty. He has VISION. Back in 1914, he conceived the idea of government purchase of merchant ships to serve as auxiliary craft in time of war, and to serve American commerce in time of peace. A Republican filibuster defeated the bill, but returning to the attack in 1916, he forced the passage of the bill, and put it into instant and successful operation.

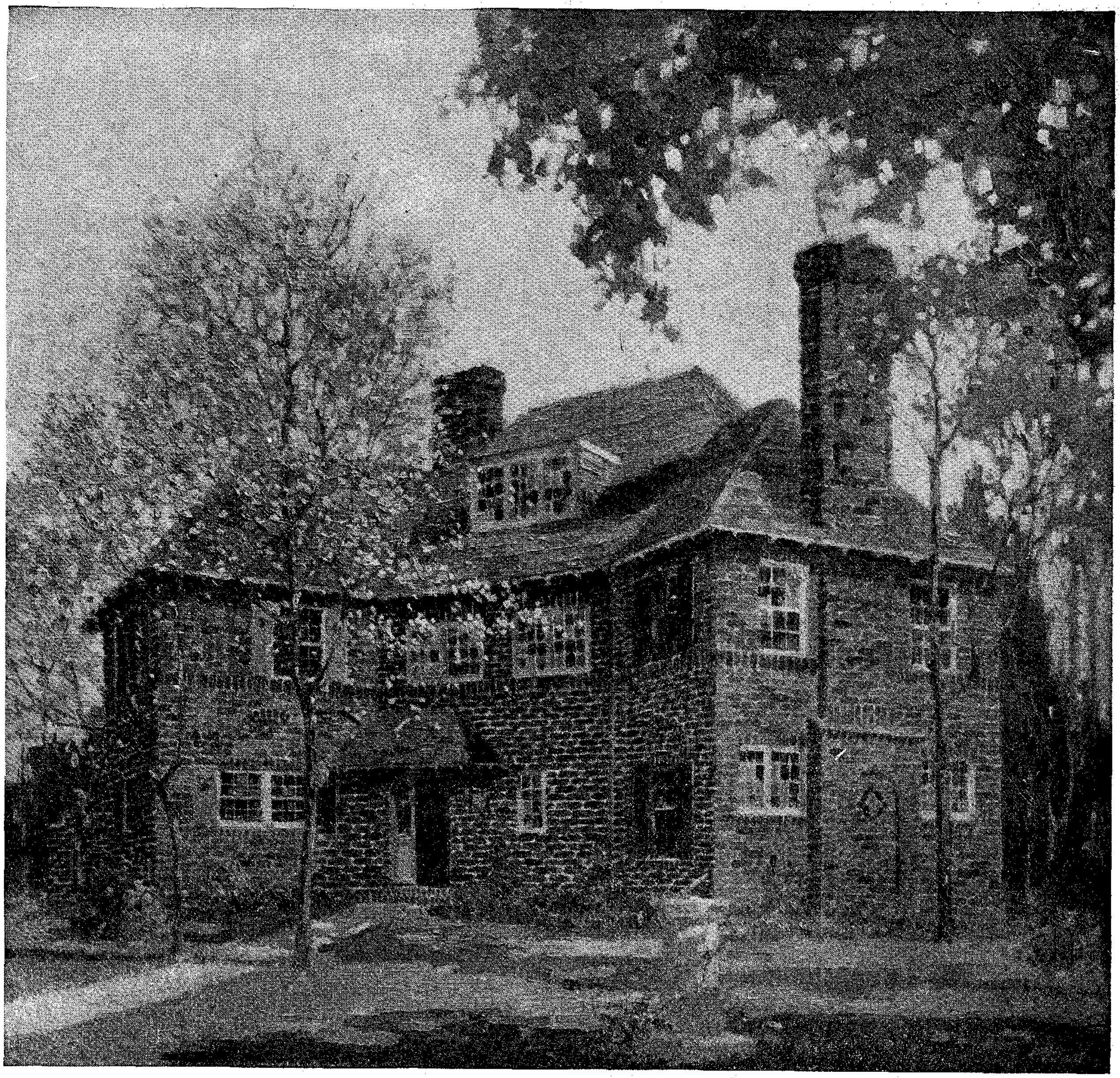
The question of insurance for American vessels and American cargoes became acute in 1914, as everybody knows. Mr. McAdoo rose to the situation with a bill that gave the Government power to assume the duty. In the two years following, more than 1,500 policies were written. After paying all losses, the undertaking showed a balance of more than $2,000,000.

When we entered the war in 1917, the first great problem was money. There was a man ready to assume the task of raising it at once, and in large amounts. As Mr. Creel points out:

> It was McAdoo who conceived the idea of the Liberty Loans and McAdoo who decided that appeal should be made to the people. The financiers of the country fought this idea, insisting that the bonds be sold through the banks on the usual commission basis, and prophesying disaster if any other plan were followed. The result of the five Liberty Loans tells their own story.
>
> It was McAdoo who originated and drove through the War Risk Insurance Bureau that made the Government the greatest insurance company in the world. In the very first year of its operation, the Bureau wrote four million risks in an amount exceding $40,000,000,000 and distributed $450,000,000 to the dependent families of soldiers and sailors.
>
> When the Government took over the railroads, the post of director-general was turned over to Secretary McAdoo without question. Already toiling under a burden that would have broken the ordinary back, he assumed the new duties with characteristic energies and carried the vast enterprise to his usual success. The object of government control of the railroads was not the making of money, but the *winning of the war*. The thing to be done before everything else was to move the troops and supplies with the utmost speed and precision, and this is exactly what Mr. McAdoo did.
>
> No man in all history has held more and varied positions. Not only was he Secretary of the Treasury, but at the same time he was Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Chairman of the Farm Loan Board, Chairman of the War Finance Corporation, Director-General of Railroads, President of the International High Commission, Administrator of the War-Risk Insurance Act, Director of the Liberty Loan and War-Saving Stamp Campaigns, Chief of the National Public Health Service, and head or active worker in many more activities of similar character.
>
> His international experience is as broad and deep as his intimate knowledge of domestic affairs. More than any other save President Wilson he has been able to see the modern meanings of the Monroe Doctrine, and Pan-Americanism has found in him a powerful voice. He conceived and successfully conducted the first Pan-American Financial Conference, and as chairman of the United States section of the International High Commission he carried a message of friendship to the republics of South America, his clear, convincing utterances contributing powerfully to the better understanding necessary to the achievement of unity. Throughout the war, it was Secretary McAdoo who made and safeguarded every loan to the Allied nations, and the great financiers of Europe were a unit in praising his genius.
>
> As for Mr. McAdoo's social vision, it is not a matter of conjecture. Justice, an exact justice that takes no account of circumstance, sex, creed, or color, has always been his passion. He was for equal suffrage long before it became fashionable. As head of the Hudson Tunnels he was the first great employer to enunciate the principles of equal pay for equal work, putting women on a business parity with men. He was one of the great forces behind the Child Labor Bill, behind the Workman's Compensation Law, and as Director-General of Railroads he earned the confidence of every worker by his fairness and understanding.
>
> Neither a Bourbon nor a Bolshevik, and standing equally opposed to the extremes of feudalism and syndicalism, he holds in his heart the devotion to sane progress that is the hope of America. His is the courage to meet every domestic problem—his is the administrative genius to solve them. His is the vision to see America as the vital factor in a new world built upon foundations of peace and justice.

The Philadelphia *Record* is of a somewhat similar mind in the matter. Since President Wilson, in the opinion of this Democratic authority, "even if he enjoyed the best of health, would, under no conceivable circumstances, accept a nomination for a third term," the Presidential mantle should fall upon a "man who can do things because he has done things." Specifically, says *The Record:*

> We know of at least one man with the necessary qualifications,



Painting after House by Frank Chouteau Brown, Architect

The Structural and Artistic Values of the HOUSE of BRICK

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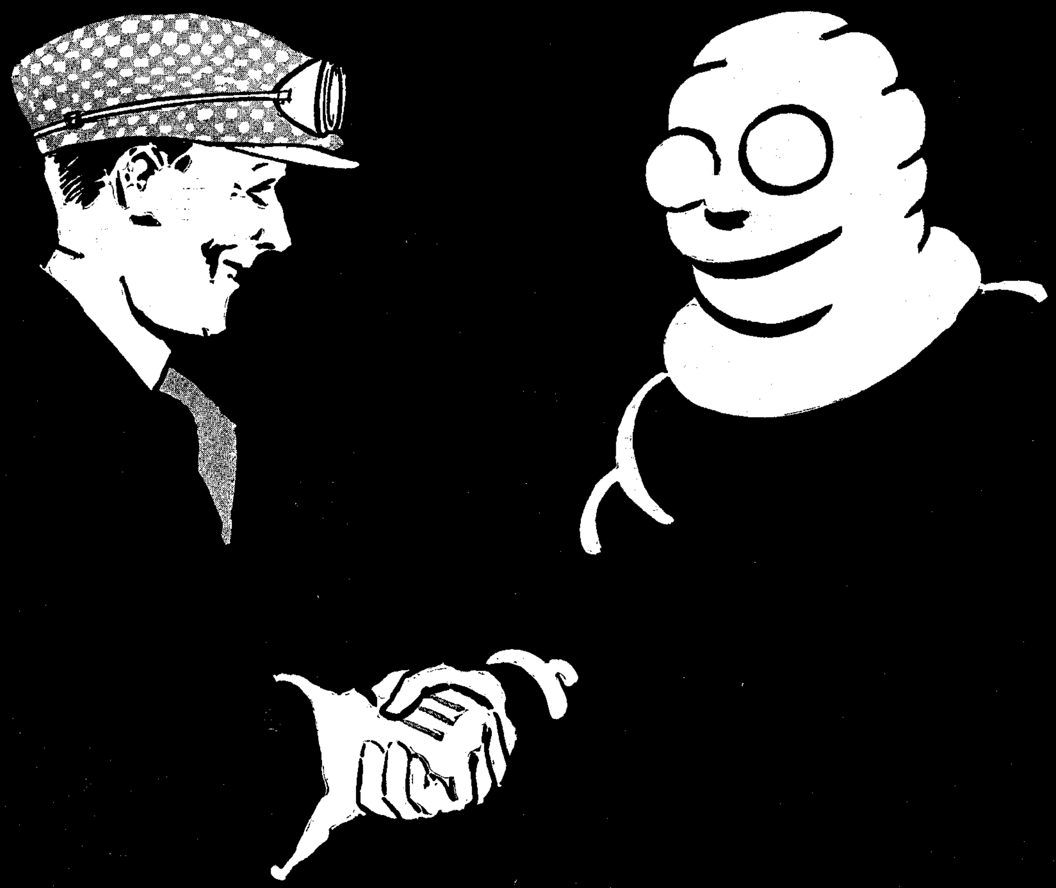

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and who is big enough for the job. It is a point in his favor that he is not seeking it. His name is a household word from Maine to California; and wherever he is known he is admired, respected, or feared. It would be superfluous to summarize the reasons for this. What's the matter with naming, to lead the army of loyal voters who love America better than other countries, that red-blooded American, William Gibbs McAdoo?

AN IMMIGRANT WHO BECAME ONE OF OUR GREATEST BUILDERS

THIRTY YEARS AGO Louis J. Horowitz, an immigrant from an old world to the land of his new desire, gazed at the sky-line of New York from the deck of a ship. To-day he may look upon what he has added to that sky-line, for he is the builder of the Equitable and the Woolworth buildings and of many others which, tho high, do not reach so far up into the clouds. Mr. Horowitz, running true to form, was nearly sou-less and soupless when he reached American shores; but he had that grit, push, and determination which are often called American, but which are often, as in this case, imported products. The first thing he did was to find a job, that being a condition precedent to getting something to eat. He worked first as an errand boy, afterward as a parcel-wrapper, then as a stock-boy, and then as a shoe salesman. Selling shoes gave him the idea that he might be able to sell real estate, and at the age of twenty-three, five years after he had landed, this Russian-Polish boy embarked for himself as a real-estate broker in Brooklyn. In a short time he was financing the erection of an apartment-house, and soon afterward he became president of a Brooklyn brokerage firm which he himself incorporated. While he was engaged on various real-estate operations, the young man attracted the attention of the Thompson-Starrett Company, who offered him the post of assistant to the president. In less than a year the firm had undertaken important construction work, running into the millions. Everybody knows the Woolworth and the Equitable buildings, but few know the man who built them, says Francis J. Oppenheimer, writing in *The Magazine of Wall Street*. He goes on to tell us:

> The Woolworth Building, for instance, designed by Cass Gilbert, and considered the most beautiful modern fairy tower in the world (for each lighted window means a point of industrial energy—a worker at a desk) cost its owners $8,000,000. Rising from the sidewalk fifty-five stories, or 785 feet, it contains nearly a million square feet of office space. The Equitable Building, designed by E. R. Graham, forty-two stories high, contains 1,800,000 square feet of space, and is equipped with the sixty-three speediest elevators in the world. The New York Municipal Building, designed by McKim, Mead & White, cost $11,000,000, and is the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to municipal offices. It rises forty-two stories above the sidewalk level to a height of 550 feet, and contains 1,300,000 square feet of space. The exterior is built of granite, of which there was a total of 660,000 cubic feet, all of which was quarried, cut, shipped, and set in place in twenty-six months.
>
> In addition to these sky-scrapers famed the world over, this concern has erected a score of banks, financial institutions, industrial plants, and power-houses. The Union Station in Washington, admired by every one who has passed through that city, as well as the McAlpin and Claridge hotels in New York, are also Thompson-Starrett Company productions.
>
> The first great achievement of Mr. Horowitz's administration was the erection of the Gimbel Building at Broadway and Thirty-third Street. This was rushed through in the face of every discouragement. Gimbel Brothers, who desired the new store, did not want to invest in real estate, it being against their policy, so Mr. Horowitz had first to find a real-estate company which owned sufficient land. Then he had to find money to put up the building. With the completion of this project, involving a total outlay of about twelve million dollars and the drawing up of a lease for the premises for one hundred years at a rental of one hundred million dollars, the success of his administration was assured.
>
> In 1910, Mr. Theodore Starrett having retired, Mr. Horowitz was made president of the Thompson-Starrett Company.
>
> When, in 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, this concern was entrusted with the responsibility of erecting one of the large cantonments, Camp Upton, on Long Island. The spot, Yaphank, was a densely wooded wilderness, isolated and many miles distant from any large city or reservoir of labor. Yet within a hundred days a soldier city was thrown up capable of housing 45,000 of our boys and 15,000 animals. Any one who has seen these substantial wooden buildings, heated, equipped with electric lighting, modern bathing and toilet facilities will appreciate the herculean effort that must have been put forth to accomplish this. Twelve thousand peaceful laborers brought about this miracle. But this army also had to be housed, provisioned, and lodged by the builders, as it was too great a distance from any of their homes. This was building for victory.
>
> As the head of the Emergency Construction Section, War Industries Board, Col. W. A. Starrett, recently said: "As a peaceful nation, building was perhaps our most spectacular achievement. Our cities were the wonder and the admiration of the world on account of their great buildings. . . . As a nation totally unprepared for war, perhaps our most conspicuous deficiency was in suitable buildings and structures to house and train the armies. Beyond that we lacked warehouses and terminals, hospitals, specialized factories, flying fields, and airdromes, but we were not unprepared to produce them. All of these things were a necessary precedent to our preparation for war. The lack of buildings stood squarely across the path of the whole program of war-making, and American genius was not only equal to, but in a measure prepared for, the demand that was to be made upon it. The cantonments will always stand out as a spectacular building achievement of the war."
>
> When the need arose for a building organization to manage the construction work in connection with Explosives Plant "C" at Nitro, W. Va., the Government asked the organization which had made good at Camp Upton to undertake the work.
>
> Here are some interesting figures in connection with this stupendous war-work. The area of operation was 1,900 acres; over 20,000 men were carried on the pay-roll. In round figures it took 35,000 cars to deliver material at the site, averaging during the busy period 300 cars per day, which, calculated on a ten-hour day, meant that a car was received and unloaded every two minutes.
>
> The work included the laying of 75 miles of standard and narrow-gage railroad track; in addition, 133 miles of sewer- and water-piping, 185,000 cubic yards of concrete, 31,000,000 bricks, 108,000,000 board feet of lumber, a boiler plant rated at 34,000 horse-power, but designed for 100 per cent. overload, and the installation of a water system to handle 90,000,000 gallons a day.

Mr. Horowitz is optimistic as to the outlook in his line of work for 1920. We read further:

> Asked about the prospects for the money supply for building operations, he said: "It is a noteworthy fact that one of the largest lenders has recently come into the market for mortgage loans, and I believe this bank will be followed by others. This in spite of the fact that insurance companies and savings-banks have been practically out of the market for mortgage loans, due chiefly to their using up their funds in buying the various Liberty Loans. Individual investors will not be slow to follow this bank's example.
>
> "Figure it out for yourself. Mortgages paying 6 per cent. interest can not successfully compete, from the standpoint of income yield, with other securities on the market, some of which have tax-exemption features. I am advised a bill was recently introduced in the House providing for the exemption from the operation of the income-tax law of mortgages up to the amount of $40,000 held by any one investor. Such legislation, in my opinion, is highly desirable, as it would help overcome the grave money shortage.
>
> "High prices," he continued, "are caused by lower production and taxes. Taxes will take care of themselves now that war-expenditures have decreased, and prices can be reduced without reducing wages, if those who work for wages will give a fair day's labor in return. In the building industry, for instance, where costs of work executed under existing wage-scales must run higher than they did when wages were from 50 to 70 per cent. of what they are to-day, necessity for paying present wages carries with it the paramount need for increasing the output of each man.
>
> "The contrary, however, has proved the rule. Bricklayers who are capable of laying 2,000 or more brick per day, and who were laying 1,200 to 1,500 when they were earning $5 a day, now that they are receiving from $8 to $10 a day lay only 700 bricks.
>
> "And this holds true in every other industry. Things can not go on like this without a smash-up somewhere along the line, and I earnestly urge labor-leaders to take up this question of a conscientious full day's work for a full day's pay.
>
> "The restriction, too, of immigration, is having a serious effect on business generally, and, as you know, in the building industry

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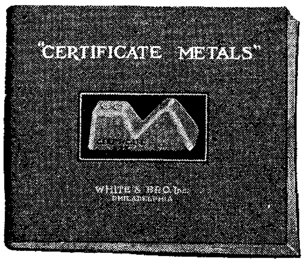

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

particularly. It's a long while since I've seen an Italian laborer or an Irish hod-carrier, except in vaudeville.

"The country's supply of unskilled labor," Mr. Horowitz continued, "is largely drawn from immigrants, and therefore curtailment in this respect seriously affects our supply and tends to raise wages of such labor as is available."

I asked this genuinely self-made man for some word to the younger generation that would help it to succeed in business.

"Don't worry about success," he replied; "it will come as surely as night follows day, to quote Shakespeare, if you attend to your own work conscientiously. Most young men just work sufficiently to earn money so they can play around. Play should be an incident, not the aim of life."

How Thoreau would have appreciated and what a glowing account he could have penned of this "master builder!" You remember Thoreau tells how he awoke one night and what a satisfaction it was to his soul to remember that the day before he had driven one nail straight. What would he have said of the huge Woolworth and Equitable buildings, or of the little man that gave them form?

THE COOLIE HELPED WIN THE WAR, BUT HE DROVE HIS OFFICERS INSANE

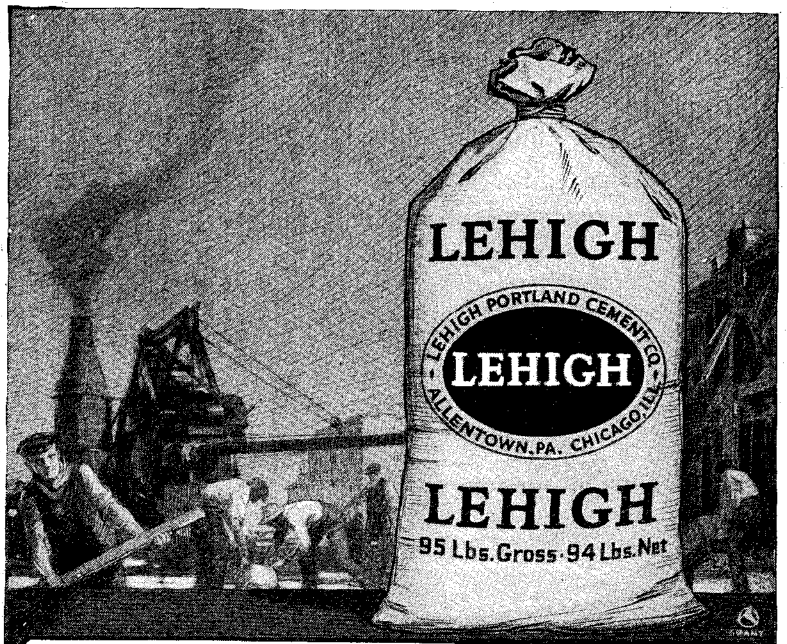
THE Chinese Labor Corps in France was at once a source of amusement and chagrin, of hope and despair, of extreme usefulness and of inutility. Yet it accomplished a big work in cleaning up the battle-fields, in building light railways, in loading and unloading ships and trains, in constructing roads behind the line, in assisting the Royal Engineers in some of the skilled work, and, in short, doing a thousand and one odd jobs which are among the inglorious duties of war. The coolies are pacifically inclined, for they are the original pacificists. But a red-faced colonel whose usual discretion was overcome by a moment's pompous choler was apt to be chased out of camp if he interfered with the ordinary routine and discipline, and a colonel fleeing from the yellow wrath to come lost much of the pomp and circumstance with which he was wont to impress his men. A non-commissioned officer accustomed to their character and temper could lead where a general backed by all his staff in full regalia could not drive, so it was after the C. L. C. had been on the job for a while that busybodies learned to let them alone. The coolies are not the most industrious workers in the world. They would never remind one of the busy little bee, and they soon become tired and athrist for a cup of tea. They work like a man hired by the month, on the principle that the less they do the longer the job will last, which is the first lesson in industrial economy. In one thing particularly these imported laborers were proficient. They learned in a short time to swear with surprizing facility and variety.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

They could swear in three languages—their own, French, and English; and, after the Americans landed in France, they added a fine assortment of Yankee idioms in profanity. The coolie, of course, picked up many others of the white's man tricks. Sometimes he went beyond the bounds of discretion, and helped himself to an extra tin of bully. Military penalty was of far less avail than a clout over the head, and this form of punishment and warning was administered with good, if not lasting, effect. The C. L. C. is returning to Cathay, and a former member of the officers' staff in France recalls in *The Central China Post* the trials and tribulations of his service with the yellow men. These officers were usually men who were unfit for combatant service, or who were so familiar with the Chinese that they were of more use in the C. L. C. than in a fighting unit. Waxing reminiscent, this ex-officer writes:

> I hate to think of the mutterings and horrible swearings of those officers and N. C. O'.s, who may still be in that famous corps. Even in the palmy days of war, many of us made efforts to get out of it and into some more active service. Our applications were generally turned down and often with very caustic sarcasm. Discontent is the chief characteristic of young men. There were, I know, fellows in the firing-line looking out from some damp dug-out and longing for the quiet retirement of some Chink camp and for the comfort of some more or less cozy mess. There were some of us with all these longings inverted. I think we were somewhat ashamed of our job. It was difficult to realize the importance of our work and that we, after all, fitted it better than any one else. But we wanted something more to brag about than the terrific sound of the anti-aircraft barrage. We wanted to be able to talk about wild charges and forlorn hopes instead of tonnage returns.
>
> We comforted ourselves with the thought that the C. L. C. was miles better than a white labor company. It was more out of the ordinary. It was more romantic, we used to say. I don't know exactly what we meant by the term "romantic." Certainly there were chances of flirting with the Sisters of some near-by General Hospital, but that was not what we meant.
>
> During the war the corps was officered, roughly speaking, by two classes: those who were unfit for more active service, and those who were supposed to know something of the Chinese. Altogether there was nothing very splendid about us. Generally there was a lot of heavy whisky-drinking. After the armistice, stalwart fighting men were drafted among us. There was then not even the excitement of an air-raid. The swearing was prodigious!
>
> My mind goes back to the beginning of things—that recruiting-camp in China, when the coolies came, ragged and pigtailed. The smell of the room in which they divested themselves comes back to my nostrils. That was the beginning of what we called the "sausage machine." I remember every detail of it, until they came out medically examined, barbered, bathed, clothed, and classified in every kind of way. Have I not superintended the big bath and

The National Cement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15 MILLS
from COAST to COAST

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

distributed soft soap to the grimy ones? Have I not sat on a high seat, patiently taking thumb-prints? Have I not taught those wild men to "right turn" and "form fours," finally marched with them through all that dust and all that crowd of beggars (assembled from far and near to gather in a harvest of joss alms), to the train that took us to the boat that bore us away from China France-ward?

In China some attempt was made to differentiate between skilled men and unskilled coolies. But no fixt policy seems to have been pursued in common by the two recruiting centers. When the Chinese arrived in France they were all lumped together at first, without any regard being paid to contracts that may have been entered into with any as skilled men. Those who wished to present themselves for examination were to be tested *de novo* by the R. E.'s. It was only after a long interval that "skilled companies" were formed. In the meantime, many workmen who had passed their preliminary test in China found themselves in some place away from a R. E. center, where they had no opportunity of being tested. They had, therefore, to "carry on" as coolies. On the other hand, there were unskilled but knowing fellows who, by paying a small fee, in a way beloved of Chinese, to some needy R. E. sergeant, easily passed the required test and ever thereafter drew the extra franc per day, on the army principle of once a tradesman always a tradesman. None of this was conducive either to contentment or good work.

Then there was the eternal and bitter feud between the R. E.'s and the labor people. They hated one another like poison and loved to perform little acts of mutual injury. When a skilled Chinese company was in nice working order with a R. E. company, nothing delighted the hearts of the labor controller more than to be able to shift the Chinese to some other work—offloading cabbages at some railway siding, for preference.

The Chinese were engaged in all kinds of work in France: they built hospitals and they built ammunition-hangars; they constructed railways and kept them in repair; they made roads and mended them; they worked as blacksmiths and fitters and mechanics; they coaled ships and locomotives; they handled ammunition and stores of all sorts; they swept the gutters and picked up orange-peel in the railway stations; they did every kind of thing. *Nullum non tetigit*—there was nothing they didn't have a hand in, and, on the whole, we are told:

This work of the C. L. C. in France was a big success. It would be altogether unfair to compare the amount of work a purely business organization, working under normal conditions, could get out of one hundred thousand coolies, with our goings on in France. Economy of labor in the ordinary sense was out of the question. Urgency of work upsets ordinary values. There were, too, hours spent in trenches on cold nights, while search-lights stabbed the inky blackness in search of German airplanes, whose bombs were making havoc all around. A good day's work could not be expected after such an experience.

Then there were places like Dunkirk. Dunkirk, at times, was simultaneously bombed from the air, bombarded from the sea, and shelled from the land. Important, pressing work had to be accomplished under these conditions. They were not normal conditions. Taking all these things into account, the amount of work done and the general conduct of the Chinese was excellent.

There was much slackness, of course. Naturally enough, the coolies kept the standard of work as low as possible. The worst of it was, they were often working alongside white labor companies, with white men, who, from some accident of war or other physical disability, were unable to perform more active service. The difficulty was to keep the Chinese standard above this necessarily low standard.

The best method was to set a task for the day. When this was possible, surprizing things were accomplished, especially surprizing to those unacquainted by experience with the prowess of the Chinese coolie. A big task, such as moving some heavy bridging material, would be set in the morning. Looking at it, it would seem to promise sufficient for the day at least. Yet at about 11 A.M. everything would be completed, and those coolies would be marching back to camp wreathed in grins—that famous grin which rivals President Wilson's smile.

Horace says somewhere that the sky changes, but not the mind of him who crosses the sea, and the Chinaman in France was no different from the Chinaman in China. Too much indulgence led to trouble. The coolies, if "given an inch, were inclined to take an ell—of a lot." Specifically:

Rows mostly circled round rations. They were well fed, and their food ration was in some respects even better than the food of the troops. Therefore, like Oliver, they wanted more. To meet all rebellion and such like naughtiness on the part of the coolies, there was the usual channel of military justice. For those inexperienced in the handling of Chinese, that formed a restraining influence, preventing them from committing foolish excesses, of which they might have been guilty had they been left to themselves to adopt more direct methods of punishment. But the wise, on occasion, turned a blind eye toward officialdom and instead of filling out *pro-formas* on the subject of a stolen tin of "bully beef," smote the offender a lusty thwack over his thick head.

Generally speaking, when the coolies were handled with prompt justice and continued firmness, there was no trouble with them. But there was always the danger of interference. There were certain higher officers who knew nothing about Chinese. The blustering, red-faced colonel is the type. He was a terrible person for interfering. He would rush in like a bull in a China shop and upset the most delicate negotiations in some trifling dispute that might otherwise have been easily settled. He understood nothing, and cared less, about "loss of face" of officers and trampled fearlessly where an angel, in the shape of an old China hand (if you can imagine such a thing) would have trodden with gentlest footsteps.

He would handle Chinese with the indulgent touch one reserves for a comic-looking curio. He was surprized when he was returned with corresponding intimate familiarity, and, on his resenting this, with being chased by a mob of them over a field or two.

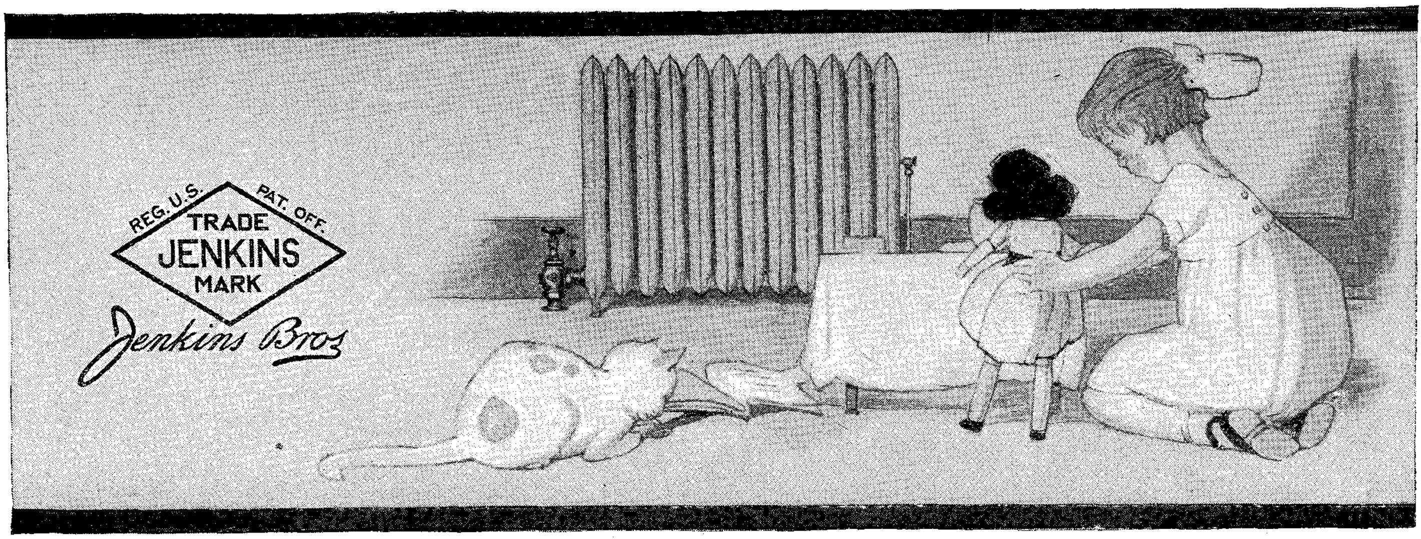
There was another sort of interference which was a fruitful source of trouble and that was the mingling together of white soldier and yellow coolie. Out here we foreigners generally keep a noble distance between ourselves and the Chinese mob. The happy result is that each of us is more or less a superman in their eyes. But in France our coolies met with a very ordinary type of white man. Imagine the effect on his standards of value when a white sergeant sat down and clipt a coolie's finger-nails, or some Tommy threw a friendly arm round his neck and sauntered down the road with him. The Tommies used to take extraordinary delight in teaching the Chinese to swear—much the same as they would teach the family parrot. But somehow or other this kind of thing always turned out the same. There would be a row.

The coolie would in one way or another go beyond the bounds—bounds instinctively observed by the Tommy in his relations with his fellows—of this familiar friendship and he would get, perhaps, knocked down by his late good soldier-friend and there would then arise a mob fury.

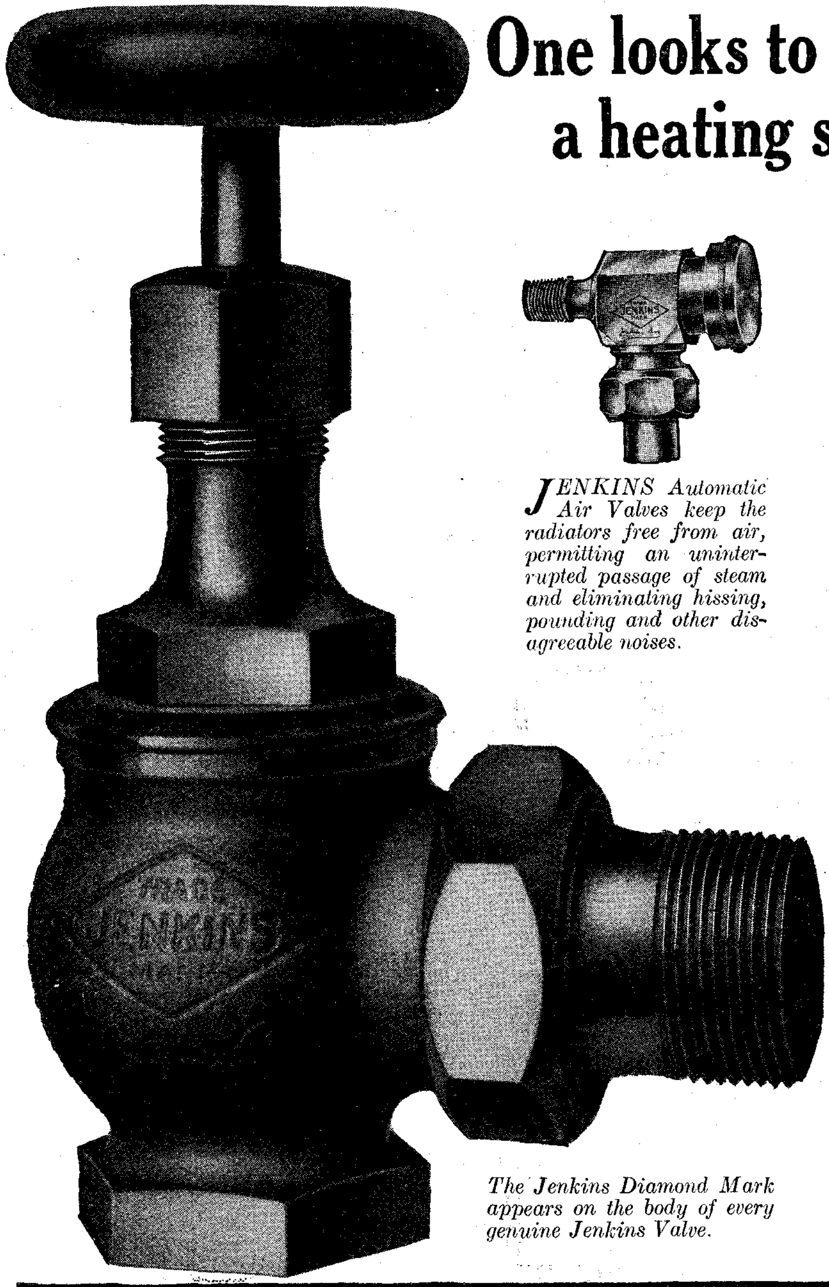
But even if the soldier and coolie could possibly have been kept apart—for no warning or penalty could prevent the jolly Tommy from this familiarity as with a brother-in-arms—even then there were the French citizens—the villagers and common people. The result of parleying with them—and he quickly picked up enough French to make himself understood—had the effect of making the indiscriminating and democratic coolie feel himself on a par with all white men—that is, until he was brought up with a jerk! This was even the case with one's own "boys." Apart from the smell of cheap scent, you could tell from his cool manner that he had been making love to the washerwoman's daughter—a real white woman!

The pay of the ordinary coolie laborer was a franc a day, and his family at home received ten Mexican dollars each month. A small fine now and then, therefore, did not interfere seriously with John Chinaman's daily happiness. He pilfered the stores when occasion presented itself, evaded work, "skrimshagged" whenever he could, and enlivened dull moments by a quarrel with one of his confrères. Those who had to mind these children of the Orient and to get as much work out of them as possible had need of no little heroism and all the patience of Job. The writer explains:

These are little things to mention, but they formed powerful factors in the question of disciplining the corps. As St. James reminds us, in his excellent epistle, little things can be important. It was the sum of a number of such little things and the responsibility for everything that happened, that drove several company officers insane. This is not hyperbole, but plain, literal fact. Perhaps the demoralizing effect of air-raids—through which one had to abide, powerless to do anything—formed a contributory cause. At any rate, I knew, personally, six officers—one of them a colonel—who went out of their minds while commanding Chinese in France. One of them was discovered at dawn on a sea-beach, holding a revolver in his hand; another lay in his bunk, firing revolver shots through the roof; another—a more practically mad fellow—ran amuck



One looks to the valves first—when a heating system gives trouble



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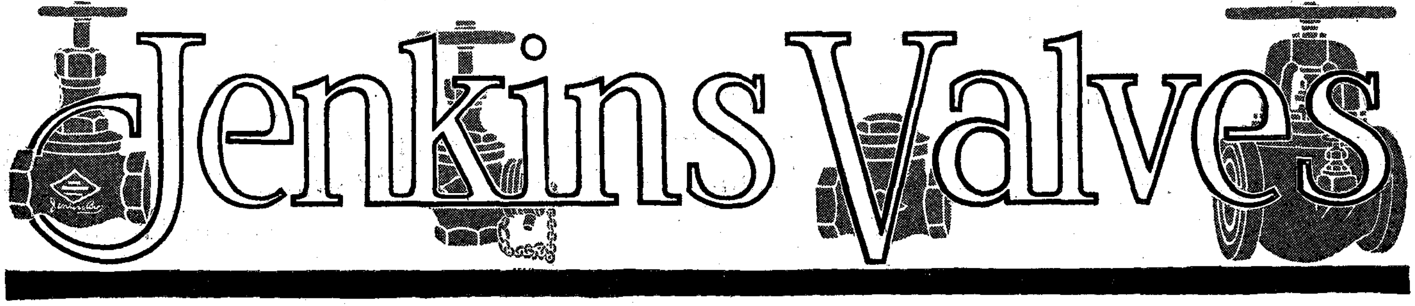

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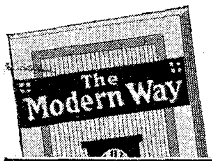
These features are the product of fifty years of pump building. They are developed by the largest manufacturers of automatic water supply systems in the world. Ask your plumber or jobber in plumbing supplies about V-K Water Supply Systems.

Another thing: No matter what electric lighting system you install, be sure to buy a V-K Water Supply System for best results.



THE VAILE-KIMES COMPANY
Dept. D-220 DAYTON, OHIO

Mail this Coupon Today

The Vaile-Kimes Co., Dayton, Ohio. Dept. D-220
Gentlemen:—Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your book, "The Modern Way," which tells about the V-K Water Supply Systems.

Name..

Address...

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

among the Chinese themselves with his revolver.

And yet the verdict must be that the C. L. C. served a very useful purpose. Despite everything, the impression left on one's mind of the coolies is that they were a happy, adaptable crowd. So they are coming back to their Celestial Land. I would like to sit round and hear some of their tall tales of their days in France.

THOSE REMARKABLE HUMAN BEINGS IN THE AD. PICTURES

IS a portrait combining the most attractive qualities of a college freshman and a Greek god likely to be a good "puller"? Or would the advertiser do better to picture just an ordinary human being wearing the advertised clothes, smoking the advertised cigar, or eating the particular brand of food that the advertiser is anxious to bring to public attention? The illustrations for ladies' fashions, in particular, have long been a joke. They bear scarcely any resemblance to women as God made them; and yet these peculiarly shaped creatures, gowned in the latest style, continue to ornament the public prints. The advertising artist explains that people can see just ordinary human beings at any time; when they look at an advertisement they want to see something superior. However, this view isn't taken by a critic writing in *Advertising and Selling* (New York). His lively complaint runs:

> I am a human being, an average human being. The sort of a man you expect to find in the smoking compartment of your parlor-car; in the office of your business associates; on the streets. Not world-beaters or geniuses, just every-day business men.
>
> And because there are so many of us average human beings I sometimes wonder why it is that we are so shamefully neglected in the advertising illustrations.
>
> I fervently hope and pray that some day a great light will descend upon a host of advertising artists, photographers, and idea men. To picture the product in its application to his every-day life sounds simple enough, but the fact is that it isn't being done to any great extent nowadays.
>
> Somebody has a cigar to market. It is an average cigar at an average price, for an average man. But they aren't willing to let it go at that. The ad. must show class. Lots of class. Somebody suggests picturing a typical man about town, garbed in that sartorial splendor known as "full-dress," lounging about his club, smoking one of the "average" cigars. A wonderful idea! The very thing! Let us call in an artist right away.
>
> Now, I belong to a couple of clubs. But the ad. does not strike any phase of my daily life. Therefore, it doesn't interest me. The seven-cent price, plainly featured, gives me a pretty fair line on the cigar. My common sense tells me that men of the type illustrated are not smoking that manufacturer's "average" cigar this season. Their carefully planned appeal for "class" falls short of the mark.
>
> If that manufacturer wants to sell me cigars, why doesn't he picture me as an

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

average human being, smoking his cigars at home, at the office, at a ball-game?

Nor are apparel and location the only factors to be considered. The character must fit the part in every sense of the word. Not long ago I ran across an advertisement in which the illustration of a traffic policeman played an important part. The uniform was conventionally correct, the background was realistic in the extreme. But the character was not a traffic policeman. He was a cross between a Greek god and a college freshman.

It is house-cleaning time. The lady who runs the ranch bids you to go forth and repaint the porch furniture. You cheerfully agree, and straightway don your best white flannels, a silk shirt, and a fancy knit tie. Then, grabbing a paint-can, you are ready to tackle the job. So, at least, the handy man about the house was pictured in a recent advertisement, over the signature of a well-known varnish manufacturer. Personally, I prefer the protection of overalls on such occasions.

But what of the women-folk? Is the female of the species less human than the male? Does she look with scorn upon pictures of every-day life as it is really lived? Agnes Anderson says not.

Agnes is my stenographer. She is wearing a diamond ring on a certain—a very certain—finger of her left hand. And so, quite naturally, she is taking considerable interest in matters pertaining to the household.

A few days ago I showed Agnes a couple of advertisements featuring kitchen scenes. One was an elaborate affair, equipped with the most superlative fixtures. A highly decorated and very Frenchy French maid could be discerned flitting about in the background. Altogether a very attractive picture. The other was a mere kitchenette, of the variety usually found in small furnished apartments. A very bride-ish appearing young woman, in a captivating bungalow apron, presided over the simple scene.

And here is what happened: The elaborate advertisement fell to the floor unheeded, while Agnes feasted upon every detail of the humble scene. The first picture meant nothing in her young life. The second ad. represented a very definite picture of the kitchen she hoped some day to possess.

And speaking of French maids, one of these bright sunshiny days, somebody—goodness only knows who—is going to write a book titled, "How to Dress Servants for the Advertising Columns."

I have often caught myself wondering what would happen if some maid of all work, drest as the advertising artists are wont to picture her—high heels, elaborate bows, silk hose, *et al.*—were to ring the door-bell of a real American home in quest of employment.

And while I am at this business of criticizing I move that we organize a Society for the Elimination of Chauffeurs in Illustrations of Less-Than-Three-Thousand-Dollar Cars. A man who pays twelve hundred dollars for a five-passenger runabout isn't very likely to employ a liveried minion at eighteen hundred dollars a year to run the thing for him. And yet the manufacturers of low-priced cars go blissfully on, showing a four-cylinder car, all drest up with twelve-cylinder appointments.

When I think of "automobile" my mind just naturally turns to a wide country-road,

Your "more-than-clean" scalp

JUST *washing* your hair is not enough. Your scalp, if you please, has underlying "rights." It is more eager than you may think, to be pliant and well-nourished. By your leave, it would like to grow healthier hair.

For that reason we urge you to *think of your* scalp's rights when you shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap. By which we mean: Finger-tip the creamy, healing lather well into your scalp. As you keep to the "Packer" habit, the benefit will be yours.

And for that benefit you may thank "Packer's" pine-tar and glycerine and sweet vegetable oils—not forgetting to give some of the credit to your own deserving finger tips.

Our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," contains 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request.

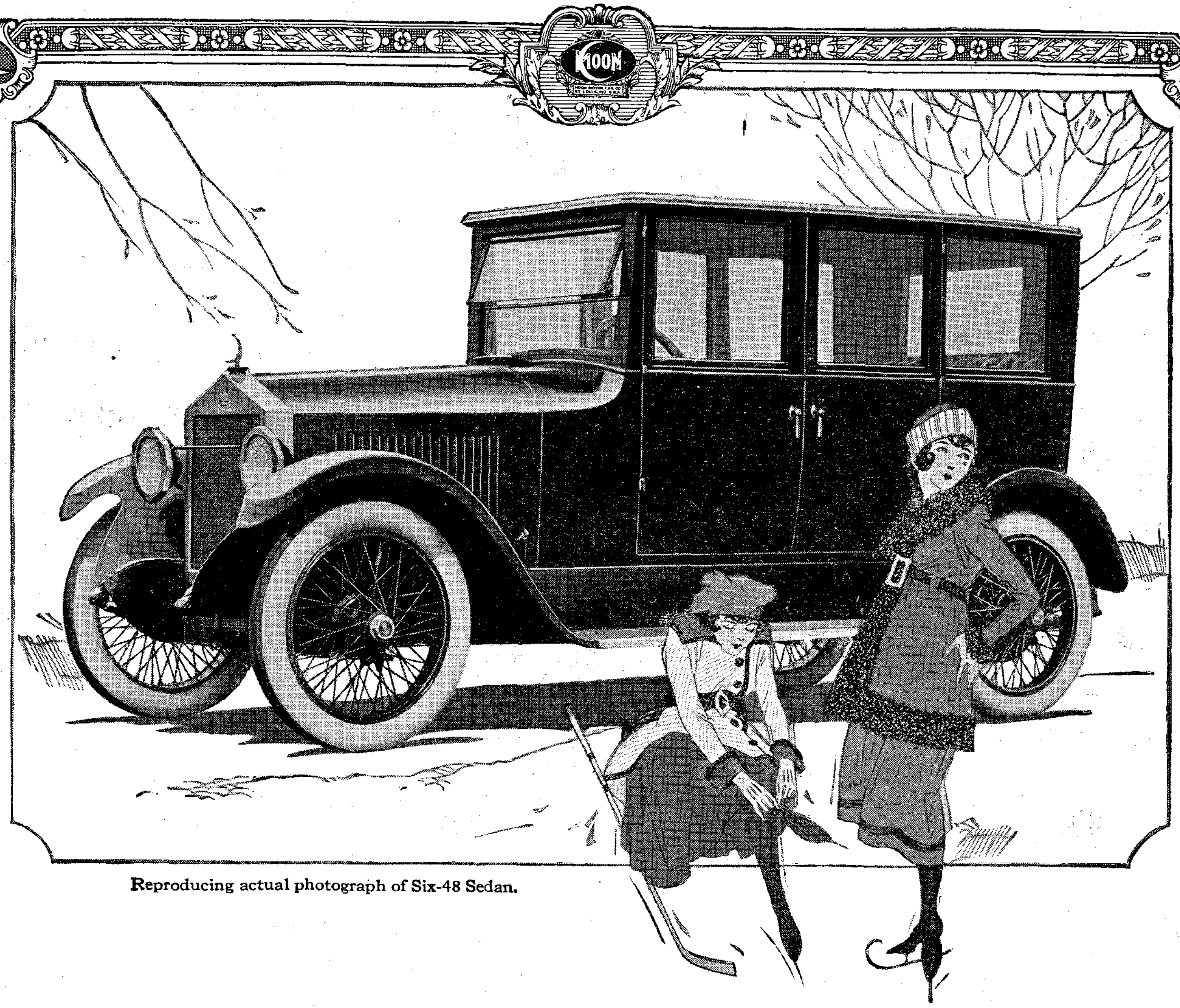
For sample half-cake send ten cents.

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle ten cents.

THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY
Dept. 84 B, 120 West 32nd St., New York City

Packer's Tar Soap
"PURE AS THE PINES"

PACKER'S TAR SOAP IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE



Reproducing actual photograph of Six-48 Sedan.

MOON

MODERN MOTOR CARS

Speeding down the broad highway or drawn up to the curb in the conspicuous light of the theater entrance, the Moon Sedan reflects your idea of what a custom-built car should be.

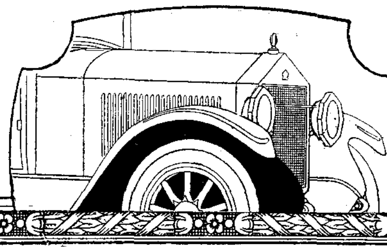
Since Joseph W. Moon, out of a wealth of experience as a manufacturer of fine carriages, built the first Moon fifteen years ago, Moon design and coach work annually have set standards for motordom.

The Moon Sedan is a companion of luxury that fits into everyday use during all four seasons.

There are the wide windows that close snugly and open easily. A foot-operated heater gives fireside comfort on cold days. When warm rains or summer dust require closed protection, a ventilator, adjustable from the inside, keeps the interior cool with an abundance of fresh air.

MOON MOTOR CAR COMPANY ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

The sharp angles of the deep, nickel-silver radiator evidence the symmetry of the Moon design of straight lines.



Nickel-silver stands the acute extremes of radiator temperatures and retains its original luster throughout the life of the car.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

a gay little family party, a big basket of lunch, and most likely a fishing-rod protruding from some quarter of the tonneau. Show me that kind of a picture and I will skip all of the chauffeurs and club scenes in the magazine.

Maybe I am wrong. My taste may be depraved, and my soul sadly lacking in appreciation of the higher things. I am just an average man; but then it is the average man who buys the bulk of the things you manufacturers produce.

ELECTRIC DISTURBANCES, NOT GERMS, CAUSE "FLU," THOUGHT NOAH WEBSTER

WHAT "flu" is and why had puzzled men long before the devastating epidemic which raged in Europe and America in the late summer and fall of 1918. More than one hundred and twenty years ago Noah Webster made a painstaking study of the malady during an extensive investigation of what he called "epidemic and pestilential diseases," inspired thereto, as he himself says, by "the prevalence of the catarrh, commonly called influenza, in the years 1789 and 90." Mr. Webster published the result of his investigations in two volumes of over 350 pages each. The most remarkable thing contained in these books, of which but a handful are now in existence is the theory advanced by the author, that influenza is not due to infection, but is "evidently the effect of some insensible qualities of the atmosphere." He refers to it as an "electrical quality," which he suggests may be due to planetary disturbances. Noah Webster, being a reasonably thorough man, as is evidenced by the sizable dictionary resulting from his effort in later life, left no stone unturned to find out all that was known about influenza in his day. He scrutinized carefully the records of everything looking like "flu" that had come down during the preceding two thousand years. Beginning with the year 1174, he discovered forty-four appearances of the disease in epidemic form, of which, according to *The Sun and New York Herald*, he wrote:

> It is further to be observed that some of these epidemics have been limited to the American hemisphere three, four, or five years from an epidemic of the same kind in Europe. Such as those of 1647–1655, which coincide in time with violent earthquakes in South America.
>
> In other instances this disease spread over the whole globe, usually beginning in America, that is, in the instances of which I can obtain any correct information. Thus in four instances, viz., in 1698, 1757, 1761, and 1781, it spread over the American hemisphere one year prior to its pervading the other hemisphere. And the universal catarrh of 1733, which encircled the globe, commenced in America two months before it appeared in Europe. The epidemic of 1782 invaded Europe from the side of Asia the year after it appeared in America. In 1788 the influenza in Europe preceded the same disease in America.

The present epidemic in this country was first noticeable in Chicago and the surrounding district. This caused some surprize, but if Webster's theories are correct, it seems natural for "flu" to start in the interior of the country. As we read:

> The epidemic in America in 1789 began in the Middle States and spread southward and eastward. In 1790 it began in about the same longitude, but in the interior country, and spread eastward and southward.
>
> The influenza of 1782 in Europe came from Asia. Possibly it might have traveled from America, across the Pacific to China, as it was epidemic in America in 1781.
>
> In November, 1737, the influenza "invaded all parts of the country so suddenly and severely that neighbors could not visit each other, and that there were scarcely people in health to perform the ordinary domestic labors necessary to support life."
>
> The loss of life from the various influenza epidemics was tremendous, and Webster included charts recording the number of deaths and burials in New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, New Haven, and other cities. For instance, he records 337 burials "in Episcopal Church, New York" and 109 in "the Presbyterian Church" during 1789, the period of one of the disastrous influenza epidemics.

In support of his theory that the disease is caused by peculiar atmospheric conditions, Mr. Webster submitted a large amount of evidence. He says that in nearly all cases the epidemic appeared either just before or just after some severe earthquake, comet, volcanic disturbance, or other phenomenon. Further:

> "I do not consider earthquakes and volcanic eruptions as the causes of this epidemic, but as effects of the common cause and evidence of its existence," Webster wrote. Unsettled weather conditions, the appearance of vapor and of heavy fogs, he added, also accompanied epidemics.
>
> Webster declared that epidemics at times attack birds, fish, and animals, that careful observers had seen instances where small caged birds had sickened and died before disease attacked the members of their household. "This is another proof, amounting to demonstration, that the pestilential principle is a quality of the atmosphere, and that it is progressive in its malignity, having little or no dependence on the powers of contagion."
>
> The position of the planets, he surmised, may have some relation to epidemics. For instance, in 1580 the epidemic of catarrh or influenza raged in Paris, while Cairo lost many people by the same disease, the planetary conditions having been recorded as very peculiar. Webster regarded the superstitious belief in the influence of the stars (from which belief the influenza is named) with almost as great derision as that of the modern medical men of his day.
>
> After referring to observations by Hippocrates, whose writings contained much on the possibility of epidemics being due to the quality of the air, and to those of Sydenham, the English writer, whose similar theories based on observations of pestilence in London and other cities were ridiculed by contemporary scientists, Webster observed:
>
> "Indeed, it is surprizing that medical men have not pursued the ideas suggested by these great fathers of their science. Hippocrates led the way, unlocking the great doctrine of a constitution or state of the atmosphere calculated to produce particular epidemic diseases; a doctrine which Sydenham has pursued with wonderful success. Any man who reads the history of diseases must see that certain species of them appear nearly together in time and place. The order in which they appear may not be exactly the same at all times, and in all countries, but they occur so nearly together as evidently to prove their alliance and their dependence on the same general causes.
>
> "All popular diseases must have for their causes some principles as extensive as the effects. These causes most probably exist in the elements, fire, air, and water, for we know of no other medium by which diseases can be communicated to whole communities of people.
>
> "The principal epidemic distempers which invade mankind are catarrh or influenza, measles, whooping or chin cough, the different species of angina (throat affections), smallpox, bilious fevers, petechial fevers, dysentery, plague. Of these catarrh is the most decidedly an epidemic dependent wholly on a particular state of atmosphere. Cullen calls it 'catarrh from contagion,' to distinguish it from sporadic cases of the same disease; but after careful observation, during the progress of it in the United States in 1789 and again in 1790, I am confident the progress of the disease depends very little on a communication from person to person. It has been doubted whether it is an infectious disease, and I have some evidence to prove it not so; but certain it is that its sudden invasion of whole families, whole towns, and even whole countries, and the rapidity of its progress over sea and land, absolutely preclude the supposition of its dependence on specific contagion.
>
> "The confidence in modern health laws is like the respect which the ancient Egyptians paid to the bird Ibis, which they supposed averted the plague by destroying the flying serpents that the hot Libyan winds brought into the country. The Egyptians were like all modern nations—unwilling to believe the plague generated at home. They ascribed it to infection brought by flying serpents, as the moderns ascribe it to old clothes, bales of goods, and infected ships. They mistook the cause, adored Ibis, as the moderns do quarantine, and with the same ill success."

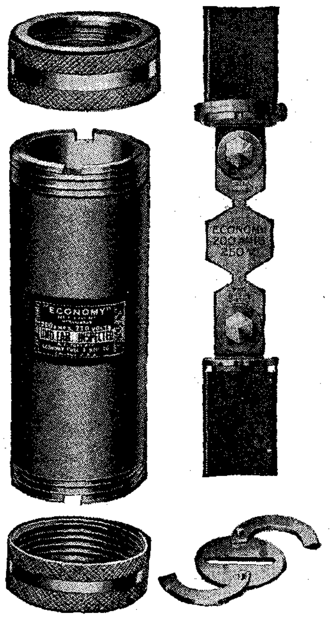
In his discussion of how to prevent "flu" Webster emphasized the importance of keeping in good health. He declared that an optimistic mind, nourishing food, frequent baths, pure water, and a vigorous body would make one immune from almost any sort of epidemic. He was not dogmatic in his assertions, but suggested that "after all, the cause of violent and destructive epidemic diseases may remain a secret." Applying Webster's theories to the last two epidemics, *The Sun-Herald* writer has the following to say:

> "In linking up the possibility of Webster's theories being correct, the epidemic of 1918–19 can be passed over quickly; the epidemic first appeared in the East; the war, the keyed-up tension of the people throughout the country, the absence of doctors and nurses, and other conditions contributed to its spread. Altho a disastrous earthquake had occurred in Cen-

ECONOMY FUSES

Cut annual fuse maintenance costs fully 80% as compared to the cost of protecting circuits with "one time" fuses.

Do you know what you spend yearly for electrical protection? Call in your electrician—get the figures—they are four-fifths too high if you are using fuses which are discarded after operation.



Dis-assembled View of Economy Knife Blade Fuse

An inexpensive "Drop Out" Renewal Link, applied in a few moments, makes a blown Economy fuse as good as new. Nothing is discarded but the broken fuse strip which has operated. This makes possible the 80% cut in the cost of fusing.

UND. LAB. INSPECTED

When you buy fuses insist on the Underwriters' label on the fuse and the "UND. LAB. INSPECTED" symbol on the renewal links. You get both if you specify Economy Fuses and Economy "Drop Out" Renewal Links.

For Sale by all leading Electrical Jobbers and Dealers

Economy Fuse & Mfg. Co.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Economy Fuses are also made in Canada at Montreal

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

tral America within a period which Webster might have considered as indicating that it was due to the same natural cause as the epidemic, and there were other incidents which might be linked up in proving his belief, nevertheless the epidemic of more than a year ago is not nearly as remarkable as the present one.

The present epidemic apparently had its inception in the Middle West (as did one of those recorded by Webster); the explanation that it was imported would seem unlikely; its appearance would indicate that his belief that the epidemics, in their severe form, strike America first would seem to be based on fact, at least in this case.

And what were the conditions of the world's atmosphere—what unnatural incidents occurred just prior to the outbreak of the first cases?

Many people were very much disturbed over a prediction that the end of the world would take place on Wednesday, December 17, a prediction which was certainly not realized. Its possibility was never given serious consideration either by the general public or by leading scientists.

The supposed cause of the catastrophe would be a sun-spot of unprecedented size, formed by the combined electromagnetic pull of the six planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune, ranged at about this time on the same side of the sun. According to the theory advanced, this peculiar grouping (which leading scientists say has occurred before) would throw the earth out of balance as well as prove disastrous to the sun. Altho the world did not end on December 17, several rather unusual incidents did occur.

One evening in the early part of December the writer received a telephone call from Hiram Percy Maxim, president of the American Radio Relay League, the leading organization of amateur telegraph operators with nearly 5,000 members throughout the country. His own station at Hartford, Conn., is one of the most powerful of amateur stations.

Mr. Maxim said, with all the jubilation which only the real experimenter can experience, that he had just "talked" from Hartford to Chicago and had heard his message relayed from there to Kansas and had even heard the Kansas station passing it along to Roswell, N. M.

"It is epoch-making," Mr. Maxim said. "Wonderful. This is the greatest night for wireless I have ever seen. We've also been talking with a ship at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River."

Now it must be understood that amateur wireless operators are limited by Federal law to the use of sending stations with a wave-length of not over 200 meters, hence direct communication with Chicago and the fact that Mr. Maxim had heard Kansas relaying his message was amazing, for it appeared only a few years ago that the amateurs would never be able to talk more than one or two hundred miles at most.

Those first few nights in December were remarkable ones for the amateur wireless enthusiasts. A new epoch appeared to have opened for them—and then something went wrong. Here is the story as Mr. Maxim told it to the writer.

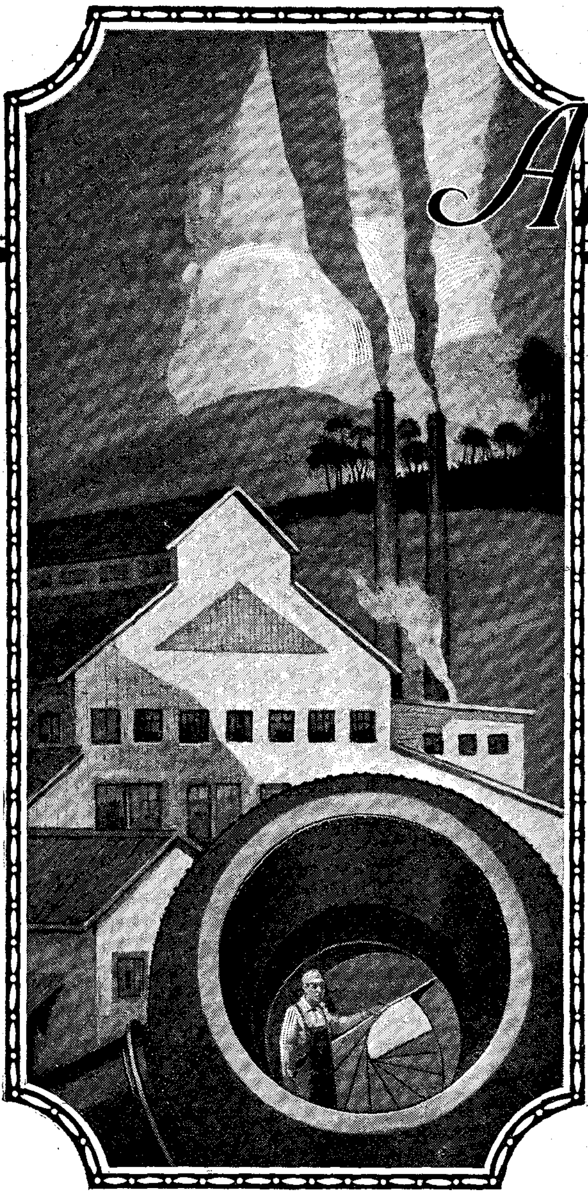
Only a few days after the new record had been made Mr. Maxim started sending from his station. The weather was beautiful, the night was bright and cloudless, and apparently the quality of the atmosphere was ideal, and yet after repeated calls Mr. Maxim failed to receive any replies. With Kenneth B. Warner, secretary of the Radio League, he overhauled his entire station, but still failed to hear outside messages.

For three weeks amateur wireless in America was cut off and this inexplicable condition was most pronounced at the Maxim and other leading stations on December 17. Finally, during the latter part of December, when Mr. Maxim and many amateurs were beginning to fear that their stations had been permanently incapacitated by the unnatural atmospheric conditions, the situation began to clear, and by January 1 conditions were again becoming normal.

Unquestionably, Mr. Maxim believes, it was the peculiar planetary condition which, in some inexplicable way, changed the air from its normal state. And papers throughout this country on January 5 reported a terrific earthquake in Mexico on the previous day. And the southerly portion of Mexico, most affected by the quake and volcanic disorder, is practically in the same longitude with the midwestern section of this country, where the influenza on its present appearance was first observed.

THE DOUGH-BOY LOVED LADIES OF ALL AGES, BUT AT DIFFERENT TIMES

A LOT has been said about the dough-boy's attitude toward the women with whom he came in contact during his period of service. His dancing with American girls who gathered in large numbers to entertain him before he went to France and after he came back, his love affairs with overseas maidens, his appreciation of Salvation Army lassies who gave him doughnuts, his gratitude to nurses who helped bring him back to life when he was practically dead—all these things have been told again and again. Now somebody has thought to inquire what type of woman the dough-boy liked best, and right back from the New York War Community Service comes the reply that he liked every type of woman. Possibly no other organization is so well qualified to answer this momentous query as the New York Community Service, for through the port of New York passed all the American boys on their way to fight for the well-known democracy, and through the same port have most of them come trooping back home again, so that the thousands of women who were engaged in this line of war-work had a good opportunity to make observations. A writer in the New York *Times* explains the statement that the soldier liked all types of women by saying that each woman made a different appeal, and his response depended upon the mood he was in. Thus, when he was in a gay and light-hearted frame of mind he liked the giddy young thing with whom he danced and exchanged airy nothings for as many hours as his leave permitted. When he was hungry and homesick the motherly lady in charge of a canteen who furnished him things to eat that reminded him of home and afterward listened sym-



An Odd Ideal

MANY a man has gazed in amazement at the unique combination of products grouped under "*Swartwout* Industrial Specialties." Many a *Swartwout* salesman has been called upon to explain how such widely differing devices as ventilators and feed-water heaters, as steam traps and ship-cowls, as core-ovens and cast-iron exhaust heads, came to be fabricated under a single trademark.

The answer lies in an ideal.

The *Swartwout* trademark has been jealously guarded. From the start it has never been permitted to mark any new article unless that article met some specific need of American industry more efficiently, more economically, or more permanently than existing devices. Because of this ideal no attempt has ever been made to develop a "complete line" in any field because that would necessitate the additions of mere "fillers" of commonplace value.

Perhaps it is true, as many tell us, that this is an odd ideal. In all events it protects the man who specifies or purchases any *Swartwout* Specialty.

Sugar

In the sugar industry of the U. S. and Cuba, "Swartwout" is a familiar name. Swartwout Hydromatic Traps prevent steam waste, Swartwout Cast-Iron Exhaust Heads save roofs from steam-rot, Swartwout Rotary Ball-Bearing Ventilators remove the heat of distillation processes, and the Swartwout Sugar Entrainment Catchall (shown in foreground above) plays a vital part in actual production.

Experienced Sales-engineers in agencies and branch offices from coast to coast can advise you as to the use of Swartwout Specialties in all four departments: Ventilation; Power Plant; Foundry; Ship-Construction.

SWARTWOUT SPECIALTY DIVISION
of
THE OHIO BODY & BLOWER COMPANY
CLEVELAND

Swartwout
Industrial Specialties

Patented

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Swartwout
The OHIO Body and Blower Co Cleveland U.S.A.

-for chaps-chilblains

burns
bruises
colds

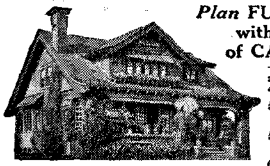
MENTHOLATUM brings cooling, soothing relief over-night. For head-colds rub Mentholatum on the nostrils, inside and out — you soon breathe freely again. Safe, gentle, thorough.

A HEALING CREAM
Mentholatum
Always made under this signature A.A.Hyde

At all druggists' in tubes, 25c. Jars, 25c, 50c, $1.
The Mentholatum Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Little Nurse for Little Ills

SEND FOR THESE BUNGALOW BOOKS


Plan FUTURE HOMES *Now*
with ECONOMY PLANS
of CALIFORNIA STYLES
—noted for comfort, beauty and adaptability to any climate.
"Representative Cal. Homes" 50 Plans, $3750 to $12,000—$1
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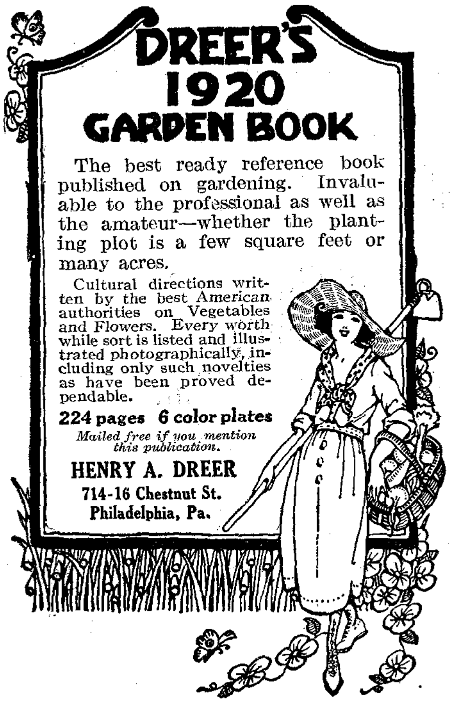
E. W. STILLWELL & CO., Architects, 442 Calif. Bldg., Los Angeles


DREER'S
1920
GARDEN BOOK

The best ready reference book published on gardening. Invaluable to the professional as well as the amateur—whether the planting plot is a few square feet or many acres.

Cultural directions written by the best American authorities on Vegetables and Flowers. Every worth while sort is listed and illustrated photographically, including only such novelties as have been proved dependable.

224 pages 6 color plates

Mailed free if you mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER
714-16 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

pathetically to his tale of wo awakened his unbounded admiration. If he was bewildered and yearned for specific information on some point, the middle-aged businesslike woman at some information-booth told him what he wanted to know and he went on his way rejoicing and feeling that there was a mighty fine woman. It is noted, too, that different types of men were affected in different ways and their attitude toward the women they met differed accordingly. For instance, we read of one type:

> When they went through New York on their way to the other side, perhaps not realizing fully what was waiting for them across the ocean, their first hours here were filled with a gladsome desire to touch up the old town with a bit of bright red color. That was while the transports were being made ready for them at Hoboken. Most of them had never seen the big city before, and the sights and crowds were an ever-entertaining feature to them.
>
> It was then noted how they liked to dance. Not yet had their feet put on the hob-nailed creations which later saw service in the mud of France, and their toes were constantly tickled by the sound of some "jazz" band. The only cure was to dance.
>
> This longing for a good dance-floor brought into action one of the largest bodies of volunteer women workers that ever operated in the city. Cabarets did not appeal to many of the men. They were away from home, but they still thought of the home-town girl, and they wanted to find her image here. So the entertainment bureaus of the different war-work organizations formed squads, companies, battalions—yes, and regiments—of girls who might be like the "home-town" girls to dance with soldiers. The War Camp Community Service has had a list of more than three thousand girls who were ready to answer any call to a dance. All of the girls were personally selected, two things being required to make them come up to the standard set by the organization—morality and comeliness.
>
> In this type of girl the soldier found just what he wanted, a good chum with whom he could talk about anything that came into his excited mind. She usually was of college age—sometimes younger—and possest of facile tongue which could adjust itself to almost any subject of conversation. She drest well, tho not in such a manner as to make the soldier in his woolens feel out of place.

Another sort of dough-boy was the one who was given to a little serious thinking now and then upon the things that lay before him, which, in conjunction with the effect upon his mind of his strange surroundings, had a tendency to induce the "blues." Of these men it is said:

> Some of them were already bitten by the homesickness which did its worst work later when the Atlantic was behind. New York is so big and the streets present so many strange faces that some of the men from the little towns of the South and West were tired of it all, aching inside for a glimpse of mother, and wishing the transport service would come to grief. The dismal barracks of the embarkation-camps did not offer anything to alleviate this mental suffering, so the men always took advantage of the hours of pass and came into the city to while away their time as best they could. Perhaps a movie-sign caught the soldier's eye, and he wandered into a matinée. After this it was "chow"-time at camp, and the boy's stomach had been trained to know when that hour arrived without the blare of a bugle to remind him. He wandered into a canteen on one of the corners and almost fainted when he saw a face that he would have sworn was his mother's.
>
> When she came to take his order he saw that it was more a reflection of a maternal heart than nature's arrangement of features that had made him think of his mother's kindly face. Quite frequently, tho, he remained spellbound, staring, and she probably recognized him as one of the chronic cases of homesickness. When such a case was noticed by a volunteer of mature years, the inevitable remark seemed to be, "Well, son, what will you have to-night?"
>
> That word "son" did the work. Quite frequently later, if the soldier was lucky, and that was often the case, the woman asked him to go out to her house for the evening, and he jumped at the chance. Then in the comfort of a home he opened his heart, and told all his troubles. Not seldom, he cried a bit. And if the soldier didn't cry, the woman did. For the average soldier's mother in New York seemed to have a family of adopted children never numbering less than a score.
>
> If the boy had an overnight pass, he often "bunked" in a bed with clean sheets once more, and in the morning he was cured. The pleasant taste of home had made him forget the ache in his heart and he was ready for work again, fit and whole.

The women who acted as "hostesses" at dances appealed to the soldier as persons who would understand perfectly if he should tell them things that rested with some "heft" on his heart, particularly such as referred to the "girl he left behind him" in Oshkosh, Oskaloosa, or Ossawattamie. We read of "hostesses" and other types as follows:

> A dancing-girl was different from the hostess only in the matter of age. The hostess in her younger days was just such a type of girl as she chaperoned at the soldier dances. She functioned as a necessary adjunct because the soldier was generally too proud to tell his dancing-partner of the moment about the girl he left at home. But let him sit out a single dance with the hostess, and before the music finished the boy often said something like this: "See that girl in pink turning the corner there? She is just like my girl at home. I think I have her picture here."
>
> Then he dived into the pocket of his blouse, produced a snap-shot of the girl with curls and laughing eyes, and proceeded to tell the hostess all about the girl's ventures and of how much he loved her. The young girl was necessary to satisfy his desire for companionship and dancing, but the hostess had to be on hand to provide an audience to listen to the tale of the girl at home.
>
> Then there was the middle-aged woman who did not have the maternal air but was a sort of business type. She had an important part in war-work. The information-booths of the War Camp Community Service are the proper locations for this

You probably won't believe it until you see it work

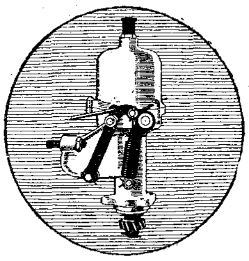
You have heard so many claims for unusual performance made by different truck manufacturers for their product that we are inclined to hesitate in making the statements we do about the performance of Clydesdales equipped with the Automatic Controller, " The Driver Under the Hood."

Yet, the most convincing proof is the actual performance of the truck itself. In the sketch below is a Clydesdale dropping from a stretch of concrete into a road of deep mud ruts—but the driver of that truck need touch nothing but his steering wheel and clutch.

He pushes out the clutch and the truck speed drops from twelve miles per hour down to a safe pace for entering the ruts. The engine idles down automatically. Once in the mud he lets in the clutch again. The truck speed gradually comes up to twelve miles per hour—the speed at which the truck was travelling on the concrete.

All this is done automatically by Clydesdale's " Driver Under the Hood." Yet, this is only one of the duties of this exclusive Clydesdale feature. We might give scores of reasons why we claim it is the greatest saving feature ever placed on a truck. But you probably would not believe us—so go and see it work. That's the only proof.

There has never been an unsatisfactory Clydesdale in eight years building. Such concerns as Diamond Ice & Fuel Company, Spokane; the Florida Citrus Exchange, and the Sullivan Cartage Company, Milwaukee, have adopted Clydesdales.

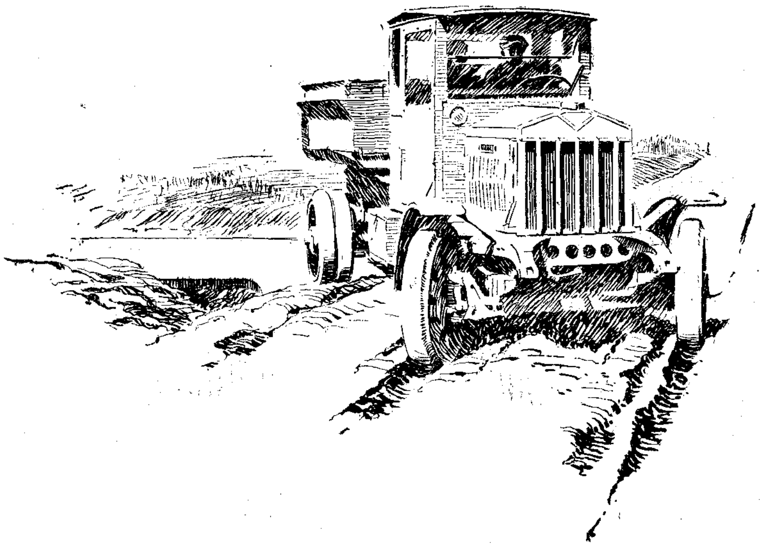


No Other Truck Has It

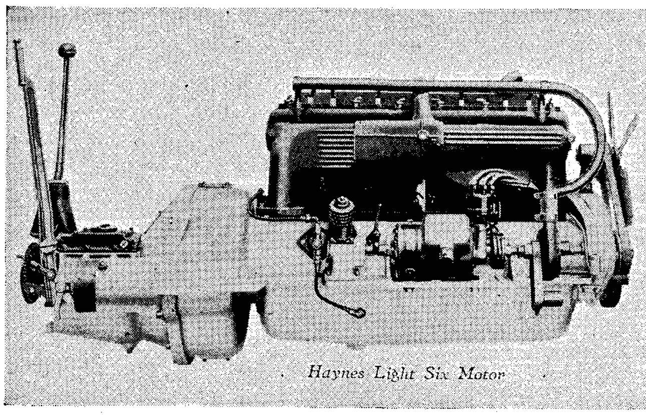
"The Driver Under the Hood"

One to Five Tons Net Load

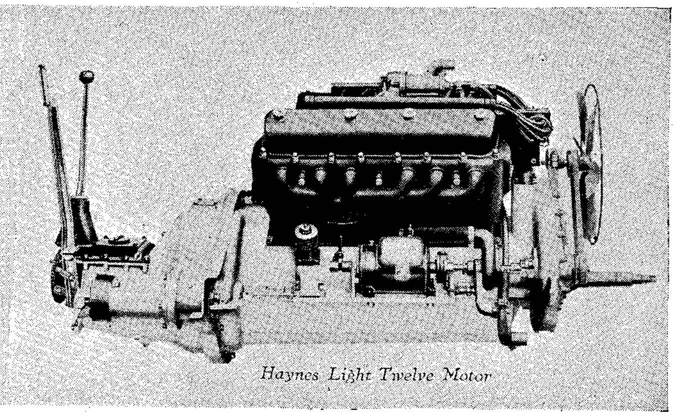
THE CLYDESDALE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
CLYDE, OHIO



CLYDESDALE



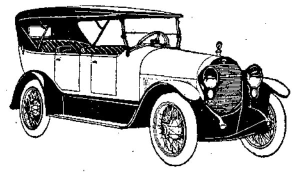
Haynes Light Six Motor



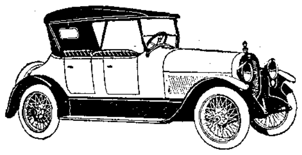
Haynes Light Twelve Motor

THE HEART *of the* NEW HAYNES

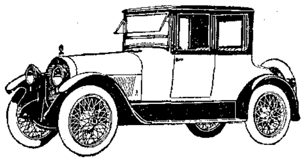
HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF VELVETY POWER



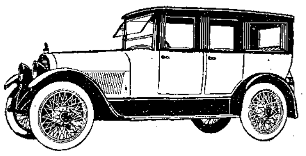
6 Cylinder Touring Car—7 Passenger
12 Cylinder Touring Car—7 Passenger



6 Cylinder Roadster—4 doors, 4 Passenger
12 Cylinder Roadster—4 doors, 4 Passenger



6 Cylinder Coupe—4 Passenger
12 Cylinder Coupe—4 Passenger



6 Cylinder Sedan—7 Passenger
12 Cylinder Sedan—7 Passenger

Cord tires and wooden wheels standard equipment on all six cylinder cars. Cord tires and five wire wheels standard equipment on all twelve cylinder cars. Disc wheels optional equipment, at an extra charge, on all models.

Attention Haynes Owners!

Special Sale of attractive ***Demountable Tops.*** If you drive one of the following Haynes models, write us for demountable top prices and details.

Model 33-T
Model 35-T
Model 36-R (4 Pass.)
Model 36-T
Model 37-R (4 Pass.)
Model 38-R (4 Pass.)
Model 38-T
Model 39-R (2 Doors)
Model 39-R (4 Doors)
Model 39 (5 Pass.)
Model 39-T (long type)
Model 44-T

Immediate Demountable Top Deliveries

HAYNES
America's First Car

THE Haynes motor has always been an integral part of the Haynes automobile—ever since Elwood Haynes, twenty-seven years ago, created America's first car. A large part of the enviable reputation of the Haynes has been built upon the stamina and dependability of the famous Haynes motor. The Haynes motor is manufactured by experts in the Haynes factories.

Haynes engineers, profiting by twenty-seven years of experience, have from time to time developed improvements to the motor. Like the new Haynes itself, the Haynes motor is a token of the constant progress of automobile-making in which the Haynes has led.

Whether it is the Light Six or the Light Twelve motor, it is designed and perfected for its special functions. To secure the fullest power from the gasoline used, to transmit that power most effectively to the driving gear, to respond promptly and surely to the demands made upon it, to live and endure under all manner of usage, and constantly to give that confident, velvety power which is its distinguishing quality—these are the outstanding characteristics of the famous Haynes motor.

Prospective car owners may place their dependence upon the Haynes motor, which carries with it an engineering record of twenty-seven years of unbroken advancement. The abundance of velvety power of the famous Haynes motor is the keystone of the four factors of character to be found in the new Haynes—beauty, strength, power and comfort. The Haynes car is 90% Haynes made in the mammoth Haynes factories which are devoted to the exclusive manufacture of fine automobiles.

A beautifully illustrated brochure, and prices, will be sent on request
Address Dept. 23

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.

The Haynes, AMERICA'S FIRST CAR, now exhibited by the Government at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was invented, designed and built by Elwood Haynes, in 1893.

This advertisement copyrighted, 1920, by The Haynes Automobile Company.

1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1920

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

type. A booth on a busy street is no place for a man to begin thinking and talking of the girl at home, so the motherly soul did not belong there. And if there had been a good-looking débutante behind the window the boy would be so attracted that he might forget that he was seeking information and tarry to talk with the girl. But if there was a good-hearted, competent woman of a business turn of mind behind the desk he could ask his question, get his answer, and go on.

Returning soldiers brought into demand another type of woman, whose work was hard in many ways, but was just as important as it was hard. This woman had to take the wounded soldier who had lost his faith in so many things and make a new man of him. She must not be too much of the matron type, for the man must not, under any conditions, be petted. He would have resented it, in the first place. Also it was bad for *him*. Yet the woman who looked after the convalescent had to be comely and attractive, if only through her personal charm, or the boy would see nothing interesting in her at all, and her efforts would have been wasted. She had to be able to take the boy in hand and whip him back into shape to go into the world. And she had to possess the characteristics which would win him over to her point of view.

Many women volunteered and every one had her work to do. Now that the glamour of it has all but passed, the Community workers regret that so many of this type dropt out too soon, while there was still work to do.

HE INDUCES THE OYSTER TO HELP HIM GET RICH

PEARL-GROWING, at present market-prices, ought to be a lucrative occupation. At least it is interesting, and a former electrical engineer, John I. Solomon, who induced his friends to invest fifty thousand dollars in a pearl-growing venture several years ago, was able to sell some of the first crop for as much as five thousand dollars a piece. His first idea was to use the *x*-ray to locate pearls in the oysters of Ceylon, but later he discovered an operation by which a pearl could be made to grow in an oyster within four years, so the *x*-ray was abandoned. Of the pearl-oyster beds in the Indian Ocean between Ceylon and India, where pearl-fishing was carried on hundreds of years before Christ, we are told by Captain Solomon, in an article in the Dearborn *Independent*—

> These fisheries are in control of the British Government. Every few years the oyster banks are ready for fishing. Twice a year marine biologists examine these banks, and whenever twenty thousand oysters, taken by divers at random, will average a value of about twelve rupees, or four dollars in pearls, the beds are fit for fishing. The Government advertises throughout that section of the country, in various languages, and a date is set. Then the fishing begins. Thousands of people flock to Marichchikkaddi. When the advertisements are sent out, this mouthful of a name is but a dreary sand waste, marked in no atlas, with no railway connections, with no streets or buildings, but by the date set for the fishing it is a city with streets and buildings, no children, no man too old to work, four or five hundred women who serve as water-carriers, and forty thousand men. These are of all nationalities; they are divers, government officials, pearl merchants, speculators, and other adventurers. The British Government takes in payment two out of every three oysters brought up by the divers.

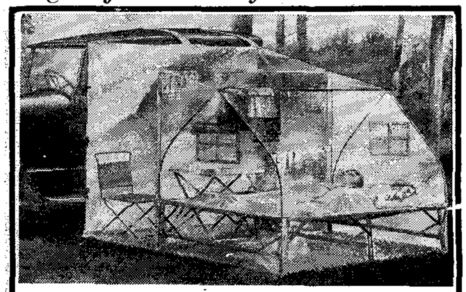
Objections to Captain Solomon's *x*-ray experiments in Ceylon by a powerful syndicate, and other unforeseen difficulties, compelled the former electrical engineer to move to Burma, where he found that the beautiful flesh-pink shell of the Burma pearl oyster, worth six hundred dollars a ton, would pay his operating expenses. He thereupon established his pearl-growing industry off the southern coast, where the pearl oysters are three and four times as large as those of Ceylon. We read further:

> A Ceylon oyster lives about seven years, and the natural pearls are not large. The Burmese oysters live from thirty to fifty years. Their natural pearls are slow of growth. Through my knowledge of biology and my two years of experimenting, I learned how to operate on those oysters so that fully 75 per cent. of them lived and by means of implanting a natural base in the shell, a splendid pearl was formed in four years. I put importance on the fact that no ordinary thrusting of foreign matter in the shell would bring about this result and that ordinary efforts would either result in the oyster expelling the substance or dying. My methods secured a natural base—and I put stress on the word "natural"—to the shell, and beautiful pearls resulted.
>
> In 1912, four years after I began operations on Quoin Island, off the coast of Burma, I marketed my first pearls with such excellent results that I had dreams of being the wealthiest man on earth. I couldn't see how it could be otherwise, but mortal man can never hope to see clearly into the future. It was in September, 1912, that I sold my first pearls. In Paris they told me that they were exactly the same as the natural pearls, that they were natural, in fact, the process only being hurried by ingenuity of man. Some of my pearls brought as high as twenty-five thousand francs, or five thousand dollars. I had visions of great and sudden wealth.

The very next month, however, the Balkan War broke out, and European markets became deprest thereafter. Then came the European War, to which Solomon's British subjects went. Storing his pearls, turning his property over to trusted employees, Solomon returned to America and entered the service after we decided to participate in the war. But his pearl-oysters worked for him while he was in the army:

> Before I came I worked hard on my pearl-oysters and I now have a quantity in which pearls are forming. Better yet, I can produce large pearls, as beautiful, with as great luster, and as valuable as any that form unassisted by a biologist, in far less than four years. Add to this my secret of growing them without even a natural base, and in time my pearl industry will become a big thing.

One fishery season will net the British Government about $600,000, sometimes



TENTOBED

A Tent and Bed Combined

TENTOBEDS are the most practical for tourists and people desiring to camp. They are made in two sizes; one as shown is made especially to use with Auto. Other style is suitable for sleeping on porch or lawn. **Tentobeds roll up in a small package** very light in weight, can be put up in 5 minutes, require no stakes or poles. **Water-proof and Insect-proof.**

The beds are very comfortable to sleep in. They save the price they cost in hotel bills in a few days. You are independent and not obliged to pay the exorbitant prices often demanded of tourists.

On sale by reliable dealers. We will mail you on request, literature fully describing Tentobeds, also our Autobed, made to use inside of auto.

TENTOBED COMPANY
Dept. 1
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Checona

"Making Good" to the joy of all drinkers

Evans' Beverage

Embodies 134 years of Evans' Excellence

FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHECONA EVANS ALE

A satisfying, substantial and delicious "Bread and Butter" beverage that fills every need for a mealtime or bracing food drink. Has a smack all its own.

Try it at Leading Hotels and Restaurants.
Order case from your Dealer for Home.

C. H. EVANS & SONS Estab. 1786 HUDSON, N. Y.

Wear Comfortable Collars

Illustrating
SOMERSET

SLIDEWELL
COLLARS

are all made with the Patented Tie-protecting Shield that Saves your Tie, Time and Temper. Unsurpassed for Style and Long Wearing Qualities.

Hall, Hartwell & Co., *Makers*, Troy, N. Y.

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Society Bra

FOR YOUNG MEN AN

Style that represents the spirit of the times, youthful and refreshing, appealing to father as well as son—that is the style that distinguishes Society Brand Clothes. Our designing ideas and painstaking workmanship produce that finer quality of style and finish. It can not be done by all-wool fabric and silk trimmings alone.

WITH THE VARIED GRADES OF CLOTHING FLOODING THE MARKET, LOOK FOR THE LABEL AS YOUR GUIDE

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Inc., Makers SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited, for Canada

Chicago Montreal New York

d Clothes

EN WHO STAY YOUNG

more, sometimes less. As this is two-thirds of the whole, a good fishery season produces nearly a million dollars' worth of pearls. The divers are repaid with one of every three oysters they bring up. It is all a lottery, a gamble, the biggest chance on earth. No white man can make a living at straight pearl-fishing under the conditions imposed to-day. The divers generally make a good profit, but no white man would do their work for all the oysters they bring up.

It is not unusual to bring up eighty million oysters in a fishing season. The Government's share is taken to a "Kottu," or guarded enclosure, and at the close of each day in the fading light they are auctioned off in about ten minutes. The average value of the day's auction is about $20,000. First they are sold in thousand lots, later in five, ten, and twenty lots. The owner has his men take them to his own enclosure and guard them.

All this, of course, is in Ceylon. In Burma the fishing is not extensive. Without the ability to make the pearls grow, it would never pay, as the keeping of expert divers, the diving apparatus, the steamboat upkeep, and all other expenses would be too great, since so few of these big Burmese oysters really contain pearls.

The opportunities that many parts of Asia offer to intelligent and hustling young Americans are surprizing, and the opportunities for investments are far greater than is generally understood. Altho the war set me back at least five years in my work, I am glad that I gave up my work as electrical engineer and wandered off to Asia on an island on the equator and began to experiment with pearl-growing. I shall hurry back there, reorganize my forces, continue my work and my research, and be ready to supply a bigger share than ever of the demand for pearls when the pearl market shall have once more become normal.

"A POETICAL SERMON FOR COWBOYS," AS SUNG IN WYOMING

THE COWBOY MELODIES which appeared recently in these pages struck a responsive chord "Out West," where such songs originate, and still dispute popularity with the latest popular jingle from the effete East. From Buffalo, Wyoming, J. E. Chappell sends a word of appreciation for the songs already published, and a manuscript copy of a real cowboy melody that may rank with the best of those which are more familiar. Mr. Chappell, who has been established as a jeweler in Buffalo since 1882—and whose letter-head bears the interesting announcement, "gun repairing a specialty"—vouches for the authenticity and popularity of the verses; as for literary quality and real "flavor," they speak for themselves. The poem is called "A Poetical Sermon for Cowboys," and runs as follows:

Come now, cowboys, give attention to what I've got to say,
I'm out upon the round-up gathering every stray.
And tho you bust your hobbles and drag your picket pin,
And quit the flats a-jumping to follow paths of sin,
I'll blaze you in the narrow trail where safely you may ride,
It leads up to the Home Ranch across the Big Divide.

You need not carry fodder for you will surely find
The very best subsistence and surcease to the mind.
The round-up boss has promised to watch the trail for all,
For every stray and maverick that answers to my call.
A range replete with plenty where dangers ne'er betide,
You will find up at the Home Ranch across the Big Divide.

I'm not the only one that's gathering up the herd,
For the sinful men are legion who need God's holy word;
So come and join some outfit, no matter what the brand,
For any one will lead you up to the Holy Land.
And if with real repentance to be Godlike you tried,
You are welcome at the Home Ranch across the Big Divide.

There are so many trails in these degenerate days
That if you hunt for landmarks perhaps you'll lose your ways.
So, boys, just take the first one that leads you toward the right,
Put your trust in God Almighty and use everybody white.
Come and shed your folly with every grain of pride,
And try to reach the Home Ranch across the Big Divide.

Do not fall into temptations, but leave them far and clear
As oft you've jumped a washout behind a Texas steer.
When weak souls are adrifting and parting from the herd,
Just tell them of the windbreak found in God's holy word,
And faith in every promise you safely can abide,
For he'll redeem them at the Home Ranch across the Big Divide.

For God has made the promise and makes them unto you
That when he gathers up the herd he wants skim-milkers, too.
If beef steers on the scales are only large and fat,
What matters if they ranged the Rio Grande or were skim-milkers
    on the flat?
So boys just notice the receipts and don't you let them slide,
Or else you'll miss the Home Ranch across the Big Divide

If you do unto others as you'd have them do to you,
Won't God in his righteousness do just as much for you?
If you forgive your enemies think you God will decline
To be as just as you have been and say to hell with mine
But God I know is merciless, when sinners they are tried,
He'll close-herd them at the Home Ranch across the Big Divide.

So now from worldly folly come break the sinful spell
And try to reach the convoy up at the big corral.
When death, the tireless chop-horse, cuts you from out the band,
He'll run you in the chosen bunch close up to God's right hand.
An eternity of happiness with dear ones by your side
Awaits you at the Home Ranch across the Big Divide.

KRUPP'S GREAT PLANT CONVERTED TO THE ARTS OF PEACE

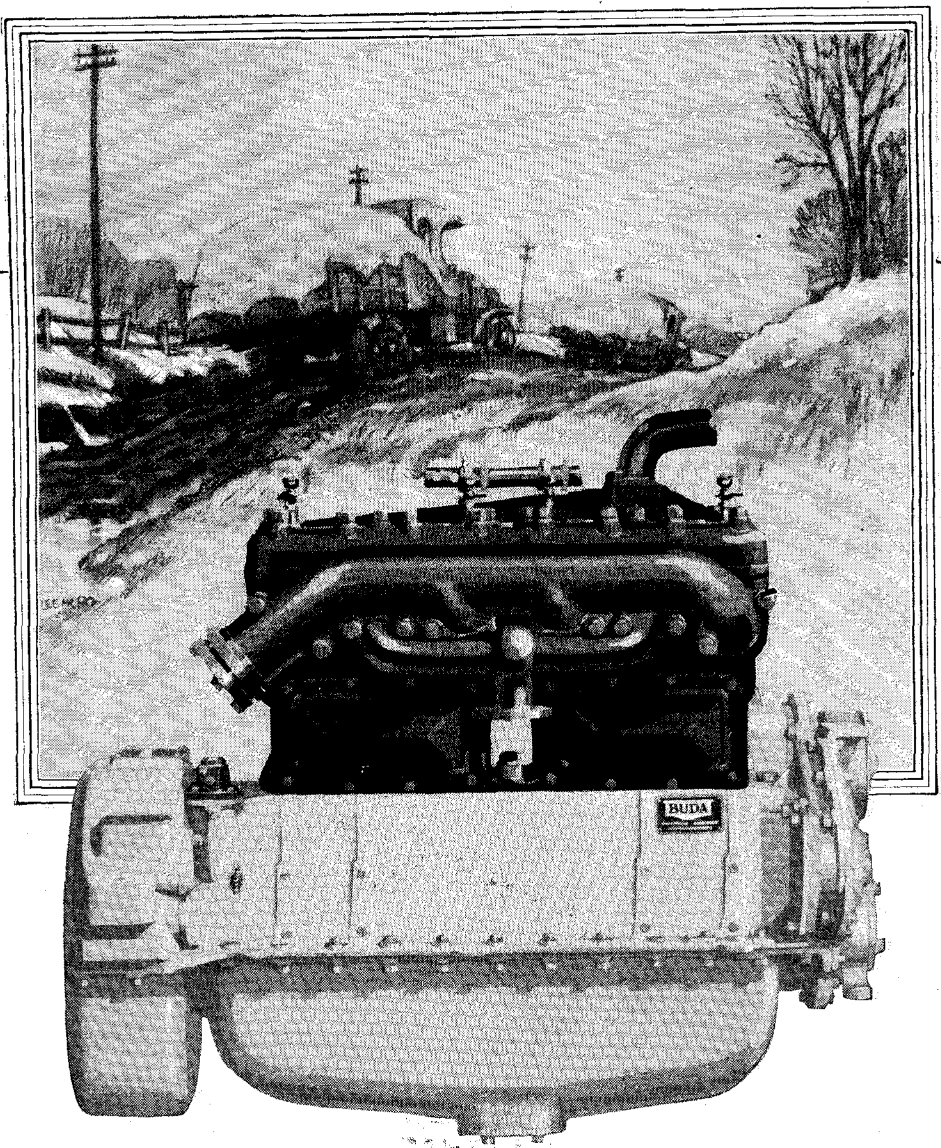
ONCE THE GREAT ARMAMENT FIRM of Krupp's was the very symbol of the German Empire, "the nightmare of Europe" To-day, one of the great shops which formerly turned out monsters of destruction is prepared to complete a railway locomotive and ten railway trucks every day. This is a sample of what has happened to one of the greatest of German industries, as well as an indication of the change that seems to have come over a great part of Germany. However, just as in the old days the war-material manufactured in the great foundries at Essen caused many sleepless nights in the chancelleries of Europe, so to-day there is food for thought in the thoroughness with which Germany is preparing to fight and win her way in the world-wide industrial field. According to many accounts she is as much more thoroughly mobilized now for peace than are the Allies, as, in 1914, she was more prepared for war. A special correspondent of the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, lately in Essen, reports on the recent history of Krupp's:

When toward the end of the '50's of the last century, Alfred Krupp produced a cast-steel tube for a three-pounder gun he solved most of the financial difficulties under which his firm had labored since its establishment in 1811, and laid the foundation for many a financial burden which has troubled European governments during the last half-century. For in that period, arms in general, and artillery in particular, have been revolutionized in every respect; and the ever-changing views as to quantity and system ruined the exchequers and enriched the manufacturers of arms.

Notwithstanding its extent and careful organization the Krupp establishment could not cope with the unexpectedly high demand for war-material which set in with the outbreak of the war. Existing shops and equipment were hurriedly adapted to the manufacture of such material, while new constructions were added to the extent of about 70 per cent. of the surface built on (something like five hundred acres) before the war. The motive power rose in the same space of time from 75,000 horse-power to about double, while the number of those whom Krupp employed rose from 81,000 on August 1, 1914, to 169,000 on July 1, 1918. A truer picture of the development can be obtained by considering only the workers engaged in the manufacture of actual war material. In the works at Essen they numbered on August 1, 1914, 12,000 out of a total of 34,000, whereas on July 1, 1918, the respective figures were 59,500 (of whom 18,750 were women) and 97,400.

All this growth was suddenly cut short by the provisions of the armistice and of the Treaty of Peace. They reduced the German Army to little more than an armed force of police whose needs can be amply supplied from the state arsenals at Spandau and elsewhere, and at the same time they gave the factories of the Entente a monopoly in the trade of war-material. With a thoroughness and rapidity which are proof of the excellence of their staff and of their equipment, Krupp's scrapped much of what had made their pride and their fortune, and adapted their works to an infinitely varied peace production. Soon nothing but exhibition pieces will remain to tell of the murderous engines that once grew in their shops.

Of course Krupp's have always been in the first place a cast-steel factory. The enormous furnaces continue their work, unconcerned at the transformation suffered by the manufactured



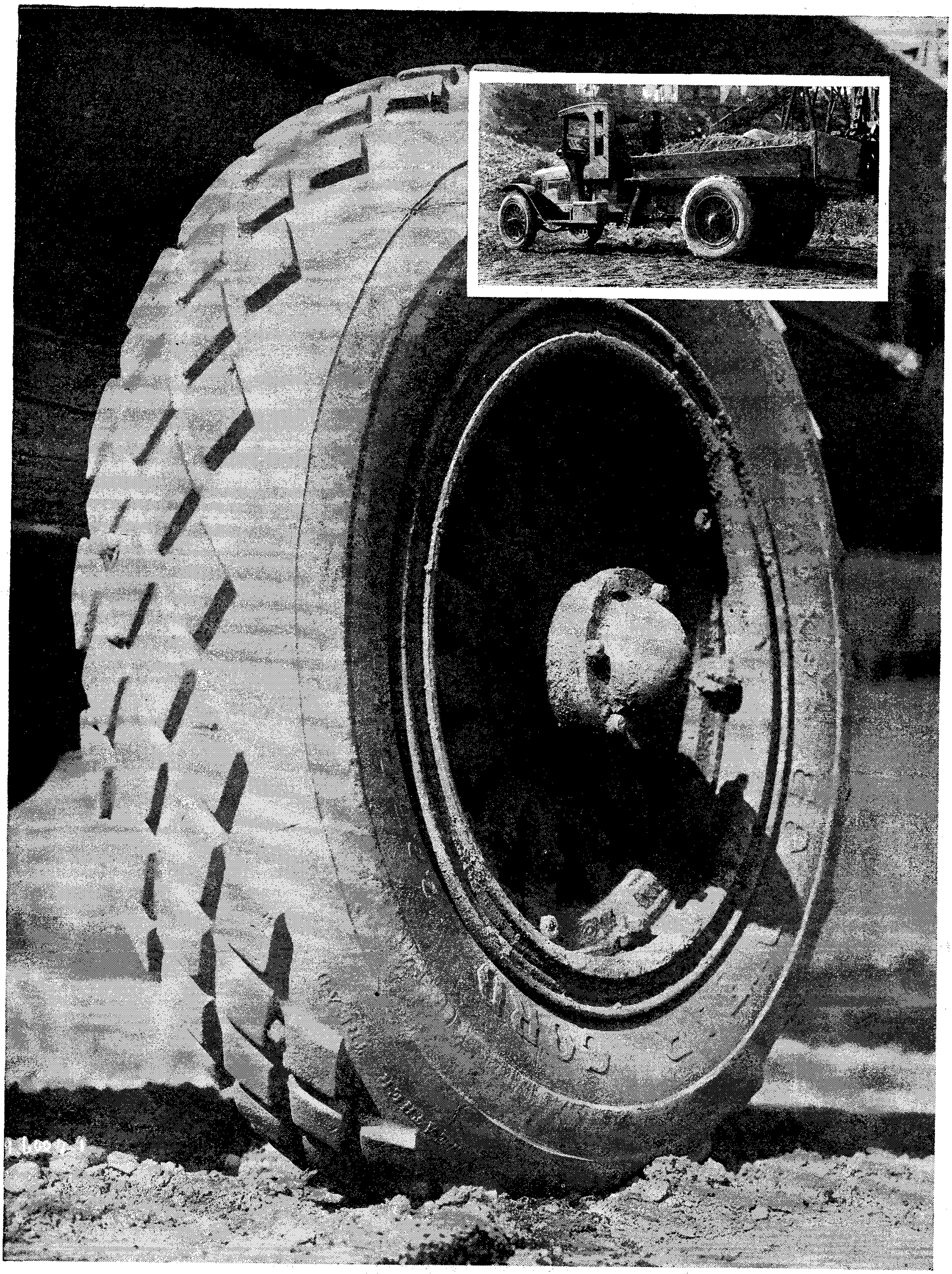
A Buda engine under the hood means positive road ability.

From the complete line of Buda engines, you may select the standard size of power plant for a given truck model, or employ on the same base a larger, more powerful Buda for pneumatic tire service.

Eight Buda models are uniform in the quality developed by 39 years of engineering and manufacturing experience.

THE BUDA COMPANY, *Harvey* (CHICAGO SUBURB), *Ill.*
ESTABLISHED 1881

BUDA
The
ENGINE



Actual photographs showing Goodyear Cord Tires in the heavy hauling service of W. S. Devenwater, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

Today's Way—Pneumatics

"IN hauling yardage on contract my truck on Goodyear Cord Tires has made six to eight more round trips, of ten miles each, per day than any solid-tired truck on the same work. During a recent rainy spell my truck on Goodyear Cords was the only one hauling gravel to a mixer—the solid-tired trucks were stopped by soft going. This means money to me. —W. S. Devenwater, Contract Hauling, Grand Rapids, Michigan

THIS report reflects that tremendous country-wide experience which has demonstrated that the perfected pneumatic truck tire completely removes the handicaps of hauling on solid tires.

In pointing to the benefits of pneumatic traction, cushioning and nimbleness, it particularly reflects the vital results of Goodyear Cord construction originated by Goodyear years ago.

Goodyear Cord construction has made possible that decisive combination of resilience and toughness which, in turn, has made pneumatics entirely practical for heavy duty.

It is this original Goodyear method of manufacture that has been the foundation of all those qualities of the pneumatic truck tire which cause it to supplant the solid tire.

It has furnished the basis of that pioneering work which has produced Goodyear Cord Tires for trucks, also Tubes, Rims and Repair Materials, and the engine pumps, wheels, air gauges and vulcanizing equipment made with Goodyear co-operation.

Its economy is written in the records of Goodyear's Akron-to-Boston Express, Akron-to-Cleveland Freight Line, Goodyear Heights Bus Service, and in many other fields of transport.

Cost data, detailing the advantages of pneumatic truck tires as compared with solid tires, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

SAVE TRUCKS · LOADS · ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

CORD TIRES

product. Simple, in comparison, has also been the evolution of the armor-plate rolling mills. Here only certain changes in the quality and strength of the plate produced were required. But the effects of the new times soon become apparent when one enters the shops in which arms and munition were formerly manufactured.

I chose to begin the round with four great shops built three years ago for the execution of the so-called "Hindenburg Program" of increased munition production. One of them, with a frontage of five hundred meters, in which 90 per cent. of the workers were women, was exclusively devoted to the manufacture of shells. Not a hand, not a wheel now moves in it. In a second wheels for gun carriages used to be made. With the exception of a small portion, where buffers and other small parts for locomotives are being made, the shop is now idle. Quiet lies also a third, formerly manufacturing guns of middle caliber; only that section of it which produced range-finders is now active, having turned its attention to cream-separators and other small dairy implements.

The last and greatest of the "Hindenburg" buildings, covering a surface of about eighteen acres, is the only one of them in which work proceeds at full speed. It is a beautiful, self-contained shop, in which blocks of steel were transformed into big guns, ready for use, at the rate of three every two days; now it transforms the raw material into railway engines, which issue from it ready to take a train in tow. The first of them was delivered at the beginning of December, When in full working order the shop is to turn out one engine and ten railway trucks every day. The manufacture of railway engines at Krupp's is an innovation, but is likely to attain primary importance. The lack of good engines is now the hardest problem of German transport. Notwithstanding the surrender of 5,000 engines to the Entente their total number is still considerable; but most of them are badly in need of repair, while those constructed during the war of inferior material require complete overhauling. The following figures strikingly illustrate the situation. In July, 1914, Germany possest 21,882 locomotives, of which 17,505 were in working order; in July, 1918, the respective figures were 22,285 and 15,788; in June, 1919, after the withdrawal of rolling material from the occupied territories, they were 23,531 and 13,000; by the middle of November only 11,000 engines remained in running order. The minimum required for the maintenance of anything like a normal goods and passenger service is estimated at 15,000. Of the engines returned from the war areas 75 per cent. were in need of repair, and the number now actually under repair amounts roughly to 50 per cent. of the total, whereas in peace-time it never exceeded 20 per cent.

One of the best-equipped shops at Essen, finished early in 1914, specialized in the manufacture of guns for submarines. It now lies totally idle, but many of the machines it formerly contained are at work all over the country helping to put Germany ahead in the industrial struggle. Other changes are being made, as we read:

Of another enormous hall, which lodged the works for cast-steel projectiles with a daily production of ninety thousand pieces, only the iron frame and the outer walls remain. The foundation and the inner arrangements are being completely rebuilt, to be equipped for the manufacture of railway wheels, steel tires, etc. Something like 60 per cent. of the munitions cast in this room were finished in two enormous shops. Now both are silent and empty. Only a few men were at work in one of them, engaged in removing the valuable copper bands from a small stock of shells. Among these were some curious, sharply pointed shell-caps: the last remains of the formidable shells which bombarded Paris and were no doubt intended to burst on English soil from batteries at Calais. The extensive fuse shops now produce screws of all sizes and other small tools. A large shop once constructing middle-sized armored turrets has recently been adapted to the manufacture of Diesel and steam-engines, while yet another gun-shop has been transformed into a school for the apprentices of the firm.

To adapt all the equipment and a whole specialized staff of engineers, foremen, and workmen to a totally different kind of work is a task obviously requiring time. That, to some extent, is one of the causes which keep idle so many of the shops at Essen. But if Krupp's, who possess their own collieries and coal-mines, are less dependent than other German firms upon foreign supplies of raw materials, there are certain ores the lack of which seriously hampers production at their works. For that reason they intend to devote their attention, for the time being, primarily to goods absorbing comparatively little material but requiring skilful finish. There is no limit to the range of their enterprise. In addition to the products already mentioned in the course of this article, the manufacture of motor-lorries is to be taken up on a large scale. The experience gained in the "Germania" yard at Kiel, with the manufacture of engines for submarines, will no doubt prove valuable in this connection. But the healthy development of the works, as indeed of the whole of German industry, depends upon the surmounting of the obstacles which impede international trade.

It is interesting to note that Krupp's now employ about eighty-five thousand persons—that is, four thousand more than at the outbreak of the war. But this is due to the legal enforcement of the eight-hour day, and production is still considerably behind the normal. Many shops work only one shift, and were idle when I visited them in the early afternoon. And in considering the competitive power of Krupp's one must add to the shorter day the considerable increased cost of raw materials and the rise in wages. The average daily earnings at Krupp's in 1914, a ten-hour day then being worked, were 6.36 marks. They now amount, for an eight-hour day, to 16.96 marks.

One can have no hesitation in affirming, after a visit at Krupp's, that everything connected with war-industry has been scrapped away. I had an assurance from one of the directors that no war-material of any kind was now being manufactured in the works of the firm, a fact which was confirmed to me without hesitation by various trade-union officials and labor-leaders, Socialists, and others, to whom I had occasion to speak at Essen. Old war-material is but little be to seen, and that either cut, or about to be cut, to pieces by the same machines and the same hands which once made them. Peace is taking its revenge at Krupp's.

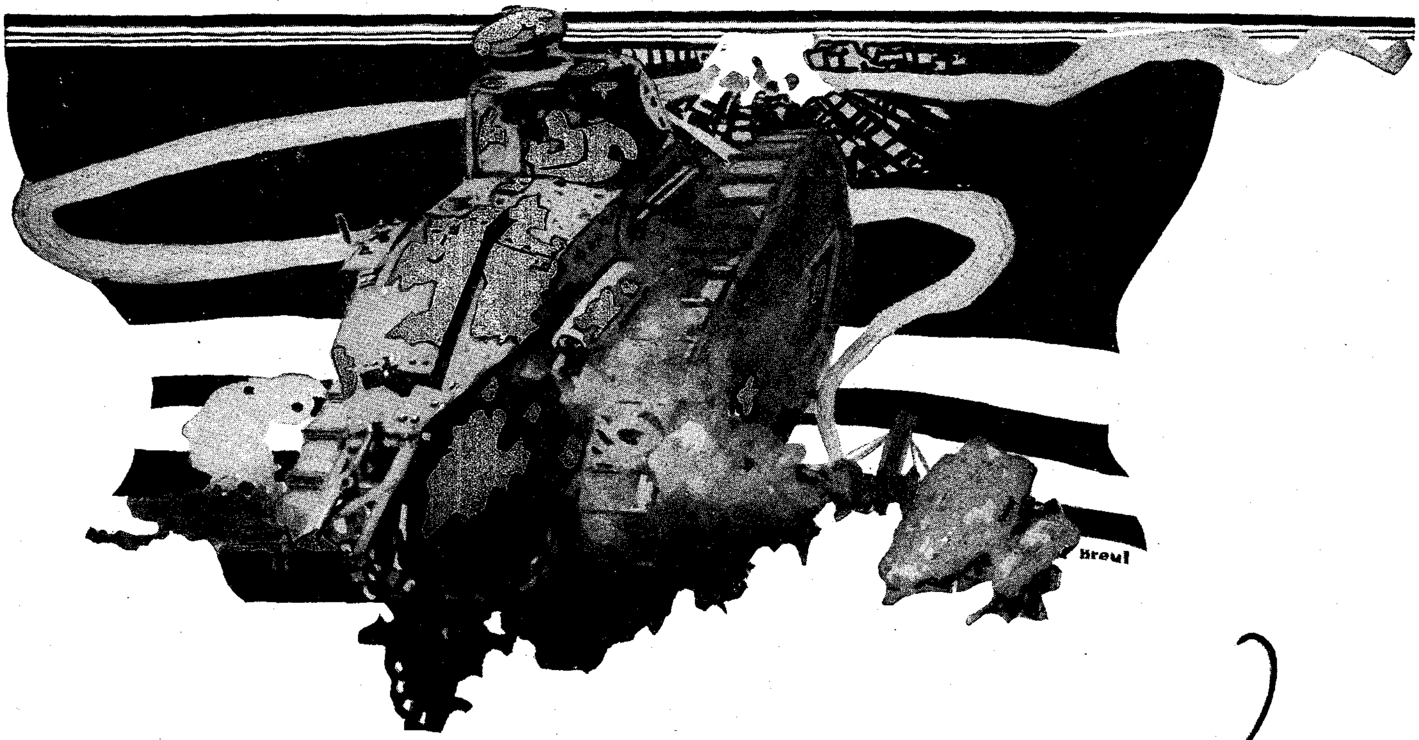
MEN WHO "MADE GOOD" IN A BIG WAY AFTER THIRTY

AT FORTY Edward L. Doheny, the oil king, hadn't saved a dollar for each year of his age. Recently, we are told, he refused $225,000,000 for his personal holdings in the giant companies he controls. His success all came in the last twenty-three years, and is a shining example of what a man may sometimes do after reaching middle age. It seems to disprove the belief that this is solely the young man's day, and that one not well on the way to the top at thirty might as well quit trying to climb. There are many other cases of conspicuous success achieved by prominent Americans after the age of thirty. They also show that tho a man may be reasonably along in years he may nevertheless efficiently hold down a big job. Thus we are told by B. C. Forbes in *The People's Favorite Magazine* (New York) that he once asked more than five thousand business men to name the fifty foremost financial, industrial, and mercantile giants in the United States. The average age of the fifty men named was sixty-one, and with but two exceptions they had all made their mark after passing the thirtieth mile-stone. The writer sets out, briefly, the careers of some of these men, beginning with E. H. Gary, the head of the United States Steel Corporation, and the largest employer in this country:

Born a poor boy on a farm near Chicago, he early took an interest in acquiring education, and very early taught a country school. He next studied law, and at twenty got a job as a law clerk at twelve dollars a week. The day after the great Chicago fire, then twenty-three, he promptly hired a room in a wooden building and hung up his shingle. He made twenty-eight hundred dollars the first year. His ambition, however, was to become a judge. As a stepping-stone, he took a keen interest in public affairs, becoming the first mayor of his native place, Wheaton, which, mainly through Gary's efforts, was raised from a one-horse town to the dignity of a city. Also, he early developed the faculty of making money, particularly in real estate. By the time he was thirty he had realized his ambition, by being elected a county judge.

But at thirty E. H. Gary was an utterly unknown quantity in the steel industry. It was not until after he descended from the bench that he became the lawyer for one or two steel companies. Like Carnegie, however, he was quick to see that the world was approaching the steel age, and that that way lay fortune. In his early forties he engineered a combination which was then regarded as a veritable leviathan, tho its capital stock was only four millions—a contrast with the billion dollars or more of the twentieth-century steel trust.

He was an ardent believer in gathering together small concerns and forming them into one large whole, as he reasoned that many important economies could thus be effected. His enterprise developed into a twelve-million-dollar combination before Gary was fifty, and later on, along with a member of the



--but HOLT came first!

How many Americans know that the Tank—the embodiment of rugged *goability*—was made possible by an American? Holt his name—California his birthplace—the "Caterpillar" his invention.

Before the Tank could be born of man's ingenuity, one great basic invention was necessary—the invention that overcame hitherto unsurmountable obstacles and freed transportation from the beaten path.

For the Tank knew no road but that of its own making. Military necessity directed its path—whether this was amid Flanders mud, across the shell-holes of No-Man's-Land, through barbed wire or astride the German trenches.

There was but one mechanism in existence that would meet these requirements. That mechanism was the "Caterpillar." It was embodied practically without change by the Tank builders of the world—England, France and America.

And more than this—the United States Government, in 1917, *officially* and *exclusively* adopted the "Caterpillar" Tractor as the means of motorizing our mobile guns.

For the "Caterpillar" had for many years, in peace-time industry and agriculture, been meeting just these conditions. It was, and is, a cross-country locomotive. When motor trucks, horses and mules flounder and stall, the "Caterpillar" carries on. It goes through mud and sand with ease, pulling enormous loads, hub deep, after it. The man who owns a "Caterpillar" owns a railroad. It's a railroad that goes anywhere at a moment's notice—to the oil well derrick, to the logging camp, to the rice field, to the furthermost fence corner on the farm—yes, to the top of Pike's Peak, if need be!

There is but one "Caterpillar," protected alike in name, reputation, construction and operation. Holt builds it.

For full information address Department 10, Peoria, Ill.

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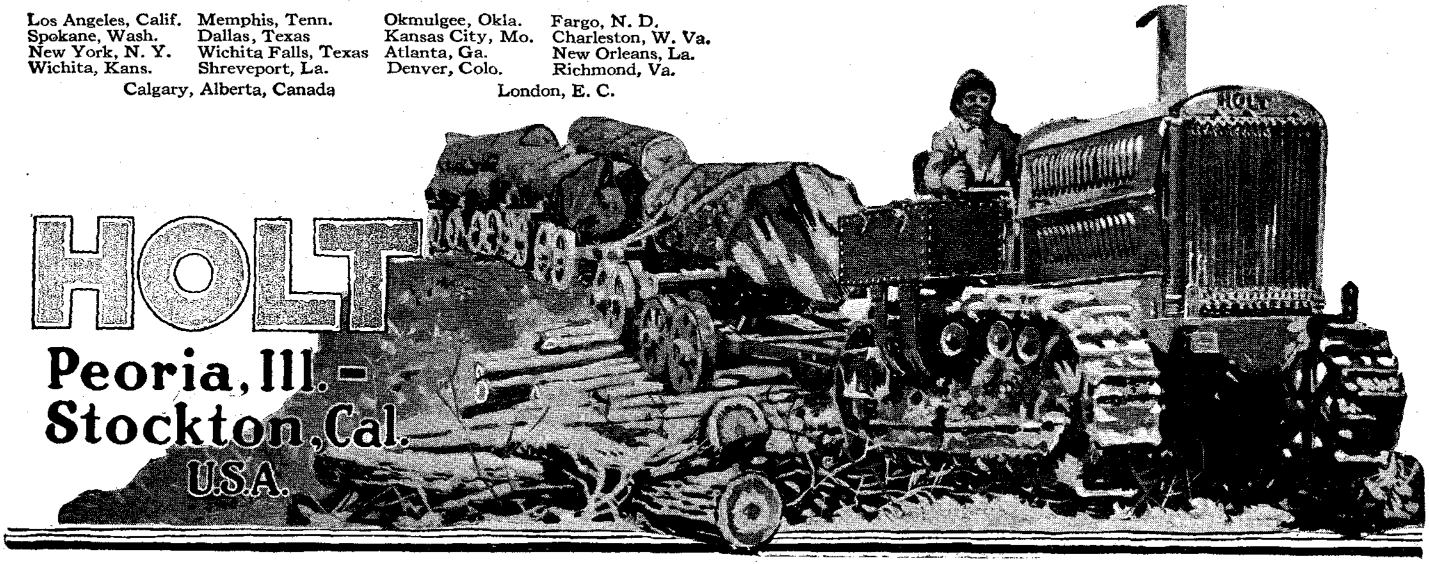


HOLT
Peoria, Ill. - Stockton, Cal.
U.S.A.

Morgan firm, Judge Gary created the famous Federal Steel Company, a two-hundred-million-dollar company which caused both America and Europe to rub eyes. Gary was fifty-three when the mammoth United States Steel Corporation was organized.

You thus see, however, that at thirty Gary had got no further than thousands and thousands of other ambitious men. A county judge is not the pinnacle of fame or wealth.

How about the next largest employer, Theodore N. Vail, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with its two hundred thousand employees and also now a "billion-dollar" corporation? Like Gary, Vail was also a son of the soil. He studied medicine for a while with an uncle, in New Jersey, and also picked up telegraphy from another uncle, Alfred Vail, who was associated with and financed Morse in the practical development of the telegraph, but he moved to Iowa and took up farming along with his brothers. Farming did not fire his imagination. He thirsted for adventure and knowledge of the world. The first job he landed would not strike one as affording any undue excitement: agent and telegraph-operator at a lone box-car station on the Union Pacific.

He made good, however, and then went on the move once again. This time he entered the railway mail service. It was not much of a "service" in those days. There was no real sorting system on the trains, no attempt to route letters direct to any but the larger cities, no schedule for making advantageous train connections. Sacks were dumped out unceremoniously here, there, and everywhere.

Vail set himself to devising a better system. He collected every time-table fact, studied every railroad connection, figured out the quickest routes to reach each place from every other place, and compiled a sort of railway mail-guide. This enabled him to handle mail with a celerity never before known.

His novel achievements reached the ears of the authorities at Washington and he received a call to take up duty there as assistant superintendent of mail service. Here he proved his mettle. He exhibited unusual organizing powers for a man in his late twenties, and developed remarkable resourcefulness; again and again he overcame big obstacles, and, altogether, made such a mark that, altho the youngest officer in the service, he was made general superintendent just about his thirtieth birthday.

But you will notice that Vail had not yet entered what was to prove his life's work. As a matter of fact, the telephone had not then been born. Vail was thirty-two when Alexander Graham Bell first brought forth his invention by exhibiting it at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. It was viewed as an amusing toy, but when claims were made that it had commercial value everybody ridiculed him. The London *Times* called it "the latest American humbug." Bell and his principal backer, Gardiner G. Hubbard, his father-in-law, were unable to make headway and were almost despairing when they bethought themselves of the hustling mail superintendent at Washington. They wanted a man who could fight opposition, a man who could organize in face of superhuman difficulties, a man of ingenuity and brains and dynamic force.

When they approached Vail he immediately grasped the possibilities of this new means of communication. An expert telegrapher, he foresaw the day when the telephone would knit together cities and homes far apart. "I gave up a thirty-five-hundred-dollar salary for no salary," Mr. Vail once exprest it to me. Nominally, he was to receive five thousand dollars a year as general manager of the American Bell Telephone Company, but he could seldom collect; more often he had to borrow quarters and half-dollars for meals to keep him from starving.

Here is one of the ringing messages he sent out to his lieutenants in those pioneering days when the telephone was still ridiculed: "Tell our agents that we have a proposition on foot to connect the different cities for the purpose of personal communition, and in other ways to organize a grand telephone system."

To-day America has more telephones than all the rest of the world put together. And the man chiefly responsible for this is Theodore N. Vail.

The story of Mr. Doheny, already mentioned, is more romantic, involving many years of adventurous but rather unprofitable life in the great West. Here it is:

Of humble Western parents, he enjoyed no college education, but he made diligent use of his school years, taking particular interest in geology. The stories that occasionally came to his ears of the adventurous life of prospectors and of their quickly won fortunes kindled his ambition to go a-hunting for gold and silver. Off he went, joining an exploring party as its "tenderfoot," a "tenderfoot" being proverbially necessary to bring an expedition good luck.

For twenty years he roamed deserts and mountains and fastnesses, seeking, but rarely finding, treasures hidden by Mother Earth. Year after year he scarcely ever slept under a roof. Perils galore he encountered—a gashed wrist, the result of a fight with a lion, is one of his souvenirs; a long facial scar is another; a broken leg was among his minor misfortunes.

But unlike many old-time prospectors, he neither touched liquor nor gambled. He kept his body as trim as a race-horse's. Also he never ceased to study—while laid up with his broken leg he studied law and was admitted to the bar!

At thirty, however, he was still unsuccessfully chasing the pot of gold at the rainbow's end. Occasionally he made a discovery that yielded some money, but most often he was grubbing along within handshaking distance of poverty and hunger.

It was not until he was long past thirty that he was walking along a street in Los Angeles one day when he met a wagon loaded with a dirty, greasy substance. He asked the negro-driver where he got the material, and was told that it came from a near-by spot. Doheny, tho he had never had anything to do with oil, was convinced, on making an examination of the spot, that if he dug down far enough he would find oil.

And, after superhuman manual labor, he did. That was his start toward millionairedom. The journey took him very few years.

Not content, however, he journeyed to Mexico, the prospector's instinct still strong within him. Here he again "struck oil" in a double sense. To-day he is, I understand, the largest producer of oil in the world, and is rapidly expanding and solidifying his operations, so that his career is still in the unfolding stage.

But please mark that at thirty he had got nowhere, was nobody, and owned anothing.

"What man has done man can do!" *N'est-ce pas?*

The story of the rise of Henry Ford has often been told, and there are also a few scattered yarns dealing with the "flivver" that made his rise possible. Mr. Ford's success has been so phenomenal, however, that it would never do to leave him out of an account of this kind, especially in view of the fact that he was over forty before Fortune even cast a glance in his direction. Wherefore we read:

Henry Ford at twenty-five married a neighbor's daughter and settled down on forty acres of Papa Ford's farm. At thirty he was as little known as the average workman. He was then, it is true, tinkering, while working regularly as a mechanic, with a horseless carriage which he hoped would one day supersede the buggy, but he was long past thirty before he perfected his invention, and he was over forty before he began to accumulate riches, while it is only within the last ten years that his fame—rather, the fame of his "tin lizzies"—has circled the earth and reached the vaudeville stage.

Ford could now give away a million dollars every month and still have enough to maintain his elaborate private estate.

But at thirty he was glad to "touch" Coffee Jim, his crony, who owned a street lunch-wagon, for a modest loan to enable him to carry on his experimental work.

Other examples of men who have done big things after getting a comparatively late start are the following:

There is the career of Edward Goodrich Acheson, the discoverer of carborundum, the inventor of artificial graphite, the father of Oildag and Gradag, which promise some day to revolutionize the whole lubricating industry, the recipient of the highest honors the chemical world can bestow, and to-day a prosperous employer on a large scale.

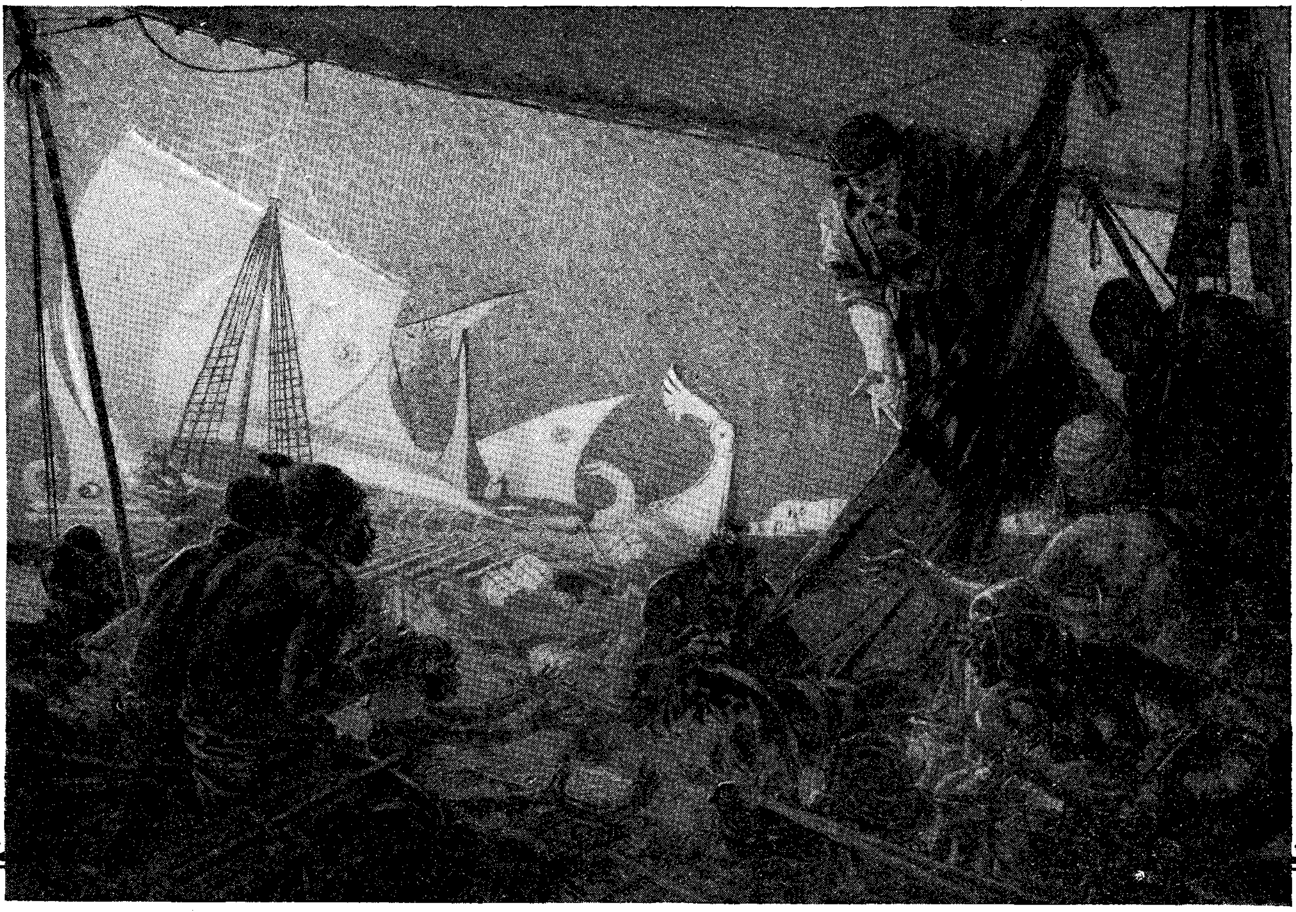
The first half of Dr. Acheson's life was full of vicissitudes. At one time he was stranded and starving in London, and had it not been for the kindness of a working-class family who took him in and befriended him, he probably would have died. He was well over thirty before he had chased the wolf from his door. Time after time his ventures failed to turn out profitably. But he never despaired.

So wonderful have been his inventions and achievements since then that he has added seven new words to the Encyclopedia Britannica, a unique honor.

John D. Ryan, the copper king, was an oil drummer in the West at thirty. He is a shining example of a not uncommon experience to be found among the annals of phenomenally successful magnates; he did not enter the field in which he was to make his mark until relatively late in life.

Frank A. Vanderlip was a financial writer in Chicago at thirty and had never been behind a bank cage in his life when he was selected by the late James Stillman as vice-president of the National City Bank of New York when thirty-five.

Edgar L. Marston, virtually the founder of the now famous oil-fields of Texas, and to-day one of the most important factors in the oil industry—the shares of his company sell around six-



CONFIDENCE

BEFORE the golden age of Greece, before the Empire of Egypt, before ancient China was, Phoenicia thrived. Thirty-six centuries she endured; a longer supremacy than may be credited to any other nation.

Her strength came from world commerce; her endurance from world confidence.

History proves a nation's constructive efforts are not interrupted until there has been a denial of the value and power of confidence.

Confidence is the guarantee of permanence; the bond between employer and employee; the open road from seller to consumer; the creator of credit; the heart and soul of finance; the architect and builder of good will; the life of trade.

Of all the wonders of modern commerce one of the first is the distribution of confidence through advertising. Despite the war, industry has made its greatest advance during the last fifty years, or since advertising impressed the importance of confidence to commerce.

Significantly, this important period represents the life of the house of N. W. AYER & SON. During all these years we have been developing methods for the establishment of confidence in the minds of the public.

And today, for businesses with qualities making for greatness, either in fact or in spirit; greatness founded on a determination to deserve confidence, we offer this developed advertising service.

For such houses we can "Make advertising pay the advertiser"—and the public. Only for such houses would we build confidence, the greatest need of today.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

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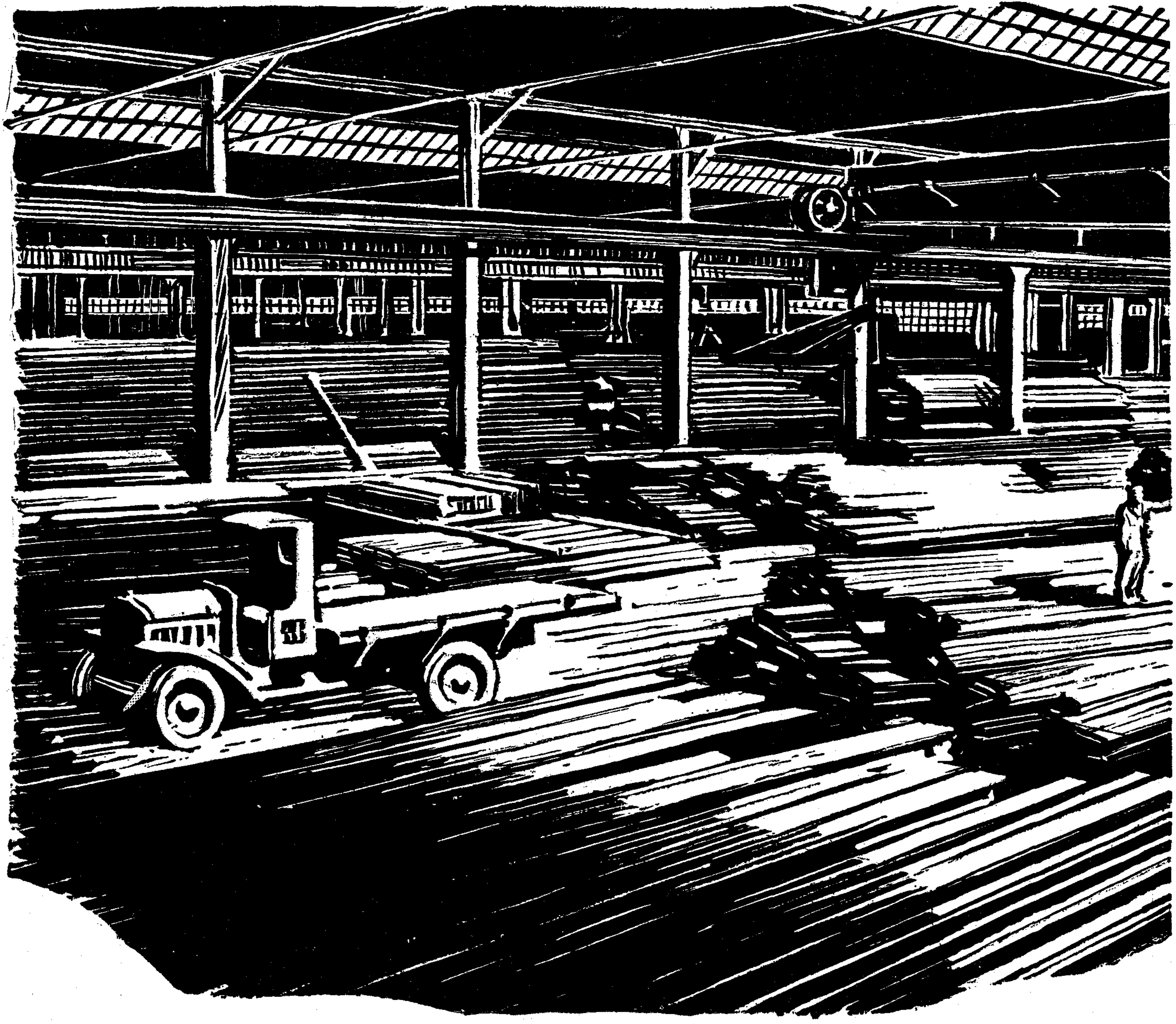
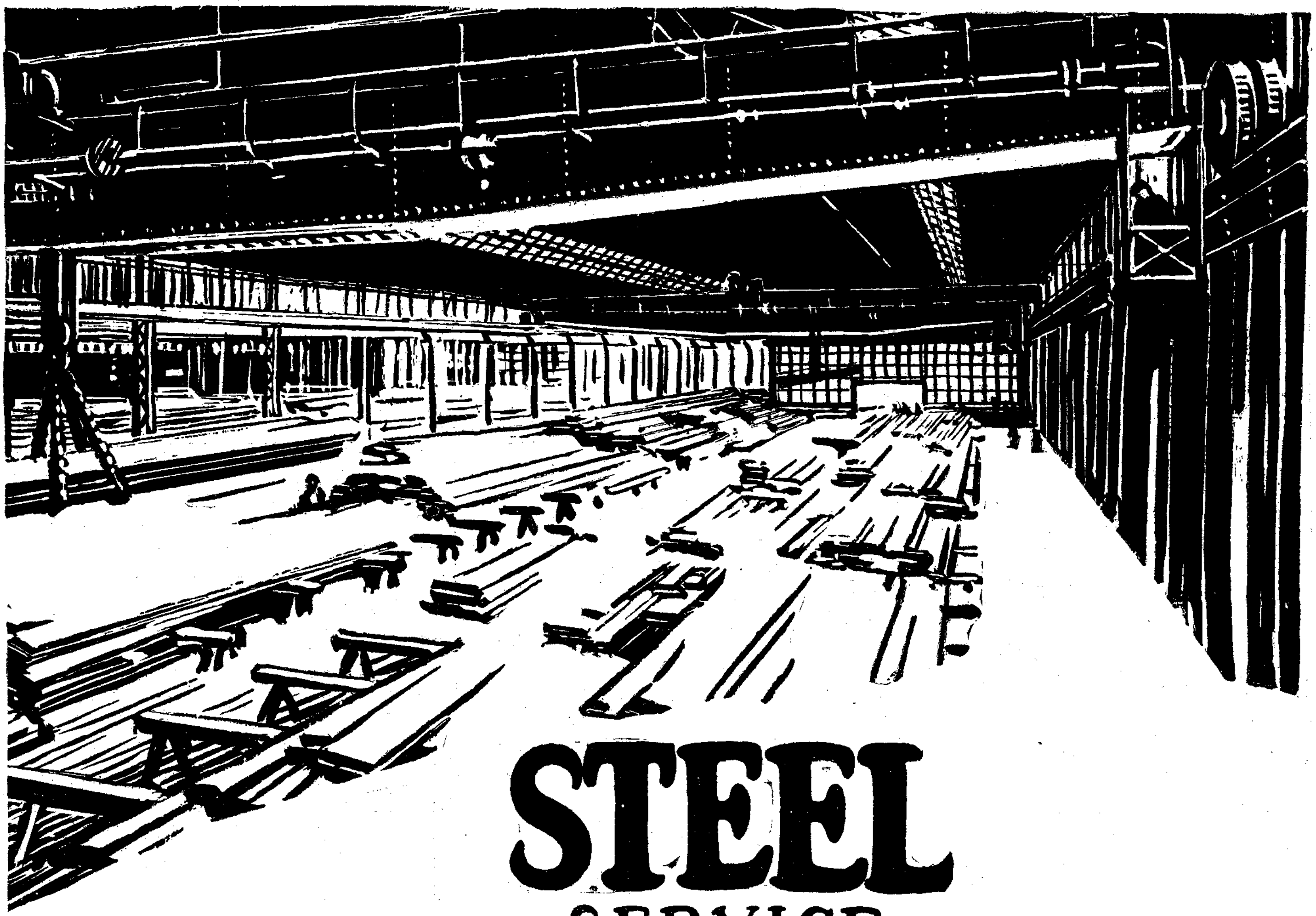


This scene, repeated in five cities, indicates the magnitude of the Ryerson system of steel service.



STEEL
SERVICE

HERE is the mighty show-room of the steel industry. From the distant mills where the steel is made, the currents of supply, in all the forms of bar and sheet and plate, bolt, nut and rivet, converge.

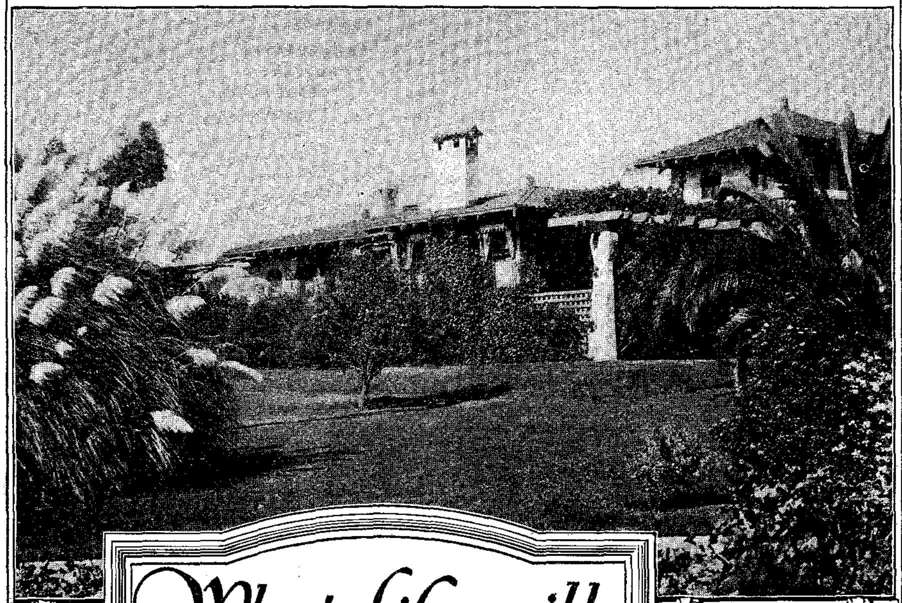
In vast corridors and lofty halls, steel in all its limitless diversity is stacked and piled.

Above, the restlessly gliding cranes give a sense of constant movement to the scene.

Steel in its manifold aspect. Steel for every purpose. Steel whenever, wherever steel of any kind or size or shape is sought for instant use.

JOSEPH·T·RYERSON & SON

CHICAGO DETROIT ST. LOUIS NEW YORK BUFFALO



What life will mean to you

Beauty, comfort and infinite opportunities for happiness are the foundations of life at San Diego, California.

Ocean, mountain and bay, Nature's complete panorama, unite here to make an ideal setting for your permanent home. Soft breezes from the warm Pacific are fragrant the year 'round with the perfume of millions of flowers, and lawns and foliage are always green.

Four hundred miles of finely engineered boulevards lead through green upland valleys and mountain passes. Motor trips, games in the stadium, swimming, yachting, golfing, launch parties, and the daily assemblages at the afternoon organ recital among the flowers and birds in the great park, are only part of the enjoyment of life in this hospitable modern city of 85,000 inhabitants.

The sun shines more than 350 days in the year, and every day is an adventure in happiness at

San Diego
California

Through Pullman service is operated between San Diego and Chicago over the *new* San Diego and Arizona Railway, in connection with the Rock Island and Southern Pacific "Golden State Limited." A delightful mild climate trip through Imperial Valley and magnificent scenery.

This booklet tells why. Sign the coupon and get it free by return mail.

SAN DIEGO-CALIFORNIA CLUB,
116 Spreckels Building, San Diego, California.

Gentlemen:—I should like to know more about San Diego, California. Please send me your free booklet.

Name________________ Street________________

City________________ State________________

San Diego
California

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

teen hundred dollars each—had no connection whatsoever with oil until a comparatively few years ago He was, and is, a banker.

Instance after instance could be chronicled of multimillionaires who at thirty were as poor as the rest of us and who had not begun to attract attention. Many of them were struggling along in lines entirely different from those which they later entered with such successful results.

There is no telling, therefore, when the wheel of fortune may stop at our own number.

Only, it should be added, that nearly all of those who have wooed and won Dame Fortune started fairly early to go after her in earnest. They did not sit with folded arms. They hustled.

TO BRING HOME A DINOSAUR DEAD OR ALIVE

THE prehistoric monster which various travelers have reported as being a wanderer in mid-African morasses is to be brought home dead or alive. Armed with this intention—and a butterfly net and a miniature arsenal—Capt. L. B. Stevens, M.C., of England, has followed the trail into the Dark Continent, and even now may be attached to the alleged dinosaur, or what-not, at the other end of a string. Of course, there is the equal probability that he and the monster may have established a closer connection, in which event Captain Stevens could be said to be in possession of "inside" information. It is stated that on the head of this living relic of antediluvian days rests a bounty of $5,000,000, which is "some" bounty and quite a heavy burden even for this wild and scaly beast to carry. Of course, as in the case of the famous sea-serpent, there is wide difference of opinion as to whether this giant lizard is a reality or a figment of the imagination. Prohibition has not yet laid a blighting hand on African imagination, and the natives are, perhaps, "seeing things." We do not know what, if any, brew is the favorite palate-tickler of the African natives; but if they have some such stimulus as that which has greatly increased the world's store of fiction, it must be a potent nectar. Again, there is considerable clash of opinion among scientists and laymen alike, as to whether it is possible that a beast of this description could so long have survived climatic and other changes which brought eternal peace to his comrades. And we must not forget the other bows and arrows of outrageous fortune—and of the natives. The dinosaurs, brontosaurs, and others of their ilk had a hard time of it when the earth began to crack, the volcanoes to spout, and the world generally to undergo catastrophic convolution. It is an interesting bone of contention, this; and it is for the new Nimrod to settle our doubts. If he bring home the brontosaurus, or whatever it is,

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

on a leash, we must believe the evidence of our eyes, and the Smithsonian Institution will profit. If, on the other hand, he bring home only another story, we may well wonder if the tribe of the mendacious Munchausen has increased. Truman H. Talley, writing from London, tells us something in *The Sun* of what Captain Stevens the redoubtable expects to find and do:

Captain Stevens frankly has little hope of capturing the dinosaur alive!—and, to hear him talk, not a great deal of confidence about finding him at all.

"It is not quite clear," he said, "whether the Smithsonian Institution wants the beast dead or alive, but from the conflicting accounts of him he would not appear to be the sort of creature that could be led away to America on a string.

Needless to say, there is a great deal of skepticism here about the existence of this enormous animal, whose age newspaper speculation has set down as possibly not less than that of the world itself. He and his existence have been the subjects of rumors since 1903, and that the earlier reports had some foundation upon fact is attested by the recent evidence from two Belgian big-game hunters, who report sighting a huge beast of terrifying proportions and attributes.

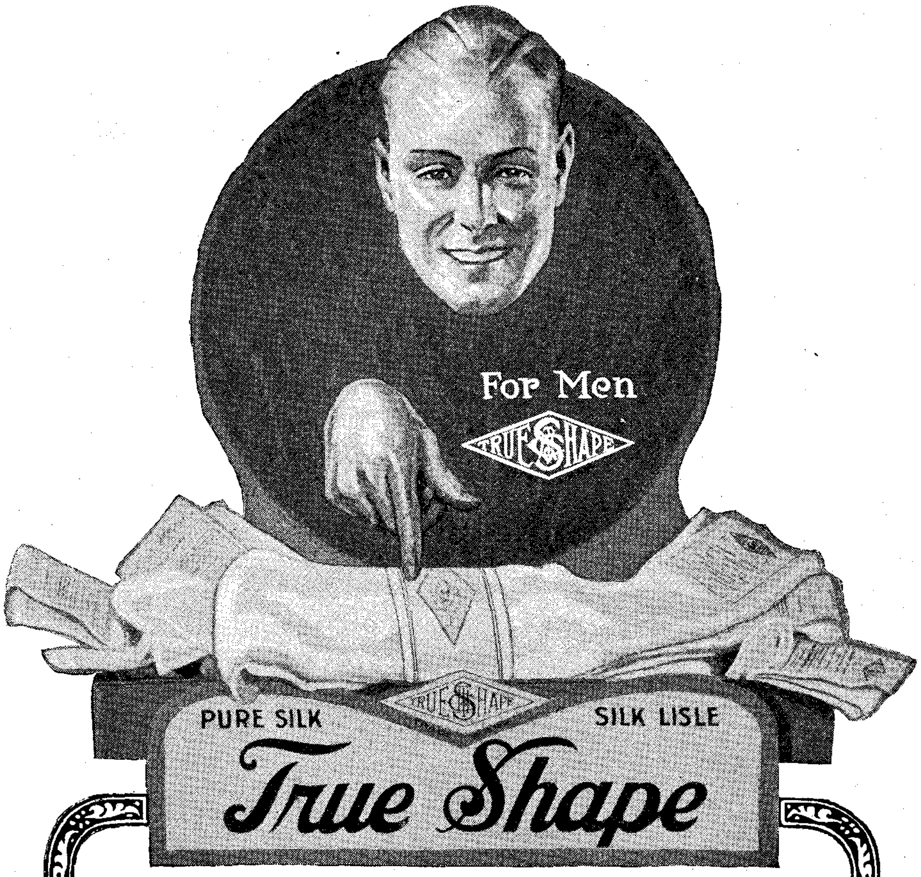
Mr. Gapelle, one of the Belgians, says his party caught a glimpse of a huge beast rending his way through the jungle verdure, which defied zoological analogy. He says it was in the general shape of a lizard, probably fifty feet long, with a thick tail like a kangaroo's, a hump on its back, and a terrifying horn on its snout. The monster was said to be covered with scales, which were colored with great blood-red spots from which radiated pale green stripes.

From that description this jungle terror has been dubbed here the "What Is It?" From the evidence at hand the jury of commentators seem to be unable to agree as to whether it is broalosaurus or triceratops, a disagreement that only heightens the controversy. One expert writes to the press: "The animal in question can not be a bromosurus, if the illustration in H. G. Wells's book, 'Outlines of History,' are correct. The illustrations show a very different creature from the descriptions in the newspapers of this one. What this one really appears to be is a triceatops, only that animal has two horns."

Another zoologist heaps scorn on the entire idea, asserting that while he believes there are undiscovered animals living in the heart of Africa, he doubts that a dinosaur or any other primeval beast exists anywhere to-day.

"The period in which they lived," he writes, "is incredibly remote as man counts time. Their bones are found in the strata of the Eocene period. The brontosaurus was remarkable for his very small head and small brain cavity. His whole skull was no larger than his neck bone. The name means 'thunder beast,' and one species was well over fifty feet in length and weighed probably twenty tons or more."

On the other hand, Mr. Hamlyn, a well-known English naturalist and collector, tells the press that there is every reason



SOCKS
"All That The Name Implies"

BUY your hosiery on a business basis.

Tell your dealer you want a sock that is dressy enough to wear anywhere—any time.

Tell him you want a sock with a sturdy ankle and a heap of extra wear built into the toe and heel and sole.

Tell him you want a sock that will retain its beauty and shape and strength and comfort as long as any wear is left in it.

Tell him just that and there's nothing left for him to do but to show you *TRUE SHAPE SOCKS.*

Wherever you are, you'll be sure of hosiery satisfaction if you insist on the TRUE SHAPE diamond on each pair.

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TRUE SHAPE HOSIERY COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

BOOKKEEPING

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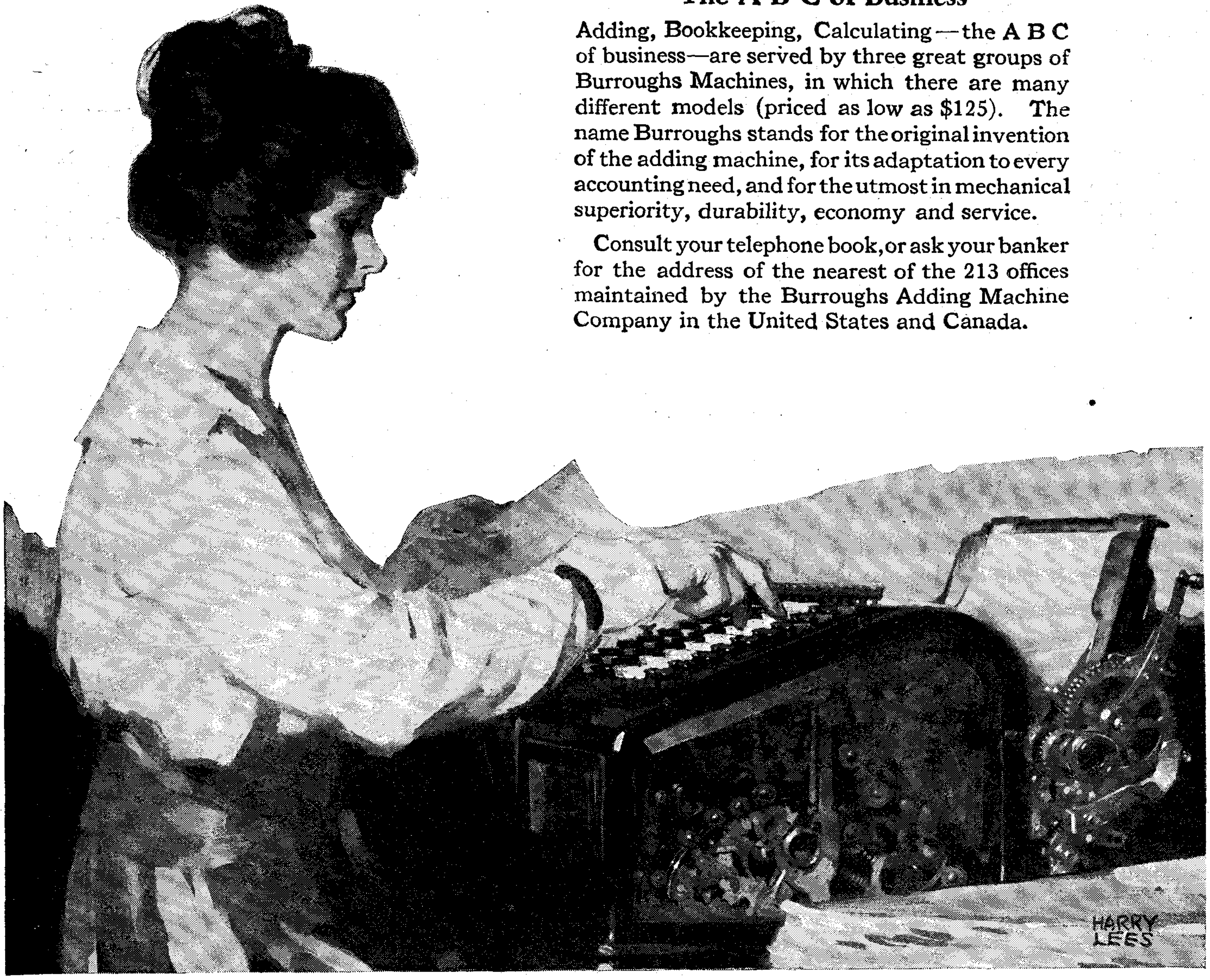

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MACHINES FOR EVERY BUSINESS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

to believe there is such an animal living in the heart of the unexplored jungles, if not great numbers of them. During his stay in Africa he heard the story from so many different sources, he says, that he is convinced there is some truth in it.

"Fifteen years ago, when collecting in the Transvaal, I heard an interesting story of a monster, half snake, half beast. My informant, of the Rhodesian police, who patrolled near Barotseland, said he had approached within a hundred yards of it while it was lying asleep on the border of a swamp. It was, he declared, a hundred feet long, and its strange appearance so frightened him that it awakened and glided into the swamp before he could raise his gun. It traveled noiselessly and with great speed.

"The country round about was quite unexplored. My friend told me that I was the first to whom he had mentioned the story, as he was afraid to tell his comrades because they would have laughed at him.

"Once again when I was on the French Kongo seaboard I heard fearful stories from the native hunters of the monster. I also heard the same stories on the way to the Belgian Kongo, where the present so-called brontosaurus is supposed to have been seen. When you hear stories from three or four widely different sources I believe there is some truth in them. You must remember that if you travel to Fernan Faz and Sette Cama and go up into the interior, most of the country has never been explored. What creatures live in its vast mysteries we do not know. Whether the so-called brontosaurus is a prehistoric survival or not I would not care to say. I firmly believe the creature exists, but I believe it is an unknown creature of more modern descent.

"What I don't believe," he said, "is that the Smithsonian Institution, or any other organization, has offered anything like a million pounds for this beast. Ten thousand pounds would certainly be enough for something that you could only stuff when you got it."

He was asked what one should take with which to trap or kill such an animal. He replied he could not say, but "certainly not a dog." He thinks the best way is, once on the scene, to employ natives who know everything about hunting and only need direction.

"The brontosaurus, or whatever the strange creature is," he said, "makes use of its legs and its body—it glides. I should imagine it is a very dangerous creature. But that it is not all a fairy-tale I am certain. I have been there, and I have talked with natives who will not pass a certain boundary into an 'evil land' because of the huge monsters which live in its remote solitudes."

Walter Winans, widely known in racing circles and a big-game hunter, also believes in the existence of this creature.

"The late Carl Hagenbeck told me before the war," Mr. Winans said, "that two of his travelers, on different expeditions and in different years, had seen the brontosaurus in swarms in central Africa. I do not think it is impossible that some of the prehistoric animals have survived, and when several explorers have seen glimpses of what they think must be such animals they are most probably right. It is not as if some one not used to recognizing them instantly saw wild animals for the first time. These men are always on the lookout for new species and know all the animals by sight.

"It is possible that the sea-serpent is one of these so-called extinct reptiles, and that the dodo may still exist somewhere not yet explored. The quagga, too, which existed until a few years ago, may still live in some unexplored part of Africa and the mammoth and the cave bear still wander in Siberia."

Mr. Winans went further to satisfy the English public and drew an outline of what this animal probably looks like. With that picture, which appeared in *The Evening News*, he appended this bit of descriptive argument:

"The scientists draw this beast standing on its legs, as a mammal would. Now no mammalian animal has the combined heavy tail and long neck this animal has. A kangaroo has the heavy tail, but it is built very light in front, with only short rudimentary legs. It uses its tail as a third leg, in combination with its two hind legs and works on a tripod so formed. The giraffe has a long neck, but it is built light behind, and its tail is so light that it practically has no weight in comparison. The giraffe carries its head high so as not to put a leverage on it.

"Now the brontosaurus is heavy both in the tail and the neck, which, besides, are both very long. If it stood as the scientists draw it, the tail and neck would overbalance it and a slight puff of wind from the side would blow it over. It is ridiculous to think that an animal a hundred feet long would have legs close together in the middle and have three-quarters of its length sticking out in front and behind unsupported in the air. My idea is that the brontosaurus was a reptile, practically a crocodile, with a snake-like neck, and not a mammal, that it carried itself as a crocodile does, that is, crawled on its belly when on land and did not walk on straight legs.

"I think it crawled with its neck drawn back so as to strike like a cobra and most likely had poisonous fangs. In fact, it was a big poisonous lizard, and that it was brilliantly colored, like them, and perhaps discharged poison through its skin like a toad when irritated.

"The best weapon to shoot it with would be the magnified Mauser rifle, such as the Germans used against tanks, only with an explosive shell instead of an armor-piercer. If I were younger I should be off after him."

However, we have to wait until Captain Stevens—and his dog—get into action. Incidentally, the dog, Laddie by name, was a messenger in the employ of the German Army between a divisional headquarters and the trenches until captured by the British. He is partly sheep-dog and partly wolf and is about the size of a Great Dane. Between Laddie and the butterfly-nets Captain Stevens has high hopes.

Pershing's Passing Remark.—When Gen. John J. Pershing was in Cheyenne, January 14, he addrest three thousand school children and endeavored to shake hands with most of them. Little Miss Mary Early was overheard by her parents boasting that she had not only shaken hands with General Pershing, but had talked with him. When asked what he said, she drew herself up proudly and replied, "He said, 'Pass on, little girl; pass on.'"—*Wyoming State Tribune.*

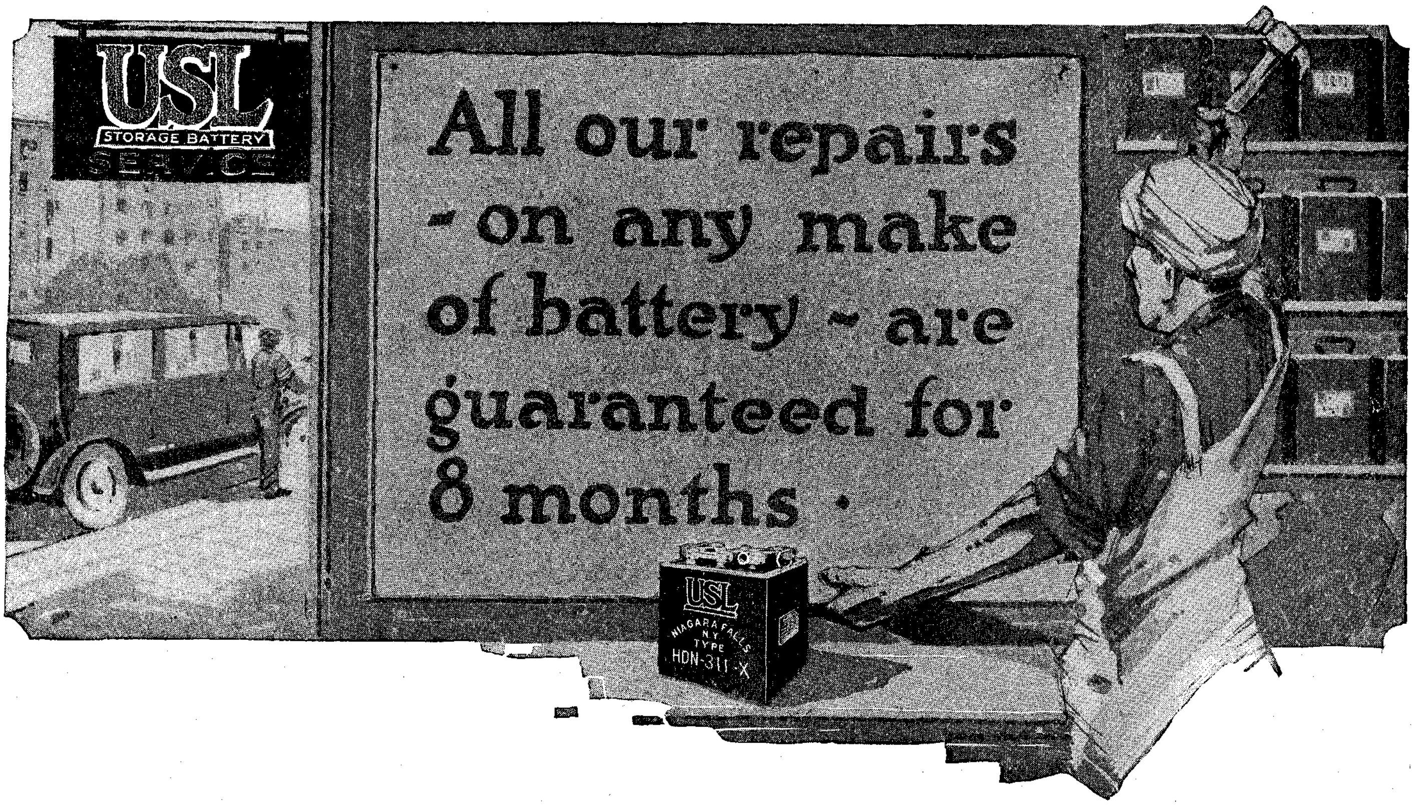
GROOMING A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

(*Continued from page* 41)

of these clubs, of course, is to spread and intensify sentiment in favor of Mr. X. The average voter may find in his mail occasional printed statements about Mr. X. which give a complete account of his birth, education, and public and private career. Also, the publicity division of Mr. X. sends out interesting "stories" about him to newspapers of one thousand circulation, or more. These "stories" are mainly biographical in character, and care is taken, if the publicity director has good judgment, to see that they are not too fulsome. It is of importance that they have such interest as to appeal to all newspapers whether they are supporters of the party of Mr. X. or of an opposition party, or whether they are independent in politics. If one in ten of these so-called "stories" about Mr. X. are printed, the publicity division considers that the investment has paid. Meanwhile Mr. X. himself is automatically performing publicity work by delivering addresses here and there; and the sureness, strength, and vision of his utterances are all so much ammunition for the purpose of his workers. But if he is given to sudden, indiscreet utterance, he may wreak mischief on his cause. Much also depends on the timeliness of any statements Mr. X. may make on a topic in the public mind. If he has something important to deliver, his publicity managers will see to it that he makes his statement at the right moment so that in the news it comes as a timely utterance, and therefore assumes first-page importance.

The candidate himself, while maintaining an independence of mind and attitude that assures his backers he is not a man of putty, must at the same time be flexible enough to cooperate harmoniously with his organization and its leaders. The degree of yielding on the one side or the other, as between the candidate and his backers, would seem to depend largely on the respective strength of either party to the compact. In some cases the candidate apparently is stronger than his backers, while in others he is not so strong as they. In any event, tho they may be said to make him what he is, he himself may claim that they could not make a candidate unless they had the material to work with. The most effective combination, of course, is that in which there is a perfect balance of power between the candidate and his backers, thus insuring unity. But all the efforts that are made in behalf of Mr. X., it must be remembered, are also being made in their behalf by the friends of other candidates, namely, Mr. Y. of this State, Mr. Z. of that State, and others—for the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong.

This Was Sent In by a Bachelor.—Wanted to rent, small 5-room modern bungalow by young couple with 8 babies.—X-479, Journal.—*Oregon Journal.*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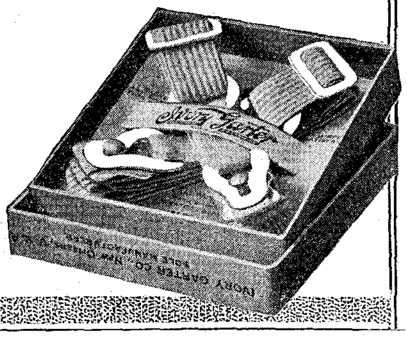

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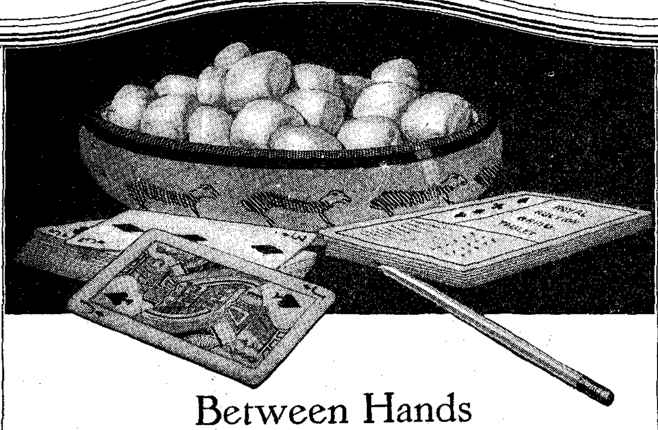

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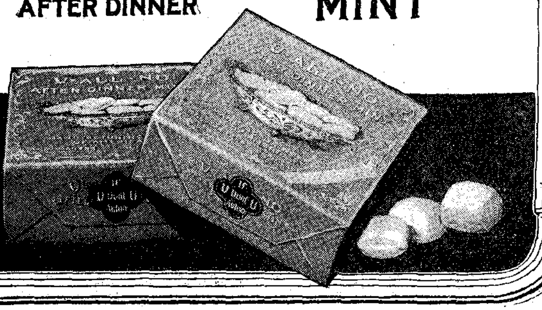

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

LIFE AS A CHEMICAL REACTION

A SIMPLE chemical reaction occupies a definite period of time and then stops. Combustion is such a reaction, and we habitually compare human life to it when we talk of "the quenching of the vital spark" and use similar expressions. The speed of chemical reactions may be regulated by altering the temperature, and it has been found that the life of certain insects may be prolonged by placing them in a cold place. Unfortunately our own bodies are so susceptible to cold that we can not hope for an application to the human organism, altho most physiologists now seem to think that death is accidental and not inherent. Efforts to prolong life have succeeded hitherto largely by cutting out some of the chances for accident. Apparently if the vital processes could be slowed up like a chemical action, we might live longer, altho the question would then arise, How about a slowed-up life? Would it be worth while? Says the writer of an editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, February 7):

"The desire to prolong human life requires no defense, nor is it difficult to understand. Death is rarely a welcomed visitor in the human household; and it is quite natural that thinking minds should have occupied themselves with the possibility of averting death. As Jacques Loeb has remarked, the efforts to prolong life have resulted merely in a diminution of the chances of premature death. Modern preventive medicine has succeeded in warding off many menaces to life by conquering some of the dangerous infectious diseases and even threatening contagions. At best, however, by such accomplishments each person is merely guaranteed with greater degree of probability that he may enjoy the full usual duration of life. Death is not averted.

"The students of some of the lower forms of animal life have found much encouragement for the belief that protoplasm is, in a sense, immortal. The biologist Maupas had come to the conclusion, thirty years ago, that the unicellar organisms which he investigated could not continue to multiply endlessly by the method of fission which represents a common mode of reproduction in these forms. They reach a certain size, then divide in two, whereupon each fragment continues to grow to full size and then divides again. Maupas asserted that the race ran out after a time unless by the sexual process of conjugation some new strain of protoplasm was introduced into the organism. The observations of Woodruff at Yale University indicate, however, that if the food and environmental conditions are suitable, reproduction may proceed an indefinitely long time without conjugation. Beginning in 1907, this American biologist has patiently followed the development of isolated infusoria through literally thousands of generations which have developed with the usual regularity without any protoplasmic contribution from other individuals of the species. Similar experiences have

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

recently been reported by Metalinkow, who conducted his experiments in Russia. The evidence from such sources suggests that fundamentally the living cell has an inherent capacity for renewal and multiplication indefinitely. In this sense, protoplasm appears to be immortal."

For higher forms of life comparable results also have been reported, suggesting, we are told, that elemental death might be postponed indefinitely if the cells could be suitably and continuously fed. Carrel was able to grow bits of connective tissue outside of the body for long periods of time. Loeb thinks that death is not inherent in the individual cell, but is only the fate of more complicated organisms in which different types of cells or tissues are dependent on each other. We read further:

"Metchnikoff was responsible for the wide-spread impression that foreign organisms in the guise of certain intestinal bacteria are responsible for premature senility and death. The hope of averting old age has been encouraged by the advice to exclude the alimentary offenders from the body through a suitable regimen. Until recently the question as to whether life without bacteria is actually possible might have been seriously debated; but Loeb and Northrup have succeeded in raising aseptically nearly a hundred successive generations of fruit flies grown on sterilized food and themselves free from bacteria. Yet these animals all arrived at old age—and died.

"Can it be that the metabolism itself of a complex organism determines the ultimate onset of death? Do the chemical processes in some groups of cells produce compounds detrimental to others, or does the transformation of materials gradually consume some essential substance which is not replaced? The scientist knows that the rate of a chemical reaction ordinarily is hastened when the temperature is raised and decreased when it is lowered. Accordingly, Loeb has reasoned that if the duration of life is the time required for the completion of certain chemical reactions in the body, the duration of life may be doubled or trebled when the environmental temperature is lowered. The test of the hypothesis has been made on the aseptic flies in which the danger of accidental death by infection is excluded. The results show that the influence of temperature on the duration of life of the fly is the same as the influence of temperature on the velocity of a chemical reaction, since a lowering of the temperature by ten degrees results in an increase in the duration of life by 200 or 300 per cent., and the same figure would be obtained if we investigated the effect of temperature on the time required to complete a chemical reaction.

"Such are the facts. Fortunately or unfortunately, our higher organisms can not endure a lowered temperature; hence this device for prolonging existence can not be requisitioned by man. In any event, death still appears as the natural result of life if the latter is to be conceived as the time required for the completion of a chemical reaction or series of such reactions. The problem of prolonging life thus appears to consist either in finding an antidote to the

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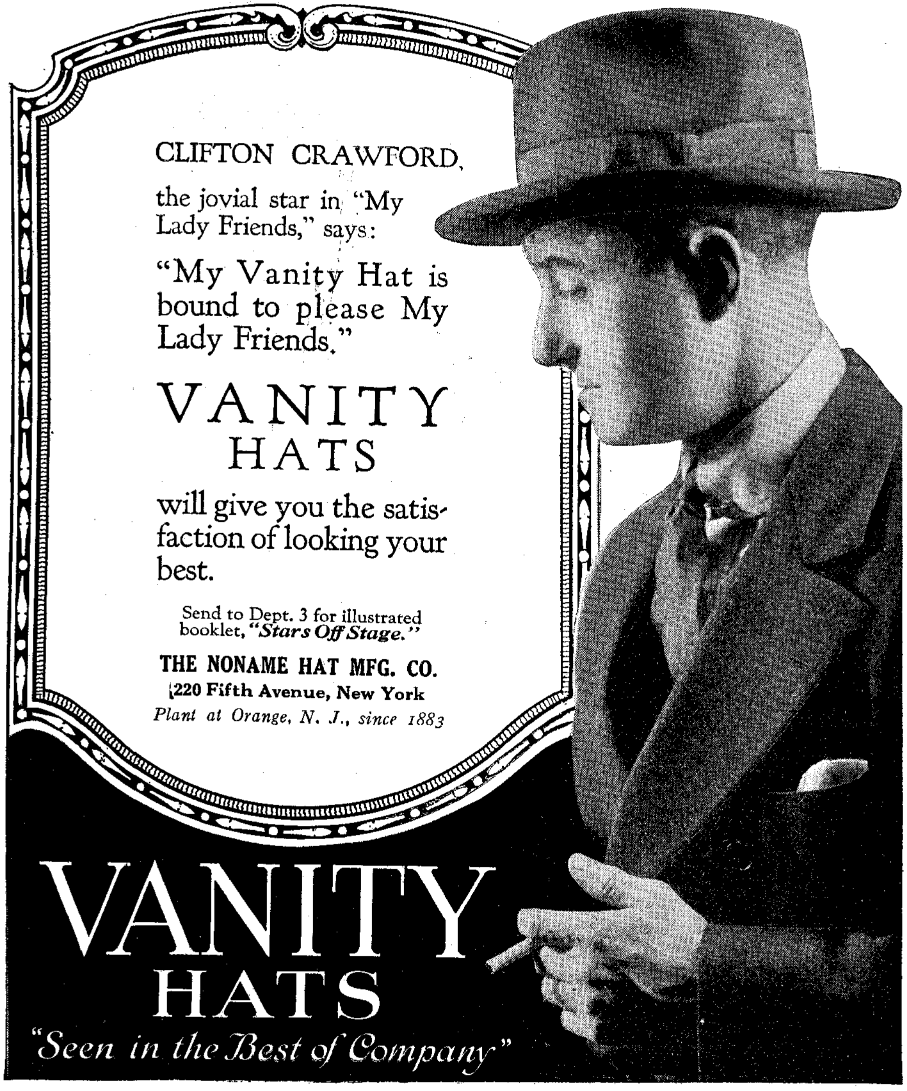

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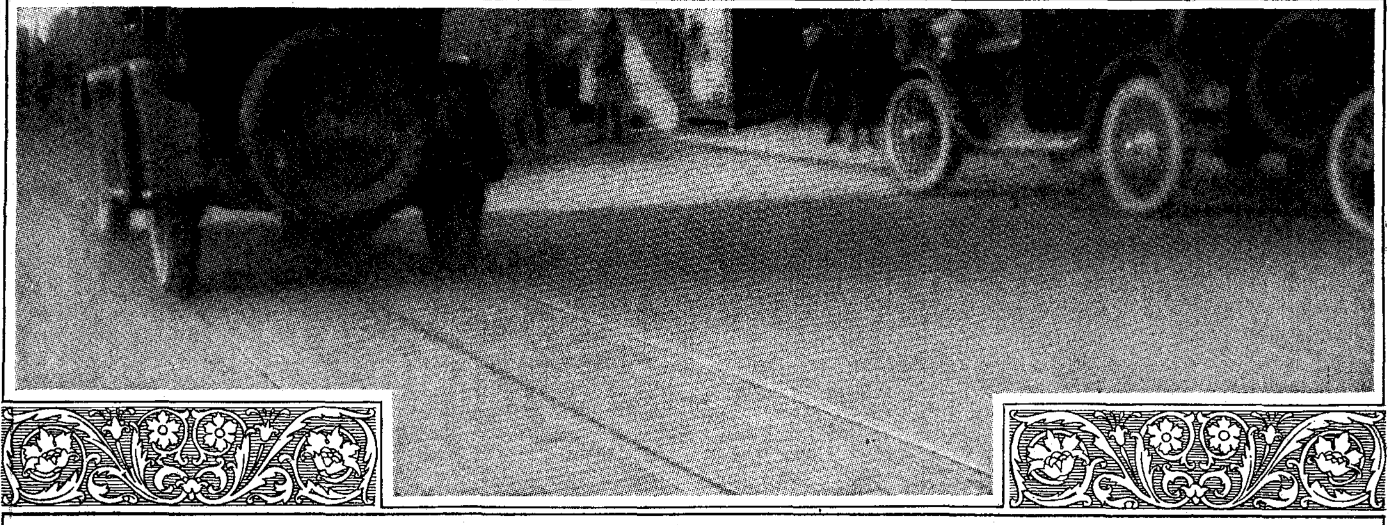

THIS year the American people will spend more than $900,000,000 for automobile tires.

Tires are one of the largest items in the motorist's budget.

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And the more they inquire the smaller will grow the influence of hearsay and the irresponsible tire dealer.

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We have all met the man who takes his opinions ready-made.

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It is well to avoid such places as much as possible.

* * *

"Somebody says" and "everybody does" are responsible for more wrong impressions about tires than anything else you can think of.

It is on the people who come under the influences of these phrases that the irresponsible dealer thrives.

You generally find him with the name of a standard tire displayed in his windows to give an impression of quality.

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harmful products that gradually accumulate as the result of the body's metabolism, or in replacing that substance responsible for youthful condition and gradually destroyed in growth—or in both. At any rate, the bacteria no longer have the odious distinction of being the sole enemies of human longevity."

THE NEW RIVER-CONTROL

RIVERS may be looked at from various standpoints. A natural stream of water may be a source of material for irrigation or for domestic use; it may be a potential agent of destruction through flood, a highway of commerce, a means of depositing fertilizing silt on its bottom lands, or a source of energy through its fall. It has been common, says an editorial writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, January 22), for interested authorities to deal with a river as if one of these aspects alone existed. If it has been utilized for power its navigability has been impaired; if it has been so treated as to lessen the danger of floods, its usefulness as a source of power is practically done away with. The modern hydraulic engineer must look at the river from all standpoints and so treat it that its sum of public service may be a maximum. "The administration of a stream as an entity," is what the author calls it. He writes:

"In the past the relation of the public to a stream has apparently been fractional and incomplete. The stream was looked upon as a source of water-supply, or as a drainage channel, or as a source of power or an agency of destruction, or as a means of navigation. It was under divided jurisdiction, moreover, and commonly under no particular jurisdiction. Because of this habit of view, it was possible for such accidents to happen as the Black River flood in Wisconsin, a case in which river utilization was planned from a single view-point and others neglected, with calamitous results. Because of this same view, river regulation remained a virtually non-existent activity, except for the scattered and 'single-track' work of the War Department. It was thus possible for the Government to spend many millions for improving a stream within its low-water width and at the same time ignore deliberately all river effects above the low-water shore line. In fact, the traditional view was nowhere so seriously faulty as in its effect: it tended to paralyze all initiatory action for improving or utilizing rivers.

"Responsibility for this unfortunate condition rests in large part, we think, on Congress and the War Deprtment; the former for assuming absolute control over the navigation function of rivers and failing to take account of or allocate jurisdiction over other functions; the War Department for administering its control narrowly in the interests of navigation. The fault lies, indeed, more in the administration than in the law, for in spite of the narrow mandatary provisions of the law a reasonably liberal interpretation would have extended its application to many other purposes as being necessarily involved through their intimate connection with the main one.

"River control, as a whole, is in its infancy, relative to other engineering subjects. It is certain to grow as the navigation view of river administration becomes less dominant. The time for the supremacy of this view is over. We believe that the view which will develop and lead to progress is that river administration is the responsibility of associated localities or regions, and that its technical problems are the responsibility of the civil engineering profession as a whole.

"A noteworthy phase of the situation created by past conditions is that, altho only large streams came under navigation control of the Federal authorities, yet the inhibitive influence of this control extended to the minor streams. And this matter is of importance because, according to present indications, the greater number of flood-protective and other river-regulation problems will arise on the smaller rivers and brooks. Even now there are several cases of such streams in the planning stage, besides those on which construction is progressing, while, on the other hand, no flood problem of a navigable river is active. However, the paralysis of civilian engineering thought with respect to river regulation has been serious, and a great deal of study lies ahead in preparing for the proper handling of the work that will need to be done. As the larger view of regulation comes more fully into being it is likely to prove a powerful stimulus to this study."

ONE TROUBLE WITH MENTAL TESTS

INTELLIGENCE is dependent on general capacity. It can not be measured on a linear scale, any more than you can measure a man's weight in inches. A man five feet ten inches in height may be very fat or he may be very thin. In the same way grading several persons by so-called mental tests may or may not determine the order of their general intelligence. A mental test tells us something valuable, but it measures only in its own particular direction, whereas intellect is of many dimensions. The habit of thinking about intelligence and ability in terms of "derivative facts" such as those ascertainable by tests is limiting the value of these tests for the establishing of general mental laws, thinks Beardsley Runel, of the Scott Company Laboratory, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods* (New York, January 29). He says:

"One of our thought-habits that we should be likely to question first is that general intelligence, even in quantitative terms, can be exprest as a linear or one-dimensional function. That is, we should question whether of two individuals, Henry and Henrietta, one must of necessity be equal to, greater than, or less than the other in general mental adaptability. It is interesting to see how this thought-habit that quantitative intelligence must be a linear intelligence may have arisen. In measuring the performance of an individual in any test, the scale which we use, be it 'seconds' or 'correct responses,' is a linear

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Graceful spikes often with twenty buds opening consecutively into twenty giant flowers. Plant every 10 days from April until June for continuous flowers from August to October. To increase further the "Gladiolus vogue" we offer a one inch blooming size bulb in our

50 HOMEWOOD MIXTURES Bulbs (5 kinds mixed) ppd. $1

For the particular planter we give larger bulbs and exhibition kinds in our

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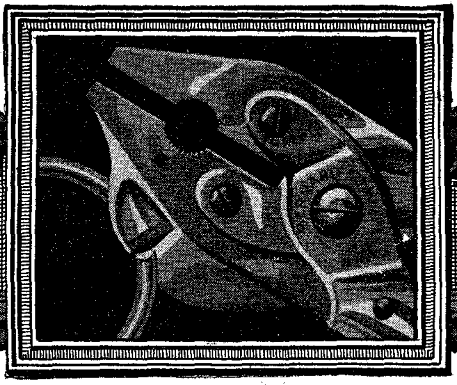

The Standard High Powered Cutting Pliers

You won't use half the strength in your hand when you use Bernard Pliers for tough cutting jobs. For Bernards are the Standard High Powered Cutting Pliers. Metals that won't be more than marked by ordinary pliers quickly yield to the chisel edge blades of Bernards. You can cut all day with Bernards and not tire.

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PLIERS

operate on the Bernard patented principle of compound leverage. Look at the picture. See the strong parallel jaws that close like a vise and hang on with stubborn grip. They won't budge until you let go. No grip is like the Bernard grip. No workmanship surpasses Bernard workmanship or the nickeled finish that keeps out rust. Bernard's have the exclusive "closed in." handles without edges.

Bernards are for office, store, home, garage or factory. They bite tough wire binding boxes, bales or bundles. They are built to get right down close to the work. In the factory, at the bench, they are at their best and do fast, thorough work. Don't overlook the Bernard open throat and hollow centre. You can shove a long wire or rod right through the parallel jaws and take a firm grip anywhere you want to. It's great for bending or stretching wire.

The good stuff in Bernards make them stand up indefinitely, and after long hard wear of every day factory use, if a cutting blade becomes dull it can be replaced at reasonable cost instead of having to buy a new tool. Bernards are guaranteed against defective material or workmanship and any pair that fails you through our fault will be replaced without quibble.

Write for the Bernard Field Catalog for your vest pocket. It describes and pictures the Bernard line.

Bernard Pliers are sold by all first-class hardware dealers and tool houses. No. 128, as illustrated, 6" only. No. 102, Sizes 4½", 5", 5½", 6", 6½", 7", 8". No. 102 (with plain jaws) Sizes 4½", 5", 5½", 6", 6½" 7", 8".

Look for the name "Bernard" stamped on every pair.

WM. SCHOLLHORN CO., SPECIALISTS IN PLIERS NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

scale. . . . When the results of several tests are combined, as, for example, in the Binet series or the Army Intelligence tests, the standing in the combination is again exprest in terms of a linear scale, not because we have analyzed our concept of and experiences with general intelligence and have found it so expressible, but because our common methods of test measurement and combination preclude any other result.

"I am inclined to think that intelligence may best be thought of quantitatively as multidimensional. I do not wish to enlarge on this point of view at this time, except to indicate how, even tho intelligence be multidimensional, a linear statement might serve with considerable success for practical purposes as it has done to a very real extent.

"In talking about the size of individuals we are able to distinguish well enough between large and small men, recognizing that we consider height and weight in making our judgments. If a man be tall and heavy, he is large in size; if he be short and light, he is small in size. If we should combine quantitative measures of height and weight for these two individuals just as we combine the measurements on different tests, we should have size exprest on a linear scale in terms that check up well enough with the facts. If, however, a man be tall and light, or if he be short and heavy, and if we should combine these measures, we should find these two men to be 'average' in size, a thing which, if anything, they are not. Size thus breaks down as a variable that can be measured in linear terms, because quantitatively size is at least two dimensional, and 'general size' must be stated as position in two-dimensional space."

The reason we can talk about men being large and small, Mr. Runel thinks, is because of correlation between height and weight. We do not think that size is measurable in linear terms; we never refer to a tall thin man as a man of average size. We have, however, grown into the habit of thinking that general intelligence is expressible linearly, and in his opinion this is due to the influence of derivative facts in shaping our concepts. General intelligence might better be thought of, he says, as position in multidimensional space, just as size is considered position in two-dimensional space. He goes on:

"One other illustration should serve, tho I have no idea that the possibility of such illustrations is exhausted. We should probably not admit that we, as individuals, are of the same general intelligence from time to time if we were very hard prest on the point. We know pretty definitely that our 'general mental adaptability to new problems' varies markedly from time to time and place to place. It varies with what we have eaten and how we have slept, with time of day and character of our immediate associates. For some people this variability is probably greater than for others.

"But an assumption of a static intelligence level is necessary to mental test work as it is now conceived. It may work well enough for practical purposes, but it is no

WAUKESHA
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GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
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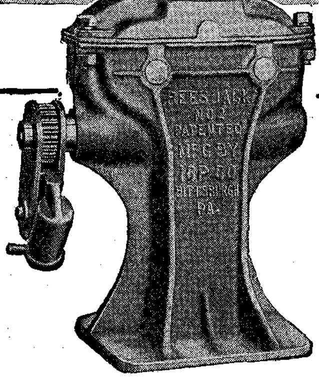
ACME

On all Acme Trucks the No. 2 Five-ton Rees Truck Jack has been Adopted as Standard Lifting Tool Equipment

THE most important Equipment Tool is a Dependable Jack. When You Buy a New Car or Truck, See That a *Rees Jack* is Provided. It is dependable, powerful and convenient.



REES
DOUBLE WORM GEAR DRIVE
JACK

THE makers of the famous Acme truck early recognized that it was just plain good business to supply a jack that was absolutely dependable. Acme is one of the growing number of prominent truck and passenger car manufacturers who, after conclusive tests, have adopted Rees Jacks as standard tool equipment.

The hearty acceptance of Rees Jacks by manufacturers and motorists alike is the unprejudiced reward of merit. It is the recognition of the superior efficiency of the *double worm gear drive principle* as here adapted for lifting purposes, and indicates that the jack is properly becoming considered *individually* as the most important equipment tool.

Rees Jacks are sturdily constructed and eminently dependable. They lift their full rated capacity easily and rapidly with one man operating them, and have an ample overload capacity for meeting emergencies safely.

There is a Rees Jack for every lifting purpose. See them at your dealer's, or if he does not have your needs, write direct to us for descriptive literature and prices.

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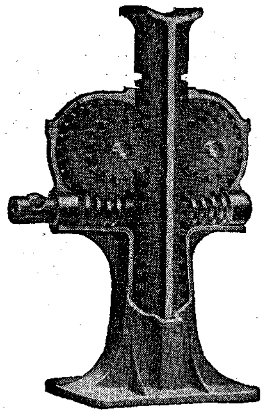
Manufacturers of Rees Double Worm Gear Drive Jacks for Passenger Cars, Trucks, Railway and Industrial Purposes.

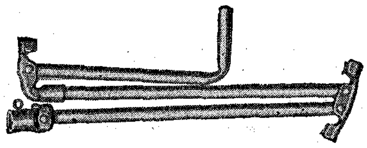


The Rees Passenger Car Jack

This cut-a-way view of the Rees Passenger Car Jack shows the simple design of only four working parts embodied in all Rees Jacks. The double worm gear drive principle as here applied affords great power with an absolute minimum of friction.

This model is conveniently operated from a standing position by its folding handle. A few easy turns of the handle lifts the heaviest load rapidly to any height. Its convenience and ease of operation is especially appreciated by women motorists.

If your dealer does not have the Rees Passenger Car Jack in stock it will be sent to you prepaid upon receipt of $9.00; west of the Rockies $9.50.



LINCOLN ARC WELDER

A Standard Manufacturing Process Accepted by The World's Leaders

In these organizations—which lead the world in efficient methods—electric arc welding is an accepted process for handling iron and steel.

The Lincoln Arc Welder is just as standard equipment with them as a lathe or punch press—its work is passed with just as little question.

Electric arc welding is used in these different plants for such widely varied purposes that they can hardly be suggested to say nothing of listing them.

It joins together steel sheets, plates, bars, angles, tubes, etc., for almost every conceivable product from a mammoth steel ship down to a garage heater.

It fills molten steel into slight defects in castings, forgings and stamped parts, saving them from the scrap heap.

It repairs broken parts all the way from a ship's rudder post to the handle of a machinist's wrench. It builds up new metal on shafts, gears, and other badly worn parts so that they can be re-machined as good as new, thus saving both money and valuable time often lost in replacement.

Remember that any plant can use arc welding just as well as these great organizations if its work requires joining iron and steel, repair of broken or worn parts or any of the work suggested.

Ask for a Lincoln Welding Engineer to inspect your plant and report in dollars and cents just what he can save you. It costs you nothing for his time.

A Few of the Prominent Users

General Industrial
- Atlantic Refining Co.
- American Bridge Co.
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- Standard Steel Car Co.
- Swift & Co.
- Truscon Co.
- U. S. Steel Corpn.

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- Ford Motor Co.
- Oldberg Mfg. Co.
- Parish & Bingham
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- Standard Parts
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- Willys-Overland Co.

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- Great Lakes Eng. Works
- Hog Island Shipyard
- Newport News
- Pusey & Jones Co.
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- Ingersoll Rand Co.
- Jeffrey Mfg. Co.
- Lodge & Shipley

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- Chicago & N. W.
- Frisco Line
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- Practically every foundry in United States

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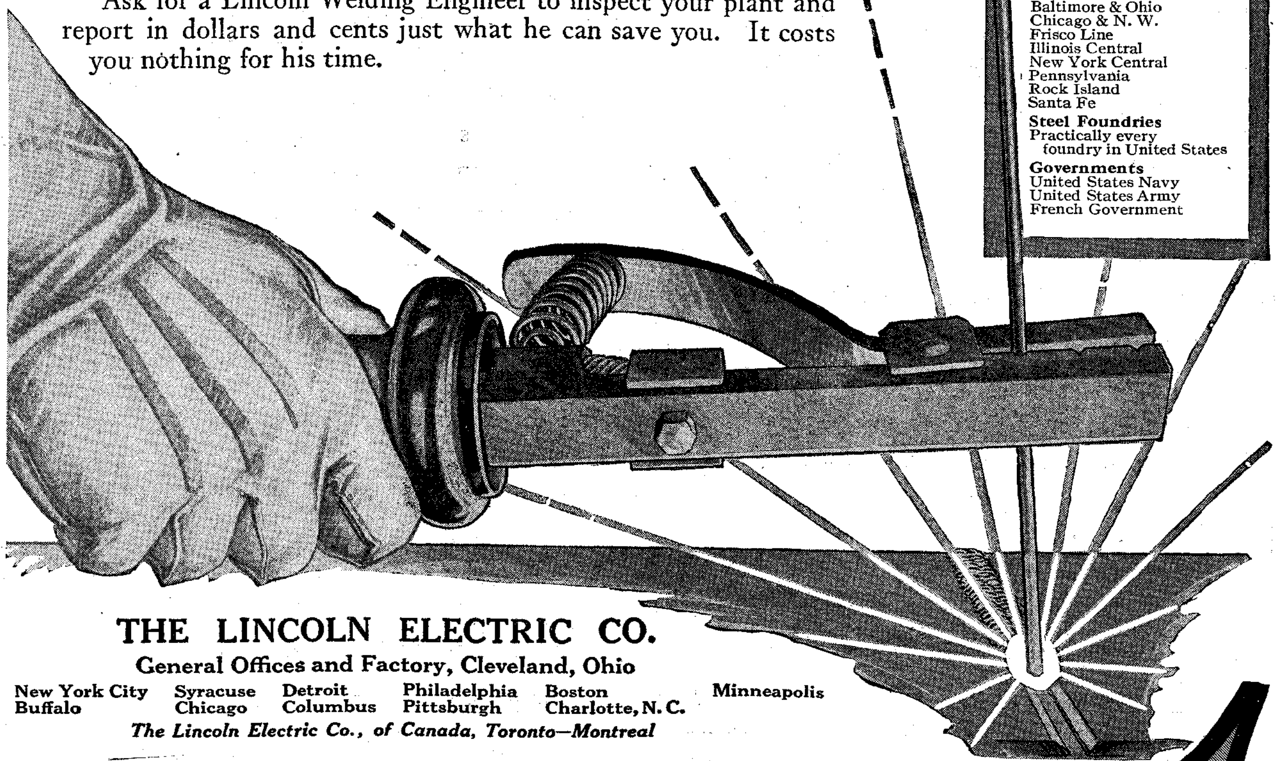


THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC CO.
General Offices and Factory, Cleveland, Ohio
New York City, Buffalo, Syracuse, Chicago, Detroit, Columbus, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Charlotte, N. C., Minneapolis
The Lincoln Electric Co., of Canada, Toronto—Montreal

basis for speculation. Such an assumption seems based on a certain degree of uniformity as found in testing the same individuals at different times. So much the worse for the tests! If we did not need such an assumption so badly, we should question at once whether tests giving the same rating from time to time are not extremely insensitive measures of general mental adaptability. . . . . . .

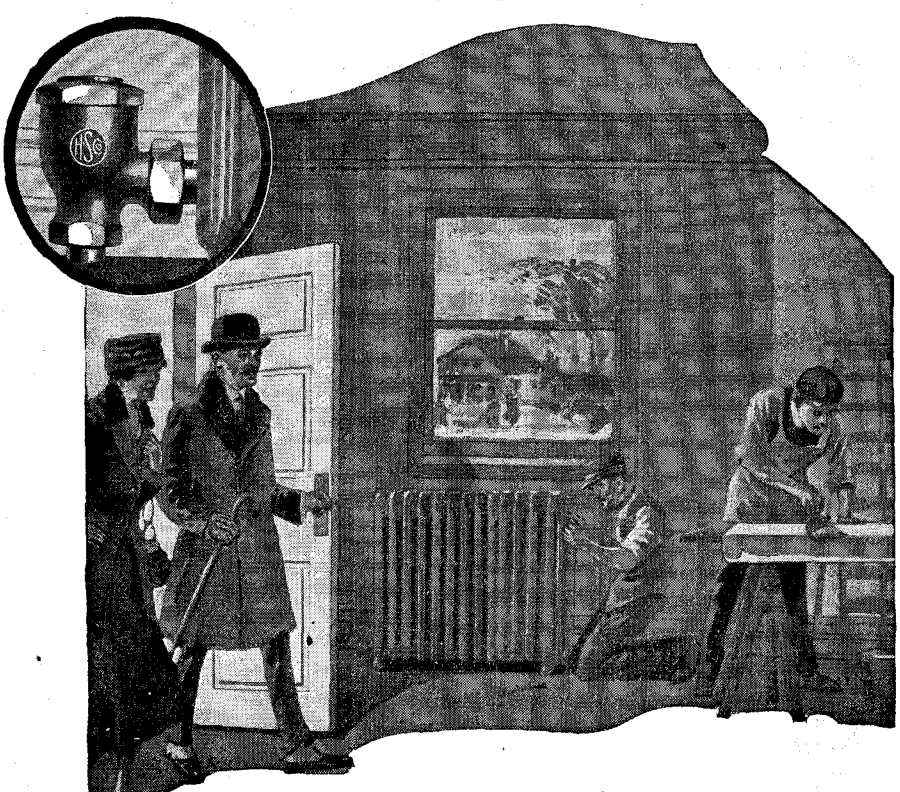
"In my opinion, the fruitlessness of the mental-test field is caused by the persistence of such thought-habits as I have described. . . . The justification, that just as electricity is measured without too precise a knowledge of electricity, intelligence can also be measured without a final theoretical groundwork, has carried us too far. . . . It is not my intention to question the very real practical value of mental tests. But the usefulness of mental tests in concrete situations can not increase beyond a certain point unless, along with the activity in the field as an applied science, results of a speculative and interpretative value are secured. It is probable that many of the failures of mental tests can be traced to our present inadequate theoretical foundations."

ELECTRIC DUST SIEVES

A SCREEN without substance or weight, woven of fine lines of electric force that will not allow the tiniest fleck of dust to pass—this, in effect, is what the new system of electrical precipitation, or the cleaning of gases by electricity, places at the disposal of the industrial manager. The plan, we are told by N. H. Gellert and K. V. Laird, writing in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, Ohio, January 15), has reached extensive use in the cement industry and has now been applied to the cleaning of blast-furnace gas. The operators of these furnaces, the authors say, have for years been attempting to remove dust and fumes from the raw gas by mechanical catchers, washers, or scrubbers, with indifferent success. We read:

"The principle of electric precipitation can most easily be understood by conceiving of a gas passing through an invisible electrical screen so fine that the finest particle of fume can not pass through, yet occupying no space, having no material body, and consequently presenting no source for back pressure. . . . The threads of electric force constituting the screen are so closely knit together that a substance must drop below its molecular form to get through when conditions are correct for the screen to operate. Yet, these lines of force, having no material body, do not interrupt the flow of gas, on which they have no effect whatever.

"The practical application of electrical precipitation is almost as simple as the principle. The gas is conducted through a vertical pipe, entering from the bottom. An electrode chain or wire, suspended vertically in the exact center of the pipe, is held taut by a weight at the bottom. This electrode is charged with high-tension unidirectional current and is insulated from the pipe, which is grounded. When



Will your new house be warm?

Insist upon a written guarantee

CAN you think of anything more discouraging than to move into a new house and then, next winter, to find that the radiators remain cold or only half warm in spite of a big fire, when the wind is whistling, and the snow is drifting outside?

You blame the steam system, you abuse the furnace, and it never occurs to you that the cause of all your troubles is that insignificant little air valve sitting at one end of your radiator. But experts know that the air valve is the unrelenting boss of any steam heating system and by that same token, master of your household comfort.

HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

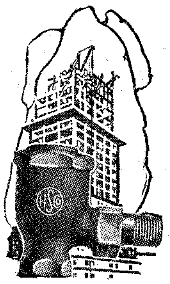
are sold with a written bond of five years' perfect service

The Hoffman guarantee means that here at last is a valve with perfect operation sealed up tight inside it. It cannot shut tight and strangle your radiators with cold air. It cannot grow tired and refuse to close when hot water is leaking onto the new hardwood floor. The approach of steam closes it instantly and automatically so that none of your expensive heat is wasted through a leaking valve. And since it cannot be tinkered with or adjusted by unskilful hands it will continue to operate for years as well as on the day it was installed.

This spring when you build your new home request your architect to specify Hoffman Valves. He will give you a written guarantee signed by us to the effect that Hoffman Valves will give five years' perfect service or new valves supplied free of charge.

Send to our New York Office for "More Heat from Less Coal," an interesting booklet which tells about coal wastes and heat losses caused by wrong valves and how they can be eliminated.

Hoffman Specialty Company, Inc.
512 Fifth Avenue, New York



No. 8 Hoffman Return Line Valve

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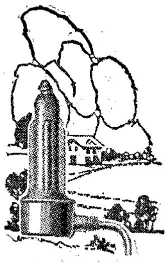
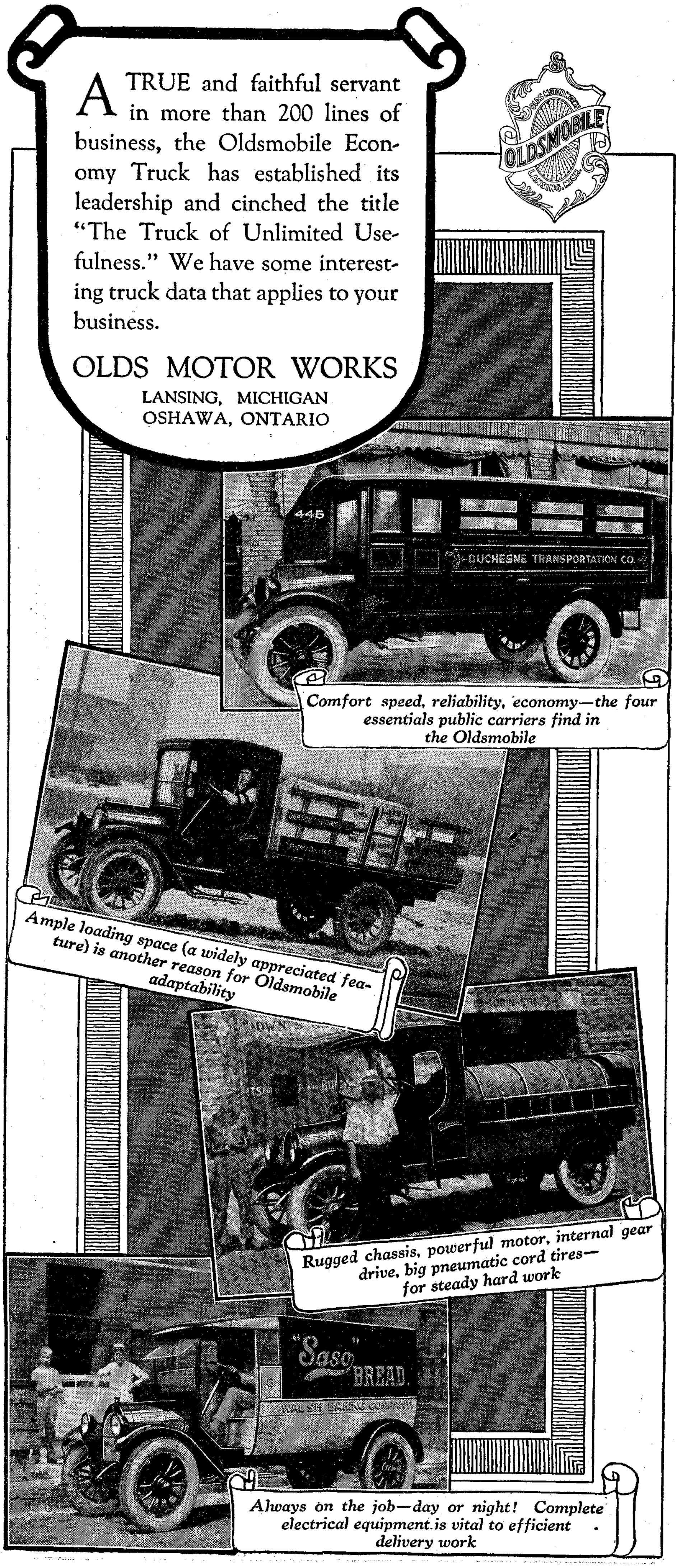


No. 1 Hoffman Siphon Air Valve


A TRUE and faithful servant in more than 200 lines of business, the Oldsmobile Economy Truck has established its leadership and cinched the title "The Truck of Unlimited Usefulness." We have some interesting truck data that applies to your business.

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Comfort speed, reliability, economy—the four essentials public carriers find in the Oldsmobile

Ample loading space (a widely appreciated feature) is another reason for Oldsmobile adaptability

Rugged chassis, powerful motor, internal gear drive, big pneumatic cord tires—for steady hard work

Always on the job—day or night! Complete electrical equipment is vital to efficient delivery work

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the dirty gas passes through the pipe and comes in contact with the charged electrode, . . . the gas molecules carry the charge to the dust particles which . . . are repelled by the electrode and are deposited on the sides of the pipe which interrupt their flight from the chain. . . . .

"The first blast-furnace in the United States equipped with a precipitation plant is that of the American Manganese Manufacturing Company, Dunbar, Pa. This plant consists of an electrical house and the precipitators proper. . . . . . .

"Above this is the electrode chamber containing the electrode rapping frame for rapping dust from the chains and the main frame from which all the chains are hung. Every part of this compartment is subject to the free circulation of the gas. After the gas has reached this part of the precipitator, it is supposed to have been cleaned of most of its dust content and is ready for discharge into the main. It therefore goes into an apronlike opening extending centrally above the electrode chamber and is conducted through the pipe and out of the top of the precipitator into the gas-main.

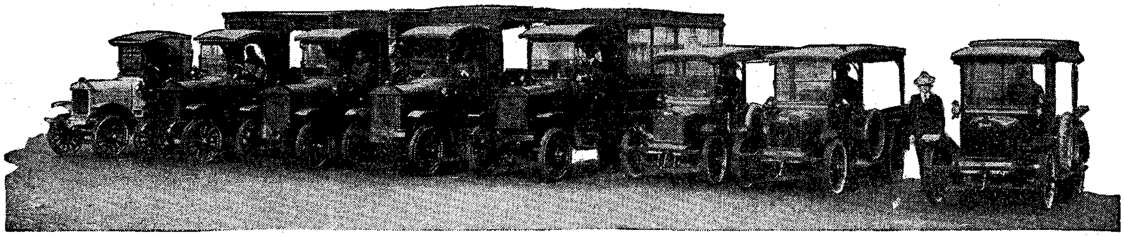
"Located between the rows of pipes are the rapping hammers about midway of their length. Each pipe is reenforced with two rapping collars located at the one-third and two-third points, approximately. The hammers are operated by levers outside the shell, which are swung to and fro, one at a time, rapping the upper and then the lower collars on these pipes. Each hammer strikes four pipes, alternating, two at a time. Several hammers, about seven or eight, are located on each one of these shafts so that the operator swinging one lever raps as many as twenty or thirty pipes at a time. There are seven levers in all."

Certain gases are exceedingly dry, the writers go on to say, and do not carry the thirty-five grains of moisture per cubic foot normally found in blast-furnace gases. In these cases a slight amount of water must be added through humidification sprays to get the best results in precipitation. Without moisture, good results may be obtained; but these become nearly perfect with humidification. It has been found by test-work carried on by the authors that from twenty to forty grains of moisture per cubic foot of gas are usually necessary for the very best precipitation. In such cases, the visual clean-up is practically perfect. We read further:

"After the precipitator is operated from one to four hours, depending on the dust content of the gas, the electrical operation becomes erratic and electrical discharges take place rapidly. The voltage drops and the amperage increases. This indicates that the gap between the pipe and the electrode has decreased due to the deposit of dust on the sides of the pipe. The gas is then cut off by means of a quick-closing damper situated in the top of the precipitator and the pipes are rapped. The chains also are rapped. Current, however, is first cut off from the precipitator before anything is done. At the end

Stewart

MOTOR TRUCKS



Eight Stewarts owned by U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

Repeat orders the backbone of Stewart success

In hundreds of cases the first Stewart truck has gradually become a fleet—all Stewarts. This sort of repeat business proves owners' satisfaction as no other fact can—satisfaction with price, upkeep and running costs, daily work, capacity, long life.

It isn't the purchase of a big fleet at one crack that tells the story—it is the pyramiding of the success of the first truck by adding more Stewarts to keep pace with growth of business.

Here are a few examples:

Ward & Ward, Inc., Buffalo—Bought first in May, 1916. Now owns 20.
Henry Ball, Milwaukee—Bought first in June, 1917. Now owns 22.
Rothenberg & Co., New York—Bought first in November, 1918. Now owns 16.
Schlosser Bros., Indianapolis—Bought first in February, 1918. Now owns 12.
Halifax Transports, Ltd., Halifax, N. S.—Bought first in October, 1918. Now owns 11.
Sullivan Parcel Delivery, Milwaukee—Bought first in March, 1918. Now owns 10.
O. J. Gude, New York City—Bought first in May, 1918. Now owns 8.
Macon Transfer Co., Macon, Ga.—Bought first in July, 1919. Now owns 5.
A-1 Baking Co., San Francisco—Bought first in November, 1917. Now owns 3.
National Refining Co., Sioux City—Bought first in May, 1919. Now owns 3.

FIVE SIZES

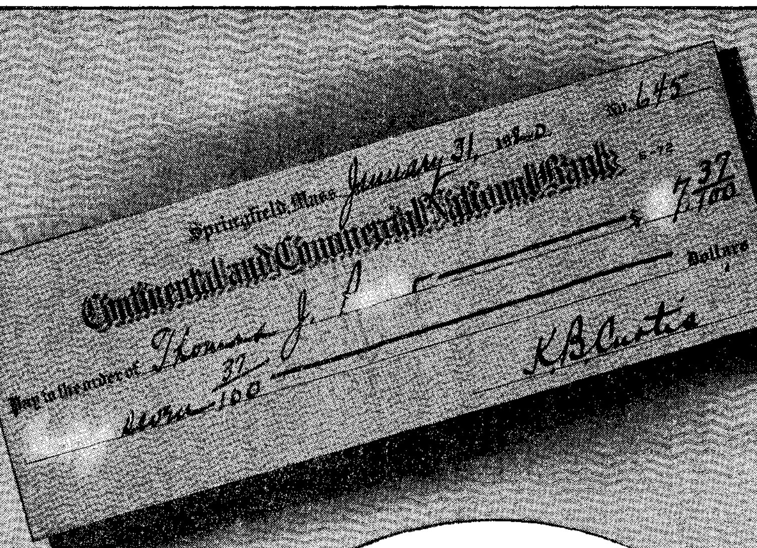
¾ ton Chassis	1 ton Chassis	1½ ton Chassis	2 ton Chassis	3½ ton Chassis
$1275	$1695	$2095	$2695	$3650

F. O. B. Buffalo

Thousands are in use throughout the world—in over 600 American cities, on hundreds of farms, and in 27 foreign countries.

STEWART MOTOR CORPORATION, BUFFALO

Quality trucks since 1912



No. 645

Springfield, Mass. January 31, 1920

Continental and Commercial National Bank

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Pay to the order of Thomas J.

37/100 Dollars

K B Curtis

The white spot that exposes fraud

See what happens when you try to make an erasure on National Safety Paper. The amount of the check above was erased with acid; the payee's name with a knife. In each case, a glaring white spot betrays the change.

The alterations here shown are very apparent. But even the slightest bit of acid leaves a white spot, which speaks very loud to the bank cashier.

National Safety Paper

was invented by George La Monte in 1871, and the cleverest check-changers have not yet found a way of erasing on it, without detection.

The value of this protection is now thoroughly appreciated by most banks and trust companies. In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, over 70% of them make their checks on National Safety Paper.

You can identify this paper by the *wavy lines*, shown in reduced size in the check above, and in the border of this advertisement.

Many banks use several styles of checks. If you want checks on National Safety Paper, it is usually only necessary to make your wishes known to your bank.

Corporations can have their own checks made on National Safety Paper by specifying it to their printer.

Our book "The Protection of Checks" tells about check frauds and how to prevent them. It is well worth reading. Write for it.

George La Monte & Son
61 Broadway, New York
Founded 1871

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

of the rapping, the precipitator damper is opened again and the current is put on as before. The whole time taken in rapping and shutting down and starting up is between two and three minutes. With a very heavily dust-laden gas, rapping must take place every hour, but at Dunbar this was not necessary as the dust-content was not over four to five grains of dust per cubic foot of gas.

"In the short time that the plant at Dunbar has been operated, it has been, of course, difficult to get data showing what the precipitators have done. . . . Visual demonstration was the greatest guide. Dustographs taken by holding a small piece of paper for a stated period of time before the outlet of a small stream of gas impinging on the paper gave a fair indication of what the precipitators did when the current was on and when the current was off. . . . When the current was off, the dust came through the precipitator without being affected at all. The result was that the dust deposited rapidly as gas came through the precipitator without being treated. When the current was put on, the gas impinged against the paper, depositing that dust and fume which got by the cleaning mechanism. Most of the time this amounted to practically nothing. Before the precipitators were installed from four to six men were constantly employed in cleaning the stove-wells, combustion-chambers, and boilers of their dust burden. The dust discharged into the stoves often formed into large masses the size of small boulders and could not be removed from the stoves before being broken up with sledge and bar. This, of course, was expensive work and very often resulted in the destruction of a large amount of brickwork by hammering. After the precipitators were started in operation, the men were taken off the job, and for weeks at a time not a single man was used to clean the material from the stoves and boilers because of the entire absence of dust-deposits. . . . . . .

"While the primary purpose of a precipitator is not to collect potash, nevertheless the potash content of the dust, when the ores have any appreciable amount of potash, makes this a valuable by-product. Blast-furnaces are usually located near where they can readily dispose of their potash to agricultural communities, and it is claimed that this item alone is sufficient to pay the operating expenses of the plant. The power consumption is small. . . . One operator is needed during the day and one during the night. Eventually, it is planned to have an automatic mechanical rapping system which will eliminate the need for the present operator's helper and make it possible for the operator to control everything from the electrical house. This will entirely eliminate manual labor from the operation of the plant. The dust as it is collected is dumped from the bottom of the hopper, and when it is sold for its potash content is put into cars and shipped away. At Dunbar the potash content of the dust has run from 7 to 9 per cent. on pig iron, and it is expected that it will run as high as 20 per cent. of ferromanganese.

"The cleaning results by actual measurement at Dunbar have demonstrated that the electrical precipitation plant can clean gas to less than one-tenth of a grain of dust per cubic foot of gas at standard conditions."

THE HEALTH OF THE RICH FARMER'S CHILDREN

IN the rural districts the rich have their sanitary shortcomings as well as the poor. Their children are often undernourished, and their health conditions are neglected. Despite the general impression that country children are always healthy, those of the wealthy farmer may be handicapped by more physical defects than the dwellers in city slums. At any rate, this is the somewhat startling message conveyed by Miss Esther E. Wick, field-nurse at the Southwestern Minnesota Sanatorium, Worthington, Minn. Writing on "Health Problems Among Wealthy Rural Populations," in *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago, February), Miss Wick tells us that lack of sanitary education is primarily responsible for this state of things as well as the country's lack of dispensaries and dental clinics. She says:

"In years past we have been wont to look upon undernourished children and neglected health conditions as unavoidable results of poverty. When we have seen poor, little, white-faced, round-shouldered children, we have deplored the fact that in a country full of food and great wealth such as ours any child should not have enough to eat or should have to work so hard that he grows old before he reaches his teens. But we have always associated these conditions with actual need and the poor food and housing conditions of the cities.

"It may be rather startling, then, to learn that as a result of health surveys of the schools it has been proved that the rural school-children of even the richest agricultural sections are less healthy and are handicapped by more physical defects than the children of the cities, including the poorest districts. This is true in spite of the wide-spread notion that country-living is a panacea for all the ills of human beings.

"Thus in school-health surveys in different parts of the country the percentage of physical defects runs relatively as follows:

City children (middle class and wealthy)	35% to 50%
City children (poor)	60 " to 75 "
Rural children	70 " to 90 "

"Of course, the city children of the poor would be much worse off were it not for the health supervision of schools by physicians and nurses, the accessibility of dispensaries and dental clinics, home visits in cases of illness, and the serving of milk and lunches to underfed youngsters in school; and last, but not least, the more or less effective instruction in the principles of hygiene and sanitation.

"By comparison, the opposite condition is responsible for the poor record of the rural school. There has been no regular health supervision in the past; there are no dispensaries or clinics near enough to be of any value. There is little or, at best, half-hearted instruction in hygiene by untrained teachers, and that little is given in an uninteresting way. Often the teacher herself does not dare to enforce rules of per-

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HERE'S the Muscle-Forger at work—the most adroit of all his craft. He can imitate your signature so exactly that you yourself can't tell which is your writing and which is his.

Forging of signatures to checks—changing name of payee—raising the amount—is going on around you every day.

Ordinary checks invite fraud. Make *your* checks as safe as money—

TODD SYSTEM
of Complete Check Protection

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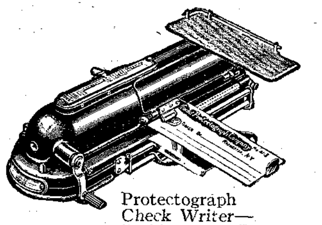

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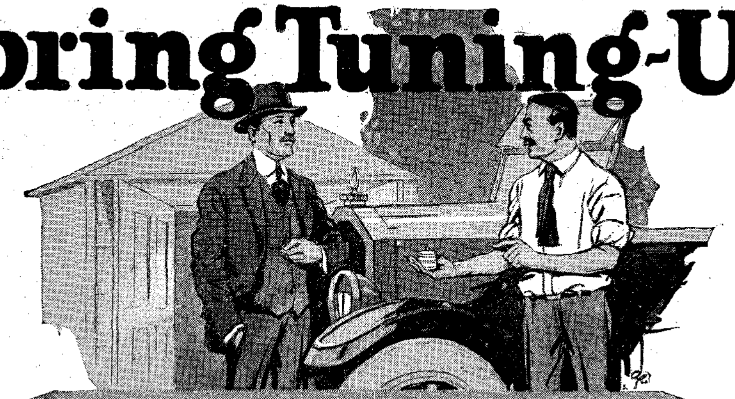
Spring Tuning-Up



"YES," says Mr. Motorist, "I've just finished tuning her up. Valves needed grinding; two cylinders were score marked, and my piston rings leaked badly. Did the job with Clover Leaf Valve Grinding Compound—the Clover Bulletins showed me how."

Bulletin No. 75 on Valve Grinding and No. 80 on Lapping Scored Cylinders, Grinding Piston Rings, Fitting Rings to Pistons, point out step-by-step how to cure the ills that rob a motor of its power.

For twelve years the handy green Duplex can of Clover Leaf Valve Grinding Compound—the largest selling valve grinding compound in the world—has been putting "Pep" in old motors, and keeping "Pep" in new motors. You can get Clover at most automotive equipment or hardware jobbers and dealers—if not, money order for 50 cents will bring the 4-oz. can postpaid to you.

GARAGES: Our grade D cuts fast and accurately. Buy the pound cans for economy.

Clover is also the largest-used lapping and grinding compound for machine shops and tool rooms.

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CLOVER LEAF Valve Grinding Compound

CLOVER BRAND
VALVE GRINDING COMPOUND
COARSE FOR ROUGHING GRADE
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Puts "Pep" in Old Motors
Keeps "Pep" in New Motors

CLOVER MFG. CO.,
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Send free Samples and Bulletins. (Check proper square below.)

☐ Car Owner ☐ Garage ☐ Mfr. ☐ Distributor

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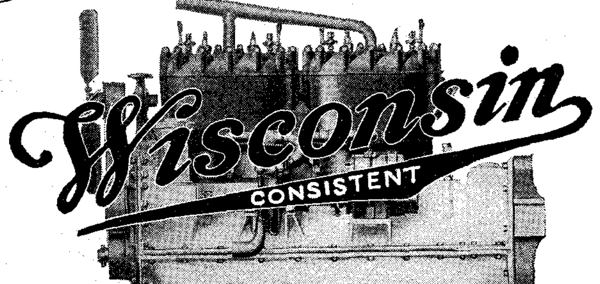
Wisconsin CONSISTENT



The Mark of Motor Merit

WHETHER in a passenger car, tractor or truck, it's the motor that contributes most to the usefulness and dependability of the vehicle.

Wisconsin Motors are ready to run when they leave the shop—carefully adjusted, rigidly inspected, dynamometer-tested.

Their slightly higher cost—saved many times over in the elimination of repairs—means longer life and lower service charges. They cost more to make—and less to operate.

Look for the name "Wisconsin," the mark of a motor of merit.

Descriptive Booklet on Request

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Distributors:
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sonal cleanliness, fearing the displeasure of the community.

"Instead of being properly nourished, which could easily be accomplished with the materials at hand, the child is starved, not because he lacks food, but because he is allowed to choke his system with indigestible stuff which he can not assimilate. He is drugged with coffee, while nourishing milk and buttermilk are thrown to the hogs......

"The chief reason for the 'problem' among the wealthy farmers is that they still regard health conservation as a fad to give 'busybodies' and 'fixers' something to do.

"Years ago the successful farmer 'went in' for scientific feeding of the stock, for scientific fertilization of the soil, and for all the newer methods of farming. He is anxious to learn improved methods and proudly exhibits the results of his efforts at State and county fairs. He takes the best farm journals, consults the agricultural experts employed as county agents, and attends farmers' institutes whenever he has a chance.

"How about this same farmer's children? Oh, that is nonsense. Children are born, grow up, or die, as the case may be. If they live, he takes a certain pride in the fact. If they die, no matter how unnecessarily, he assumes it to be the Lord's will, and thus shifts his responsibility. If he raised his stock and his grain on the same principle that he applies to his children we would not need to worry about the wealthy farmer, for there would be none.

"It is all right for the ten-year-old to come to a breakfast of fried potatoes, griddle-cakes, doughnuts, and coffee—and oh, the coffee they do drink! Then trudge a mile or so to an unventilated schoolhouse, probably crowded besides, and eat a cold, if not actually frozen, lunch at noon; then home at night to a heavy meal consisting of fried meat or pork, beans, potatoes, pie, and more coffee; then to bed in a room with three or four others and the windows nailed down tight."

This routine and these menus are not imagined, Miss Wick assures us; they are based on the replies of pupils to queries regarding their diet and living conditions. Besides the improper feeding, she goes on, the teeth probably are decayed or abscessed, causing suffering and poisoning of the body. Perhaps the nose is stuffed with adenoids, causing mouth-breathing and deformed jaws; or enlarged and infected tonsils may be responsible for frequent colds and other illness. Often a child has frequent headaches, is irritable, nervous, and backward in school simply because an easily remedied vision defect is present. No wonder these children are pale and undernourished, with the serious look of age upon their faces. We read further:

"The same symptoms in a valuable animal would send the owner 'hot-footing' to the veterinary. Since it is only his child, he lets him drag through the years until the child either succumbs or becomes one of the millions that belong to the same class as those rejected for military service as 'physically unfit.'

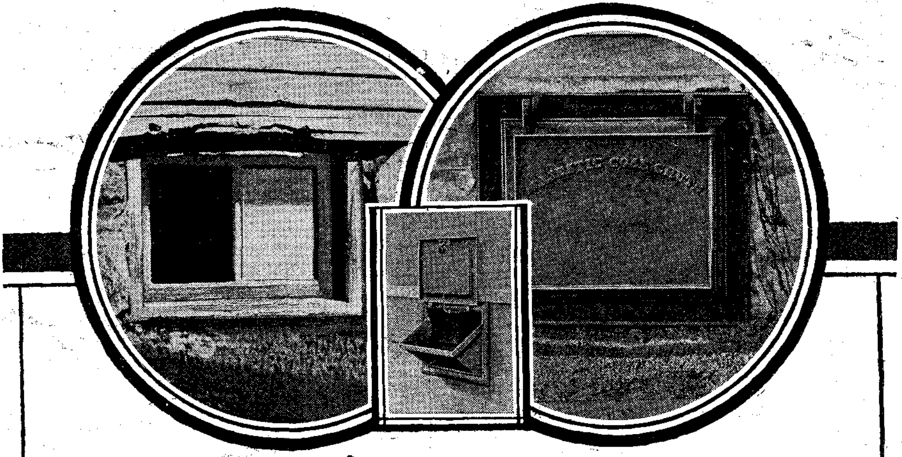
"Well, then, what is the remedy? Oh, it is simple, very simple. But it should have been applied thirty years ago. Education is the answer—a broad, practical, applicable education in all health and sanitation matters. . . . Only through the school will we succeed in building a foundation for a healthy citizenry of the future. Good health is the corner-stone for the house of happiness and prosperity.

"Convenient rural health centers where the best in medical attention can be secured should be the next step in public health progress. . . . The farmer of to-day is a shrewd business man. If you don't believe that, try to get the best of him in a business deal. . . . Prove to him that good health is good business and, like business, requires careful thought and study of the conditions which govern it. When he realizes this he will demand the measures that will secure to him and his family the best possible health, which is really the definition of 'public health.'"

THE WORLD SHORT OF STEEL

THE demand for steel is everywhere urgent and unsatisfied, says *The Iron Age* (New York), largely because at no time in the past year has it been possible to approach full producing capacity. Prices are naturally buoyant everywhere. They have been held in some restraint in Great Britain, but more so here, while, in Germany, they have finally passed almost out of control. Says *The Age:*

"War's destruction and that of the German in Belgium and France have placed these countries more in the position of consumers than producers, and their prices have not been generally of international import. Scarcity of labor, especially in the United States and the slow return of workers to normal attitude in the matter of a fair day's work promise to sustain market-prices for some time to come. Little in the way of abandonment of enterprise because of delays or high prices is yet apparent either in domestic or foreign trade, but somewhere the point will be reached beyond which advances in the steel market will bring a check. The consideration of prices has scarcely entered into export trade, demand being so largely made up of needs which must be satisfied, in spite of high prices and in spite of the great decline in foreign currencies. So far Great Britain has made but slow progress in regaining her export trade in iron and steel. How far increased export demand for her steel would absorb a material increase in the output of British works is problematical. Her handicap in the matter of exchange in dealing with continental Europe is as real as that of the United States, tho less in degree. The situation may be accented, moreover, when Germany can get enough raw materials to launch out on export trade in steel. The decline in exports from the United States now under way has not been greatly due thus far to the exchange situation, but that will inevitably become a factor. The possibility of reaction from high-level prices is not to be ignored. When there is a slowing down in the necessitous foreign buying that has not regarded price, the supply of steel at home may be such as to cause more consideration to be given to the question of price by domestic buyers. Sooner or later heed will be given to the possibility of the pendulum swinging the other way."



13 Months or 13 Years?

THE two large pictures tell why you should protect your house with a Majestic Coal Chute.

At the left is an ordinary coal-bin window marred as it usually looks in thirteen *months*—after two seasons' coal has been delivered.

For thirteen *years* the Majestic Coal Chute has protected the house at the right. Neither walls nor foundation scarred. They will not be—the chute will last as long as the house.

The small illustration shows a Majestic Chute with hopper and protecting shield—ready for business. Your house—every house—can be as thoroughly Majestic-protected.

Write for specifications and catalog which also shows Majestic Underground Garbage Receivers and Majestic Package Receivers.

THE MAJESTIC COMPANY
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Majestic Coal Chute
1. Protects Against Damage 2. Enhances Property Value 3. Lessens Depreciation 4. Assures Lasting Beauty

It clamps everywhere

Light
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ADJUSTO-LITE, a new, wonderful, convenient lamp that you can attach anywhere—to bed, shaving mirror, table, desk or chair. Throws a clear mellow light, not too glaring—exactly where you need it most. It does not strain the eye. It cuts the lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt-faced and cannot scratch. Compact and durable—made of solid brass—guaranteed for five years.

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Prices in U.S.A., complete with 8 foot cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass finish, $5.75. Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish, $6.25. Pacific Coast prices 25c per lamp higher.

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Samples Free. Any man young or old interested in saving money, who wants to dress well and not feel extravagant is invited to write us for our free book of samples and fashions explaining everything. Please write letter or postal today, just say "Send me your samples" and get our whole proposition by return mail. Try it—costs you nothing—just a postal, get the free samples and prices anyway. You will learn something important about dressing well and saving money.

PARK TAILORING COMPANY
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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

FRANCE OF WAR-DAYS, WAR-WEARINESS, WAR-COURAGE

THERE were plenty of people who worked *for* France, many who worked *among* the French, but very few who really worked *with* them. The large and comfortable hotels of Paris were filled with warm and well-fed Americans doing all manner of jobs. They did them well, and what they did was useful; but they learned little or nothing of the real France or the real French, and all their contacts with the people of the country were perfunctory. They went back home even more ignorant of the French soul and spirit than when they arrived. And that is speaking superlatively.

But a few joined the French and worked with them as well as for them, understood and loved them, saw their faults and virtues, and found the latter to be the more important and striking. Among these few is Esther Lovejoy, and her book, "The House of the Good Neighbor" (Macmillan), takes you by the hand and leads you straight into France, France of war-days, war-weariness, war-courage, France suffering indeed, but indomitable.

The House of the Good Neighbor was a clearing-house for people in distress, giving immediate help in emergencies, and cooperating with other agencies and organizations for the relief of human suffering. It was in touch with hospitals, dispensaries, maternities, prenatal and postnatal homes, *crèches*, canteens, milk, and supply depots of different kinds.

It was a French institution, this house, and had been running some fifteen years before the war, the work of a group of well-born French women who saw a need and who left the ease and beauty of their homes to fill it. By the time war came the house was known to a large number of persons who had found help and comfort there, whose children had played in the pretty court-yard, whose young people had been assisted to find work and get married, whose sick had been cured and whose hungry fed. So when war came these achievements in the realm of social service, having attracted official attention, naturally led to the placing of much of the war-relief in the hands of these kind and competent women.

The House of the Good Neighbor never closed its doors. It was open at all times to people in distress. . . . Monday was mothers' day . . . the working mothers came for their week's allotment of the government sewing. . . . Their husbands were at the front, and many of them never returned . . . had already given their lives for France. . . . I had been in France about a month before I met these sweet-faced women with their bundles. I had become accustomed to the maimed and the mourning, but a new shock was in store for me. Think of thousands and thousands of pairs of common pajamas, beautifully made by hand because the women who made them had no sewing-machines . . . from the standpoint of a woman the greatest need of that country is for sewing-machines and washboards.

Wednesdays and Thursdays were given over to the children, and in the afternoons the boys played war in the garden. They fought over and over the battle of the Marne. The great retreat was always a feature. With hanging heads but furtive, hopeful glances, they marched slowly backward from the rear wall toward the house which represented the prize city promised to the Hun. From a window on the second floor back the world looked on with bated breath while the fate of the world hung in the balance.

Would they never turn? There was no need to worry. They would turn at the right time to vindicate the history of France. The French are a spiritual people. They wait on inspiration which never fails —and those were French boys. . . . . . .

"Halt!" the command came sharp and incisive. "Retreat no farther, but die here for France."

And so they played, tho many of them were the orphan sons of men who had indeed retreated no farther, and died for France. But look at this other picture of French childhood, snapt at Evian-les-Bains, where the repatriated came after years under the awful rule of the Hun.

"The younger children had no memories but the memories of war and horror. . . . They were dumb and apprehensive in manner. Dread and distrust of strangers developed with their baby teeth. Strange men in uniform suggested the *Boche* . . . they were fear-bred children. They had always lived under the ban of silence and they could not cast it off.

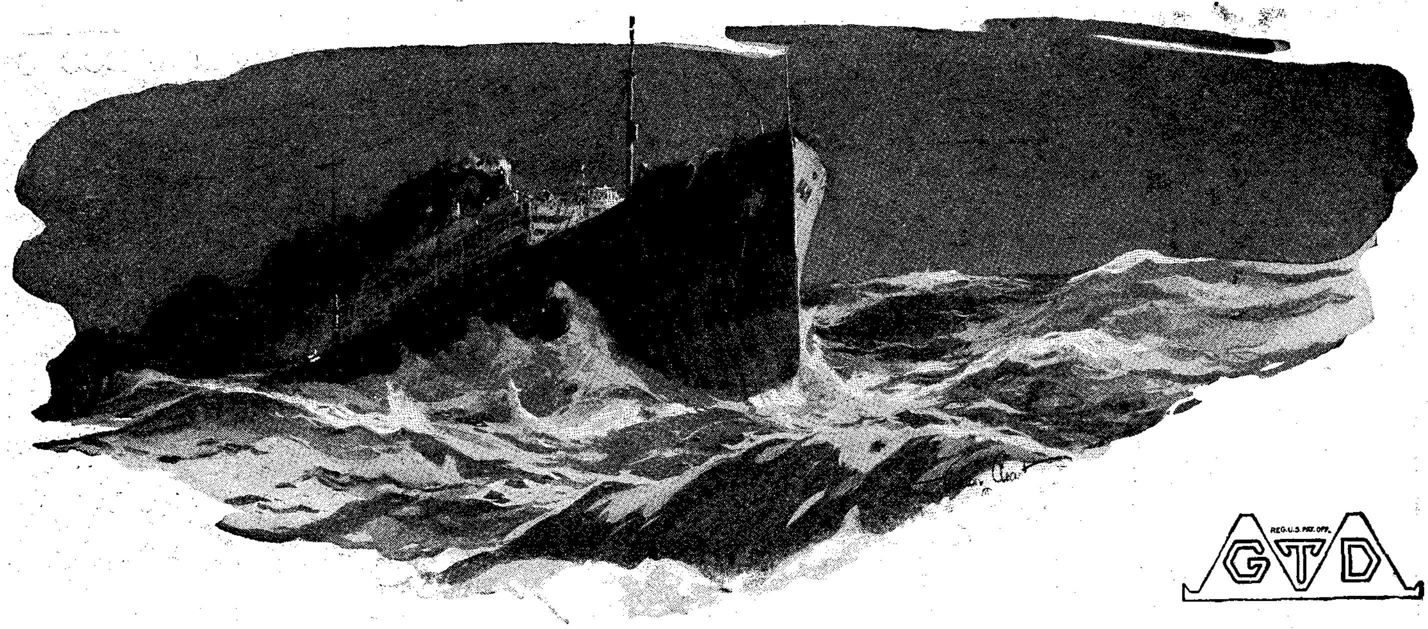
"Those children have been irreparably injured. They have suffered the war-blight. Their bodies have been permanently modified by malnutrition, and their minds and characters permanently modified by the conditions under which they lived . . . think of the new, blank mind of a little child registering grief, fear, horror, and almost nothing else for its first four years! Thousands of those little ones had never learned to play. They had never had enough to eat. Horror had been their common experience, hunger their habitual state, and fear their constant companion. They did not remember anything else. The weak had starved and died.

" . . . Their greatest fear was separation from their mothers or other relatives. This was the supreme tragedy they all understood so well. Their fathers had been taken away; their big brothers had been taken away; their sisters had been taken away; some of their mothers had been taken away into the vast unknown, and this was the most terrible fate that the mind of a little child could apprehend."

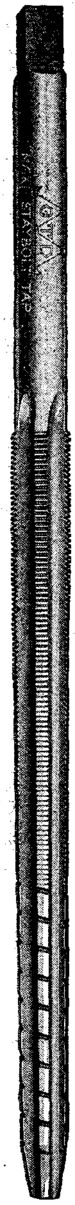
It was impossible to separate children from their old grandmothers, their exhausted mothers, when these children were ill with contagious diseases, and they had to take both to the hospital together. They believed no man, they only feared, and clung desperately, silently, to the one friend they had known in their sad lives, or cried out in anguish that all the rest of the family had been taken, but even the *Boche* had left this one.

In those days at Evian Miss Lovejoy got a picture of what the war means to helpless childhood, and she says:

"It involves a series of horrors surpassing the possibilities of human language. Had it been reported that any country had stood a million little ones against the death-wall and shot them one by one, the world would have risen instantly to put an end



"To get it from where it is to where it ought to be"



Maxi Stay-bolt Tap

THUS James J. Hill, characterized the problem of modern commerce.

Our ships carry cargoes worth millions and their passengers go upon momentous errands. Saved hours mean dollars to travellers and to shippers.

Look into the heart of an ocean liner. Watch the great engines—pulsing and throbbing, finely articulated machines of iron and steel—subject to terrific wrenching and wracking and the blinding storms that strain to pull her from her course, as she ploughs across the water carrying you and your goods to safety.

Look again and see how much of this safety of life and property depend on the seldom-noticed, almost unthought-of *screw-thread* that holds so many important—even vital—parts together.

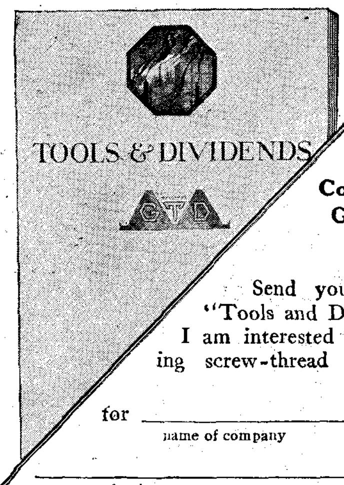
But for the screw-thread there could be no fast ocean transportation. You could have built *one* marine engine with *lathe-cut* threads, but to build marine *engines*, in numbers sufficient to equip a national merchant marine, you must have *die-cut* threads.

Is it merely chance that the development of quantity production of marine engines has coincided with GTD's forty-seven year development of production screw-threading with its constant and direct application to all machine building?

Without the experimental research that has made GTD threading tools standard, not only the marine engine, but the locomotive, the automobile, the typewriter, the tractor, the printing press and a host of kindred mechanisms might have remained but clumsy toys.

GTD today offers to manufacturers, engineers, purchasing agents, machinists and others conscious of a desire to examine screw-thread production more closely, a definite and tangible service.

Our screw-threading specialists will give you the full benefit of our 47 years experience. As a preliminary step, send the coupon—or a letter under your personal signature, for *"Tools and Dividends"*—a non-technical consideration of a technical subject.



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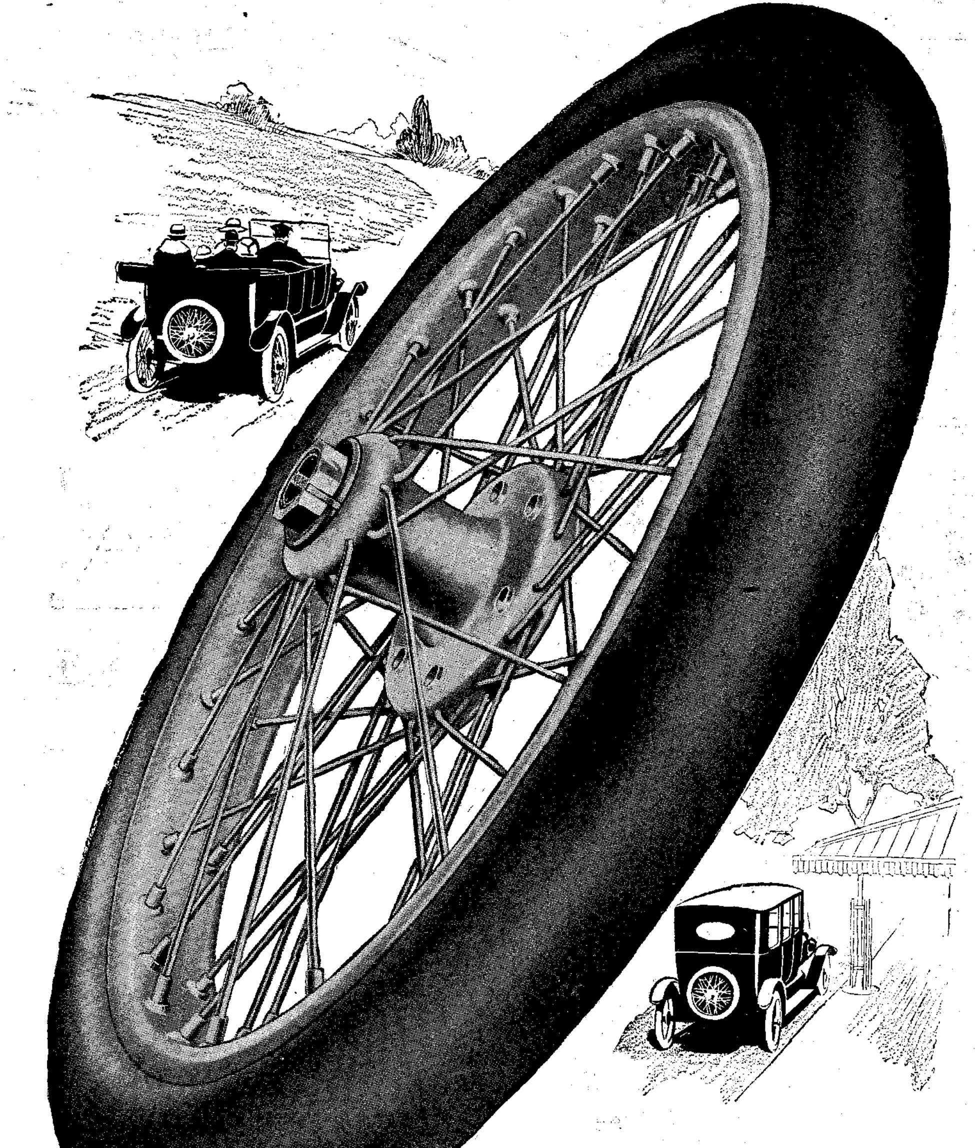


For Ford and Chevrolet 490 Cars

WIRE wheels of highest quality--manufactured in large volume expressly for Ford and Chervolet 490 Cars. That is the Dayton story. Wheels of character and refinement such as are found on the finest and costliest of large cars--produced in quantity to give small-car owners ***extra quality*** at moderate prices.

Dayton Wire Wheels radically improve the appearance of any Ford or Chevrolet 490. And "Good Looks" is only one of several distinct superiorities.

Their bridge truss construction makes for maximum resiliency. They "cradle" the car--assuring comfortable riding over roads that are ordinarily impassable.

They are extra strong. They withstand extreme side thrust. They cannot collapse.

And the spare wheel puts an end to tire trouble worries. Three minutes is time enough to make the change. Longer life for tires---more miles per gallon of gasoline---vastly bettered appearance---comfort---safety – – –

Why not see your Dayton dealer today or write to us direct for full details.

The Dayton Wire Wheel Co
Dayton, Ohio

MADE UNDER LICENSE
Dayton Wire Wheels
QUICK DETACHABLE

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

to such barbarous outrages. . . . But the little children of the war-swept countries were not treated with such consideration. They were gradually starved and died by thousands and hundreds of thousands. . . . If any American woman whose son of twenty-five has died on the battlefield thinks she has drained the cup of war, let her imagine that same dear boy at five years old standing at her knee and begging for food. . . . Let her visualize him growing paler and weaker as the days go by, and finally dying of privation. . . . ."

And there was another tragedy, that of the daughters:

"When those women spoke of their sons who had died for France they raised their sad faces and smiled. There was a compensating glory in the sacrifice. . . . But when they spoke of their daughters who were living somewhere in the hands of the enemy, their heads were low and their voices were the voices of women whose souls have sounded the deeps beyond despair."

There was a friend of Miss Lovejoy's who worked in the House of the Good Neighbor, and who hated the *Boche:*

"She hated them in the name of her beloved son who had been killed in the battle of the Marne. She hated them in the name of her dear husband who had perished while a prisoner of war. She hated them in the name of her poor little boy who had died from hunger and exposure in an open court where they had been locked for five days and nights without food or warmth. But all the enmity she bore them in the name of the dead was love compared to the mother hatred she held against them in the name of the living daughter they had taken into captivity."

It was Christmas eve and this woman crouched before the fire, warming her hands, the day's work over. At last she looked up, and said simply:

"To-morrow is Christmas, and I should be happy if I knew that my little girl was with her father and brothers. She is seventeen now—if she is living. She was very beautiful. She had brown eyes like her father's."

Stories as immortally tragic as the Greek tragedies themselves came to the House of the Good Neighbor. And the House did what it could. But what could you do for this young woman?

Her husband and six brothers had been killed in the war. Her house was burned by the Germans and her father shot. Her mother went mad and was removed to an asylum in Germany, where she died. This young woman was pretty. She was taken into captivity and treated brutally.

It was a German soldier who finally helped her to escape, at risk of himself.

On Tuesday evenings what Miss Lovejoy calls the brightest and most pathetic group of all those who came assembled. These were the young maidens who would never be wives, for war robbed them of their birthright. "These girls were consoling and supporting their mothers and sisters who had lost husbands and sons. They were not old enough to comprehend what the war meant to them. They will never

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

lose husbands nor sons. They will never have any to lose. Their race is run."

But youth and life bubbled in them, and they went singing like linnets about their duties.

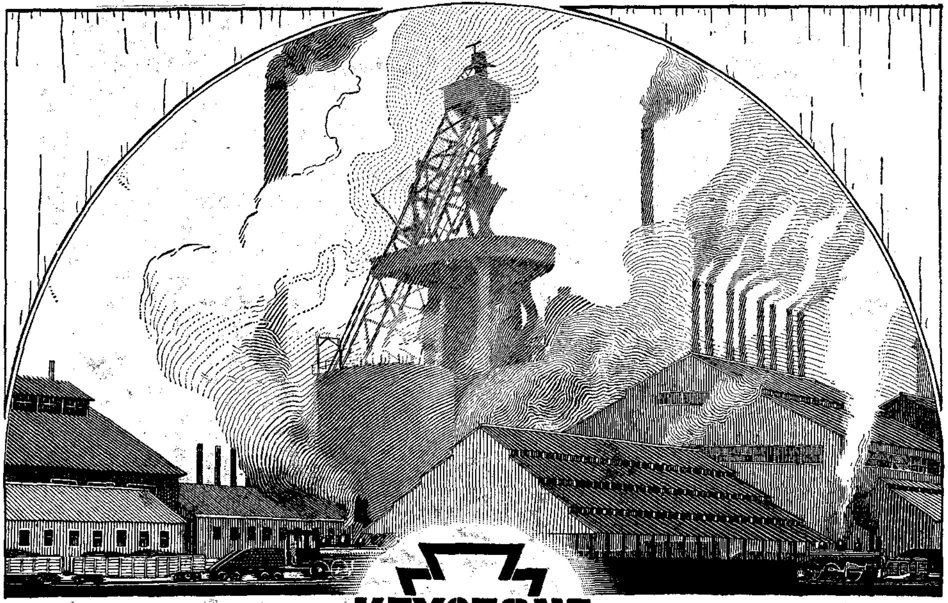
Miss Lovejoy saw much of the munition-workers, and here is how she saw them:

"A woman with a husband or son at the front was never too tired to work, and a large number of these women exhausted themselves in a short time . . . women often fell asleep at their work, and some of their dauntless souls took flight unconquered from bodies too frail for the task . . . they ate where they could and slept where they could. After long, exhausting hours they went home and tried to take care of their children. These women were uncomplaining. The places where they worked were not always healthful and sanitary, but the trenches were not healthful nor sanitary . . . and while the men of France were meeting hardship, danger, and death with heroic fortitude, her women were willing to share their fate. . . . Day and night in every city, town, and village throughout the land the varied and significant strains of the national symphony of war could be heard. . . . It was the song of the Seventy-five: the Death Dirge to the invaders that the women of France were chanting. There was no loud music . . . there were no silent intervals. It was a low, menacing sound, a constant grind—the grind of death. . . . The first terrible onslaught was met in a large measure by France, and every man who stood in a trench had a woman behind him passing him the stuff to fight with."

Here and there throughout the book are gleams of humor. Miss Lovejoy could laugh at herself and see the funny side of other people. She tells us of her struggles to eat horse-meat. She felt that she ought to like it, she knew it was nutritious, that it sustained the people who ate at the municipal canteen, and she determined to "conquer a rebellious stomach which craved favors and indulgence in the face of famine." In the middle of the day when her courage was high she went to the canteen and she ate the horse-meat *ragout*.

"That was a memorable meal. Whenever I think of it I hold heroically to the thought that it was good—and it must have been, for all my messmates relished it hugely. Lacking their presence, the power of mind over matter might have failed me after the first nibble, but with hundreds of eyes cast in my direction it was a case of conquer or die—perhaps both. . . . It was easy to chew but hard to swallow. Like *Banquo's* ghost, it would not down. . . . My decision was irrevocable, my will resolute, but the rest of my system was uncertain. That great sea of faces took on the undulations of the ocean. There were waves and waves of them. I felt seasick. . . . . . ."

And there is the Englishwoman who worked in the House with her, and whom she called Brother Wolf, after the savage wolf of Gubbio converted by St. Francis, only this Brother Wolf never got converted. Brother Wolf had her own ideas about the revolution, insisting that it was won by the English—"by the best spirit of Britain." Indeed, she "referred quite casually to the American Revolution as the victorious campaign of 1775–1781 in the World's War for liberty . . . and from her standpoint our Declaration of Inde-



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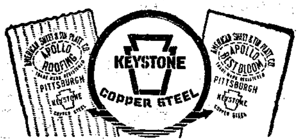

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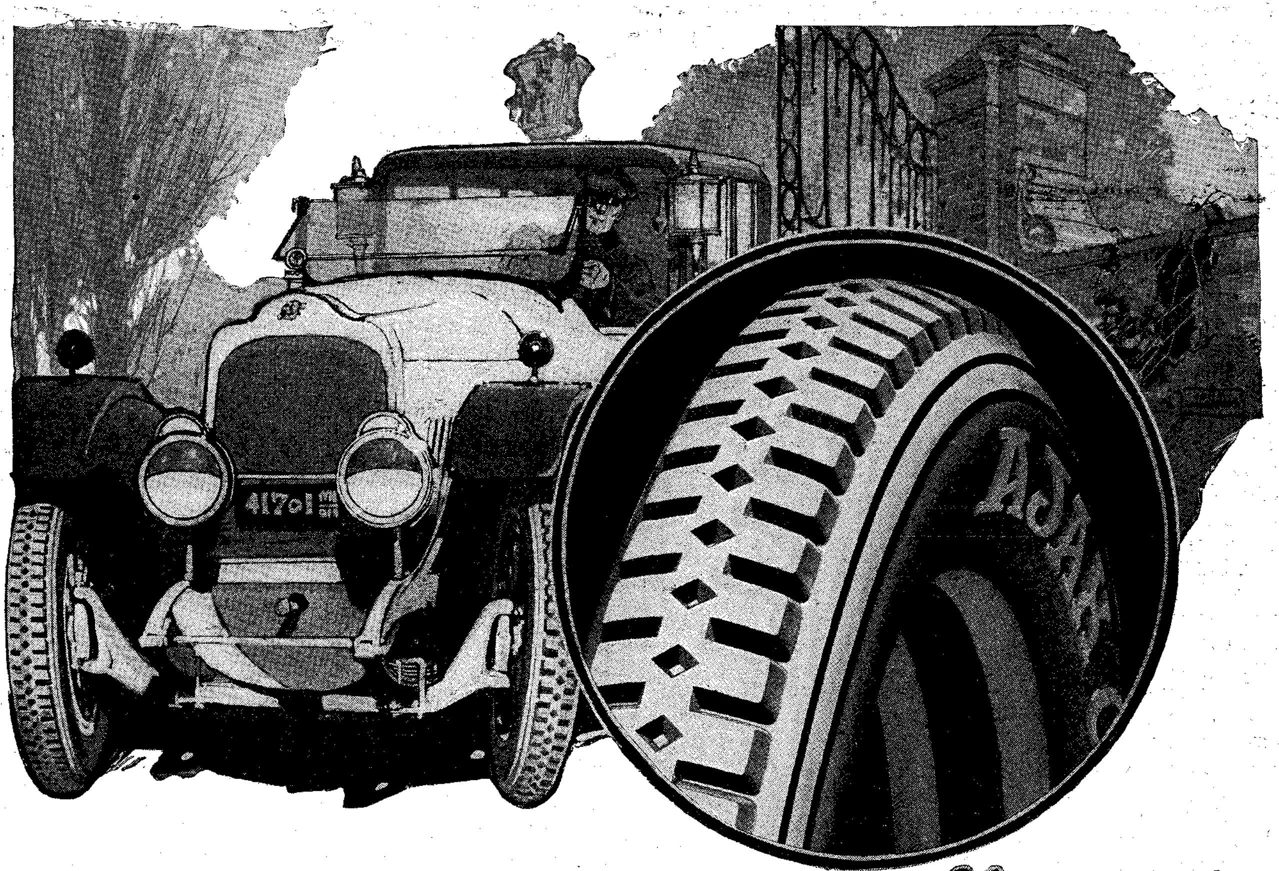

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AJAX
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

pendence was a sort of supplement to Magna Carta.

It is not only France Miss Lovejoy reveals to us, but human nature.

THE CRUEL LOVES OF GREECE

GREECE is still the land of a wild people who love beauty and who live fiercely. There the lovers drink mavrodaphne, that makes them more ardent, yet leaves no sting behind. There, under the moon, a girl sits by her dead lover's grave, with his white bones in her lap, on the anniversary of his death. So sat Stephanie, when Orosdi went to seek her, two characters in Gerald Cumberland's volume of tales from this land, whose modern life is so unfamiliar. This is the picture, almost ghoulish to our thinking:

Going down on his hands and knees, he crept behind the diminutive gravestones until he came to within a few yards of the grave he sought, where he lay prone, scarcely breathing, his upper jaw closed anxiously over his lower lip. He could see the girl. She knelt at a very shallow open grave; touching her knees was a heap of disordered bones; a white skull, small and boyish, reflected the moonlight.

But Stephanie was not looking at what remained of her Mercury; she was gazing into space with unseeing eyes, her arms by her side, her body held loosely, dejection in every line of her figure. Once or twice she stirred uneasily as tho half aware of Orosdi's presence. . . . . . .

There was a wind in the trees—and in the air the scent of lilac. Orosdi heard the wind and smelled the lilac. The earth gave forth the warmth of the day's sun; it excited him, and his teeth bit more deeply into his lip. His Stephanie looked cool and apart in her white robe.

Watching the two—unseen by both, is an old man, Orosdi's father. He hates the girl, who, one lover dead, is to steal his own beloved boy from him. But he dares not interfere, he only watches and hates.

Orosdi can be patient no longer, and suddenly he glides close to Stephanie, springs up, kicks away the bones of the dead man, catches her in his arms, and carries her, happy and consenting, away.

But the old man remains, and horrified, "his decency shocked, and feeling, as he never felt before, that his son was a stranger to him, he gathered the scattered bones together . . . filled up the grave, and smoothed the surface with the palms of his hands. And then, with a frightened prayer, he rose to his feet, made his way to the wall, and clambered over. . . . . ."

It was midnight before the lovers prepared to leave the cemetery. Orosdi is happy, for Stephanie is his, and they are to be married. He seeks to draw her away toward the gate, but she resists:

"You forget," she protested, "you forget what we are leaving behind. I must put him away again."

But when the two find the bones hidden and the grave smoothed, they are afraid. They flee from the place, not stopping till they reach her house-door.

"What does it mean?" he asked.

"It means he no longer loves me. You kicked him. You kicked my Mercury, who was always good to me."

She looked at him, wild-eyed, accusingly. Without a farewell embrace she opened the door and entered the house, leaving him alone.

This is only a fair beginning; then there is the story of the Baths murder. For a long, long while old Kronothos waits for his enemy to be delivered up to him, and at last he comes, comes after the day's work is over, and no one is left but Kronothos himself. And he is hardly to be recognized, for upon seeing who was come, he has disguised himself.

But the moment comes, inside a locked chamber of dripping stone, when Georges sees who it is that is with him.

And then Georges suddenly began to tremble, for as he stopt speaking he became blindingly aware of the identity of his *masseur*. His physical cowardice was astonishing, but he had a bold, sinewy mind, and he summoned all its subtlety to his aid.

"Good God," he exclaimed, with a welcoming smile; "you're Kronothos! How extraordinary! But I thought all along, somehow, that I knew you."

He held out his hand with a great gesture of pleasure. Aristides took it, and with his own communicated to Georges an indefinable feeling of impending woe. He did not speak.

"But *you* must have recognized *me!*" urged Georges. "Why did you not say so? We were friends once, you know."

Aristides saw his fear and loved it.

"Once it did certainly seem as tho we were friends," he admitted, "but now, you see, I am the husband of the woman you live with."

After the murder is accomplished Aristides Kronothos, with nothing particular left to live for, becomes a feeble-witted old man. He is kept in the Citadel—"A mild, gentle figure, pathetically happy, and with a keen, soul-comforting remembrance of his last encounter with George Georges."

"Tales of a Cruel Country" (Brentano's) Gerald Cumberland has named this volume of stories. We are taken to Saloniki, to Athens, to strange little Greek towns among the mountains or by the sea. They are flooded with moonlight or blazing in the sun, and the men and women are loving and hating with untired vigor, tempting each other, deceiving or being deceived, avenging a wrong or committing it. There is no Anglo-Saxon prudery in them, and very little fear of the law or respect for authority.

There is Katya, the beautiful daughter of the fat Mrs. Kontorompa. It was in May, 1912, that Katya Kontorompa met the cosmopolitan Guy Fallon and decided to make him fall in love with her. She was staying at the Olympus Hotel, in Saloniki, with her mother, and Fallon had a suite of rooms on the ground floor. He was tall, dark, vivid; moreover, he was young, best of all, he was fabulously wealthy.

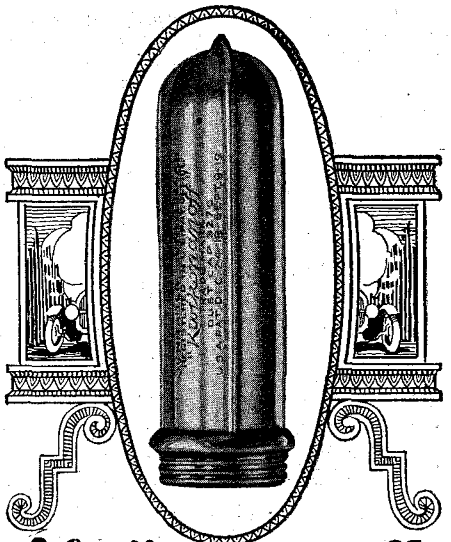
"A week next Thursday," said Katya, "Guy Fallon will propose to me. It will take place in the evening in one of those boats. . . . . . ."

"Yes?" inquired her mother, who sat in a low chair looking benevolently at the world that God had made especially for her.

". . . I shall say yes as soon as he has kissed me passionately on the mouth. But not until. I think he would kiss rather well, don't you?"

"I think he would be thorough, dear . . . but we must not talk like this. . . . . . ."

Fallon, however, has no intention of marrying Katya. "He was in love with her—yes; but it was not quite the kind of love that leads to marriage. . . . But Katya, of course, was extraordinarily clever—ignobly so. She was . . . confident that in



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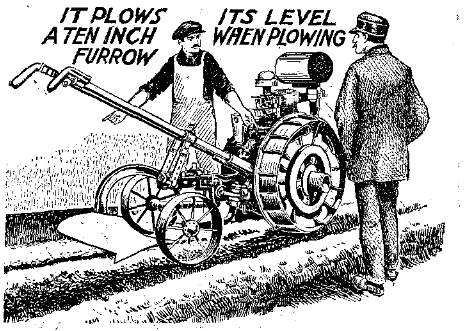
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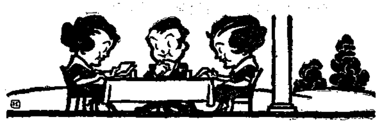

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58 What Next ?

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

the end she would trap this bright tiger of a man in the net of her conspiracies."

So she does. But things fall out rather differently from her expectations for a while. It is not on the fateful Thursday that she brings him to terms, not for a long while after. And at the end she clung to him desperately.

"Marry me! Marry me!" she implored.

"Yes, I will; I'm damned if I won't. But I warn you—look out! We shall both have a hell of a time."

"But there'll be a month or two of heaven first . . . . . ."

That is perhaps the key-note of these wild tales of a cruel people in a country that bewitches and slays. They will pay any price for a month or two of heaven. The book is written by a born story-writer, every character in it brims with life, every bit of description is vivid. They are different, one from the other—the story of the "Deaf Mute of Kilindir," for instance, and that of "La Belle Dame sans Merci," with the two women, each so cruel, so deadly, but each so utterly in her own manner, after her own kind—but all are so frankly human, be they subtle as serpents or tender as doves, that all harmonize. You plunge into the book as you might plunge into living adventure, and its life, while you read, is your life.

A LAND OF TIGERS AND OLD WITCHCRAFT

ONE of the reasons for the preeminence of French and British European colonial policy is its continuity. In spite of changes in party at home, the same administrators are kept in the colonies and dependencies, sometimes through decades, and they come to have a sympathetic and expert understanding of the people whom they have in charge. Another result often is a volume interesting alike to the general public, which likes to hear of strange or primitive peoples, and to the expert in anthropology because of its appreciative setting forth of native customs and the folk who employ them. Capt. Henry Bandesson's "Indo-China and Its Primitive People" (E. P. Dutton) belongs in this class.

It deals with the region south of eastern China and north of Siam, part of it known as Annam, the inhabitants of the southern part being known as Karens or Moi, and of the northern part as Cham. The industries of the former include weaving, mining, and working of iron and copper, agriculture rice, tobacco, fishing, and hunting. The iron is worked by the Catalan method—the ore is mixed with charcoal and clay in a rude retort, fired and stirred for twenty-four hours, when it liquefies in three layers, the lowest of poor iron, the upper of ashes, and the middle of a good quality of malleable iron, often worked on a block of stone. Copper is found near the surface. The main crop is rice, for which the ground is prepared by burning the forest after the rains; they sow the seed in trenches made in the soil fertilized by the ashes, and wait for the grain to mature. This is a communal operation.

Their land abounds in wild elephants, buffalo of a huge size and fierce tigers, the most daring and ferocious known, and in dangerous snakes. These are hunted either with the crossbow or with a rude blunderbuss of native manufacture. The arrows, used both in guns and crossbows, are of a very hard wood tipped with iron or wood and barbed, poisoned either with antiarin or strophantin, both procured in abundance from native growths. Naturally the large game is procured mostly by stalking, tho pit-traps are sometimes used. The elephant is sought more for its ivory than for food. For the smaller game various traps are employed, especially the spring formed by bending a sapling and fixing it in the runways.

Concerning the tigers the author has much to say. He tells of going in the evening after dark a few yards from camp with a number of followers to bathe; on the return a boy was seized five yards behind him and carried off by one of these beasts. The uncle who was along remarked that the boy's father and mother had met death in the same manner, and that their spirits were lonely and desired the boy's company. Near the spot was a fallen tree, near which the tiger had its lair, where the remains of several victims were distinguishable. A little later a lieutenant, a member of the mission, was killed at the same spot. The daring of the tiger is shown by another incident in which it appears that our camp, with its solid rampart ten feet high was only an illusory protection against a really determined man-eater. In this case the tiger leapt the rampart, entered the kitchen, and attempted to seize a twelve year-old boy, who escaped simply because he was caught only by his scant clothing, which was so rotten as to give way.

Fishing is carried on by the three usual methods—rod, trap, and net. Of course the implements are rude in character as compared with the western kinds.

The population is kept scanty by the great mortality of the infants, by the infection increased through unsanitary methods of living, which has its effects also in the less frequent recovery of those who are taken ill. Since disease is regarded as the infliction of the spirits, sorcery is the more usual method of treatment. There are a number of "simples" employed, however, which seem to be beneficial. And when the white foreigner has once gained the confidence of the people, the remedies he provides are willingly used. Often, however, a fancied objection had to be overcome—as when the mark of vaccination raised a prejudice on the ground that it was supposed to be a badge of servitude.

In the social sphere endogamy—marriage within the group—is the rule, and exogamy the exception found among only a few tribes, tho totemism in a decadent stage appears to be present. Monogamy is usual, one reason for this being economic—lack of means to support more than one wife. Purchase of a wife is usually through labor, the wooer serving the family of the maiden until the equivalent of her value is rendered—a custom still known in Haute-Savoie, the author reminds us. The community view of things is in vogue, sexual immorality, for instance, being rare because it is regarded as a crime against the people, and therefore severely punished. Magic in its many varieties is practised, and superstitions abound. Animism—belief in the residence of spirits in trees, stones, animals, etc.—serves as the religious basis. The art of sculpture is practised crudely. There is no literature, rough symbols and knotted cords answering for communication; in some quarters thirteen was for natives beyond their powers of computation. "Connection between the thinking and memorizing faculties is either missing or only imperfectly established," the author informs us.

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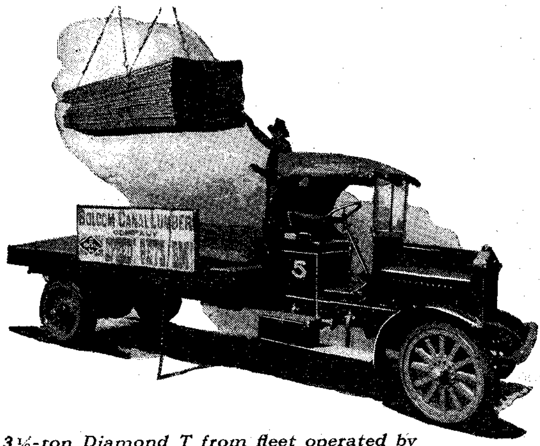

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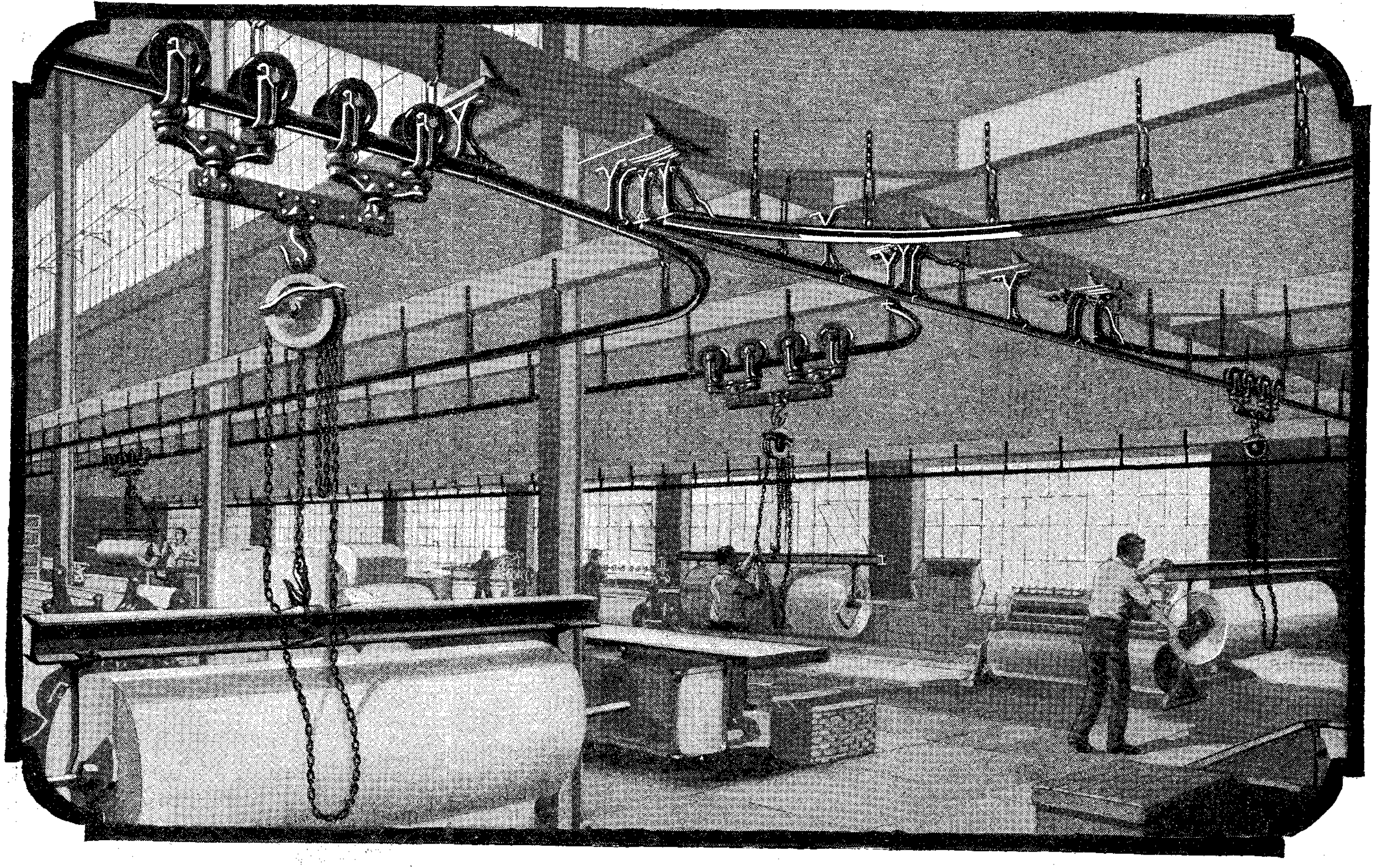

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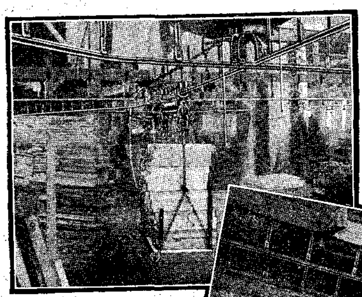

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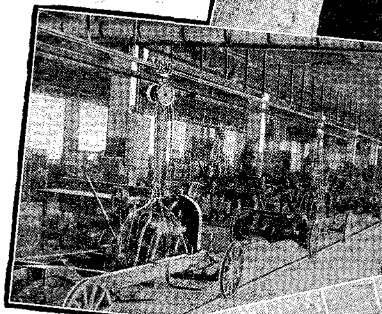

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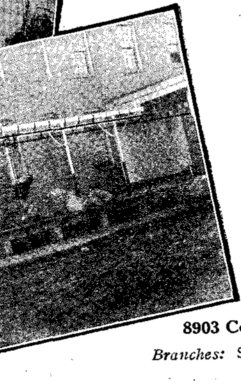

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

vanced social customs and religious practises—Mohammedanism and Buddhism, for instance. Many traces of a more primitive stage survive, however, among them that of the matriarchate.

Here, then, is a volume for the most part in an almost virgin field, providing suitable material for the anthropologist and for the general reader less expertly interested in the backward races. It is illustrated with nearly fifty photographs, which feature various phases of life and form.

THROUGH THE HELL OF TURKISH PRISONS

"THE pilot waved his hand to give the signal to stand clear, and we slid away on the flight that was to be our last for many a day. The exhaust gases of our engine lit the darkness behind us with a ring of fire; I looked back as we taxied down the airdrome and saw the mechanics melting away to their morning tea. Only one figure remained, a young pilot in a black and yellow fur coat, who had left his warm bed to wish us luck. For a moment I saw him standing there, framed in flame, looking after us regretfully. Then I saw him no more, and later they told me (but it was not true) that he had died at Ctesiphon."

That was how it began, on November 13, 1915, almost three years to a day before the end of the war. And it was only a few weeks before that consummation that the adventure ended. No Scheherezade tales exceed in interest the amazing record of a captivity in a country that appears to have changed little enough in ten centuries, and that little for the worse.

Francis Yeats-Brown is the young English aviator who tells what happened to him after he and his pilot were "Caught by the Turks" (Macmillan) that November morning. The job they had in hand was to cut the telegraph communication west and north of Bagdad, and everything seemed propitious. They had a map that indicated the exact spot where the work was to be done, and it was only much later that they found the map to be incorrect. The morning was perfect, and the trip ideal. "That dawn was jubilant with hope . . . and I sang from sheer exultation—a sort of swan song as I see it now." They flew over Ctesiphon, found they could not land where they had hoped, and went on, leaving Bagdad behind, to a mound, a mound that they learned later was Nimrod's Tomb. There they landed:

"I felt a slight bump and a slight splintering of wood. . . . Then I saw that our left wing tip had crashed into a telegraph-pole . . . the leading edge of the plane was broken. Our flying days were finished."

"There remained nothing but to finish, and finish well, the work they came to do. As the charges exploded that ruined the telegraphic system very thoroughly, horsemen appeared from the four quarters of the desert. These began firing at the two and their plane.

"'Do you see that fellow in blue?' said the pilot, pointing to a ferocious individual about a hundred yards away who was brandishing a cutlass. 'I think it must be an officer. We had better give ourselves up to him when the time comes.'

"I cordially agreed, but rather doubted that the time would ever come."

Yeats-Brown determined to have a try to see whether the old bus would not fly, in spite of his pilot's convictions. So in he jumped alone, and set her rushing over the sand, and back again. She would not rise, and he drove into the cavalry and came to a halt. Instantly the gendarmes surrounded the plane with cocked rifles, one of them riding up and offering his hand in friendly fashion. They exchanged a grip, a grip known to Yeats-Brown. And it was to the efforts of this old gendarme and his troop that the two captives were not killed forthwith. As it was the gentleman in blue, who proved to be stark naked except for a coat of paint, knocked poor Yeats-Brown silly with a blow from the flat of his simitar. But presently both captives were being jostled toward a police post a mile distant, surrounded by hundreds of tearing, screaming Arabs. The pilot was bleeding from a wound in the head. More Arabs arrived. At last the gendarmes appeared to accede to their demands:

"Several of the more ruffianly seized the pilot and pulled his flying coat over his head. The memory of that moment is the most unpleasant in my life, and I can not, try as I will, entirely dissociate myself from the horror of what I thought would happen. Even now it often holds sleep at arm's length. Not the fact of death, but the imagined manner of it dismayed me.

"Meanwhile I had been seized and borne down under a crowd of Arabs. We fought for some time, and I had a glimpse of the pilot, who is a very clever boxer, upholding British traditions with his fists . . . suddenly the scene changed from tragedy to farce. We were not going to be murdered at all, only robbed."

Robbed they were; "almost naked we came to our bondage, dumb, bloody, disconcerted by the whole business."

Somewhat later they are taken to and through Bagdad, with an entire populace crowded into the streets, shrieking and howling, beating at them with sticks, stabbing at them with knives, being torn away by the guard at the very point of murder. And the two boys sat, smoking cigarets, trying to look unconscious and dignified. . . . "State arrival of British prisoners at Bagdad—what a scene for the cinematograph!"

Who met them first in Bagdad? A Turkish journalist, very polite, and anxious for their impressions! But neither had adequate words. So they were taken to a hospital, and were well treated, the governor coming to see them, bringing with him a bottle of whisky. They drank, but they did not talk. At least, what they said did not materially assist the governor in the conduct of the war.

Soon the British attack on Bagdad made it necessary to send the two farther into Turkey. After a long and varied journey across the desert, with stops at all sorts of places, where they were met by local magnates and entertained with endless talk in long, low rooms crowded with curious folk, till they felt like Alice at the Mad Hatter's tea-party, they reached Samarra, an insane city, where the sergeant called a boatman by firing shots at him from a revolver, and where every social or civic matter was conducted in the same violent manner. Here Yeats-Brown was told that his friend in the fur coat had been killed by an Arab. It was a lie; he had only been taken prisoner, and in the course of events he turned up in the first of many prisons where Yeats-Brown spent the next years.

This was at Mosul, a terrible place. In the dark, damp cell where they were thrust two dim figures stirred. These proved to

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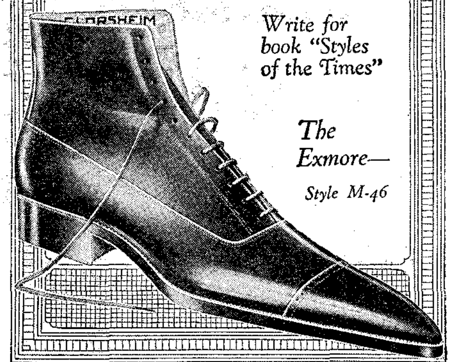

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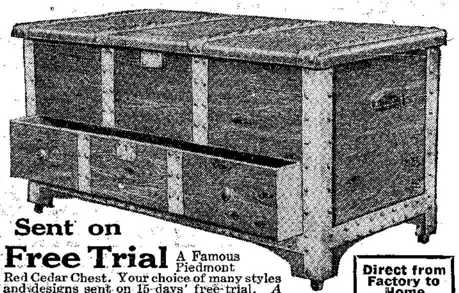

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

be British officers, who had been captured a month previously. One was so ill with dysentery as to be unable to move, the other in a high fever:

"The ensuing days called for a great moral effort on our part. It was absolutely imperative to laugh, otherwise our surroundings would have closed in on us. . . . We cut up lids of cigaret-boxes for cards, we inked out a chessboard on a plank. We held spiritualistic seances with a soup bowl, there being no table to turn. We composed monstrous limericks, and we sang in rivalry with the Arab guards outside. . . . . .

"But the horror would fall at night, and they feared for their reason as the months went on. Then one day the door opened and two other officers were pushed in.

"They peered into our den, even as we had done. And they were angry, amazed, unshaven, bronzed by the desert air, even as we had been. There in the doorway, ruddy and fair and truculent like some viking . . . stood the young pilot. . . . He was alive, my friend in the fur coat.

"Below, in unspeakable cellars, were crowded hundreds of British soldiers, "in an atmosphere of death which no one can conceive who does not know the methods of the Turk. Huddled together on the damp flagstones our men died at the rate of four or five a week. Altho the majority were suffering from dysentery, they not only could not secure medical attention, but they were not allowed out of their cells for any purpose whatever. . . . Many went mad under our eyes. Deprived of food, light, exercise, and sometimes even drinking-water . . . their . . . condition was too terrible for words."

Sixty-six per cent. of them died.

Then comes one of the Arabian Night changes. Yeats-Brown is summoned to appear before the German Consul, and told that money had been sent him by a certain important person, an ambassador, in fact. Yeats-Brown saw his chance to speak, and speak he did. The consul didn't want to endanger friendly terms with the Turk, but some of the things he heard "made him open his eyes, and may have made his *Kultured* flesh creep." Anyway, the money, all that was not needed for the journey ahead, was spent for the suffering men, later the beast of a commandant was removed, and things improved a trifle. The officers were sent away, first making needed purchases under guard of a gorgeous German individual, drest up like a Bond Street *commissionnaire:*

"We threaded our way among Kurds with seven pistols at their belts, and Arabs hung with bandoliers, and astonishing Circassians with whiskers and swords." And everywhere Yeats-Brown sowed the seeds of disaffection toward the commandant. And everywhere he found agreement. They all, Kurds and Circassians and Arabs, grocers and fruiterers and tobacconists, said that, in the days of good old Abdul Hamid such devil's spawn would not have been allowed to live.

On to Aleppo; on the way there meeting a remarkable and engaging young Turk who did everything he could to make things more comfortable, insisting that they should be his guests when they reached the city. And what a bedroom he put at their service in the small but clean hotel. "The curtains were of Aleppo-work, in broad stripes of black and gold. The

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

afters were striped in black and white. The walls were dead white, the furniture lead black. Three pillows adorned our eds, of black and of crimson and of rilliant blue, each with a white slip covering half its length. The bed-covers were lack, worked with gold dragons. It was ke a room one imagines in dreams or sees t the Russian Ballet."

And the dinner the young Turk and Yeats-Brown ate was fit for Harun-al-Raschid and his princess. Meanwhile the ilot had been ill, and was sent to the ospital. In a few days Yeats-Brown ollowed, taken with the same violent ever. A month of illness ensued, where he only treatment was the giving of metics, but somehow both pulled through. Then they must go on. The pilot was lmost well, but poor Yeats-Brown collapsed n the platform where they awaited a ain to take them to the next prison, this me an Armenian church, at Afiun-Karaıssar. There were other prisoners here, nd all were marched to the church singing e "prisoners' anthem"—

> We *won't* be bothered about
>   Wherever we go, we always shout
> We won't be bothered about . . .
>   We're bothered if we're bothered about!

nd led by a wounded officer in pink ajamas and a bowler hat, his leg bandged to the size of a bolster, shouting the ords with cheery defiance, swinging his g, and using his club as a bâton. He ed later.

During the day the two hundred prisons managed fairly well, and kept up an ppearance of good spirits, exercised, ooked their meals, made friends, English, rench, Russian. But at night it was fferent.

"Probably our nerves were queer. The urch was never silent through the night. me cried out continually in their slumbers, hers went through a pantomime of eatg. Some moaned, others chuckled. One eper gave a hideous laugh at intervals; e could hear it deep down in his throat, d mark it gradually bubbling to his lips til he grew vocal like some horrible ena." But it was not to be wondered at at the sleep in that church was troubled. ost of the sleepers had lived through arful hours. One Frenchman had lain ur days between the lines without food water and suffering from a stomach ound. In the night he lived that time er and over. Another had been taken for dead and built into a parapet, where s neck had formed the base of a loople, so that now he was deaf from the ncussion of the rifles. Another had lain, able to move but conscious, in the th of the Turkish retreat, and been odded by every soldier who passed him. e had twenty-seven wounds, no flesh at in one part of his body. And there was submarine crew that had lived a whole y struggling in the nets at the bottom of e Dardanelles, with depth-bombs exoding about them.

"Months passed here, terrible months led with strange agonies, the sight of itish soldiers, who were much worse eated than the officers, dying all about, ssing under the window of the little ttage where he and his friends were now nfined, in groups of four or five, with etcher and shovels—"A party of skelens alive, carrying a skeleton dead."

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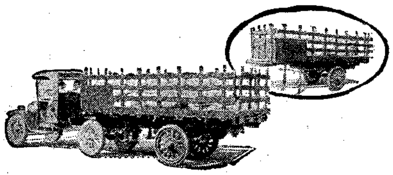

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

Somehow they kept their sanity, kept th
hope of escape. Finally Yeats-Brown a
a few others got to Constantinople, and
a hospital, a queer, comic place, where th
comedy was played endlessly, and t
hero was always death. No one
ever attended to unless he could sc
for help at the top of his lungs. T
of the British officers feigned madne
were put in the madhouse, and final
exchanged. Yeats-Brown managed
get a disguise as a woman, and live
for weeks in the city, but at the last th
thing failed. At another time he and
friend scrambled in full sight of half
dozen sentries along the house front by
narrow molding, and escaped, and
welcomed in a house full of strange pe
and having a cistern where they h
when there was danger from the soldi
search parties. At the very moment
escape they were again caught and pu
in the military prison, an incredible place
even after all that had gone before.

Yeats-Brown and an officer-friend o
who had appeared and disappeared at int
vals through the adventure make
escape from this prison, a real escap
They were free, back in British servi
working with the secret service till t
armistice came. That daring esca
makes a breathless end to the amazi
story, full of cruelty and suffering,
invincibly gay and courageous. T
held on to life and sanity against all co
ceivable odds. They never left off i
tending to escape, or trying to compass i
In solitary confinement they managed t
communicate with each other, and t
make friends with fate.

And so their story has a happy ending
as befits so gallant a tale.

PROHIBITION AND MORTALITY—Th
large number of deaths recently caused b
the drinking of wood-alcohol should no
says *The Journal of the American Medica*
Association (Chicago), lead the public t
overlook the important drop in the deat
rate from certain causes that has follow
the legal prohibition of alcoholic beverag
It goes on·

"Recent statistics show that for July
August, and September, 1919, the numbe
of deaths in Boston from alcoholis
amounted to only 7, as compared with
46, 38, and 34 for the corresponding peri
of the four preceding years. Similarl
accidents diminished from 152 in 191
176 in 1916, 197 in 1917, and 151 in 191
to 112 for the corresponding three mont
of 1919. Suicides also diminished to
very marked degree. On the other han
homicides showed no material decrea
a fact that has been noticed in other citie
It seems probable, however, that certa
unusual factors are at work to increa
the number of murders. As is usual aft
a great war, familiarity with means
violence and readiness to resort to suc
means are circumstances that must b
reckoned with during the slow return t
law and order. The diminution in th
deaths from alcoholism, accident, an
suicide that has occurred in Boston ha
been observed in many other large America
cities, and the saving of life from the
causes probably far exceeds the increase
number of deaths from wood-alcohol.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

sk Sir Oliver.—There must be love-
ing in the next world. We often hear
ardent spirits.—*New York World.*

lore Adulterated Water.—Another case
s in Bristol of a man fined for selling
er with a little milk in it.—*London*
sing Show.

)bvious.—"If that's bouillon I'm an
ot."
"That's right, sir. It is bouillon."—
rihans (Christiania).

lough Work.—"Yes, I'm continually
ing into song."
f you'd ever get the key, you wouldn't
e to break in."—*Life.*

'unishment Fits the Crime.—He—
How some of these old songs do haunt
e!"
She—"Well, you've often murdered
"—*London Opinion.*

'his Feministic Age.—BOY—Young
y wanted as office boy by down-town
k; give age, religion, and salary ex-
ted. T 681 Times Down-town.—*New*
rk Times.

amouflage.—Yonkers Subscriber—
me a favor, Central; make this con-
tion as poor as you can. I want my
e to think I am in Tarrytown."—*The*
lephone Review.

Slight Correction.—There is a lot of
ishy-washy talk about the Bolsheviki,
ys a Labor paper. Wishy, perhaps, but
om what we see of their pictures in the
pers, not washy.—*London Punch.*

The Lie of the Land.—"In what direc-
n does the village lie, my friend?"
"Well, sir, it's liable to lie in any old
rection that comes handy, but at this
ne of the year it's mostly about fish."—
ndon Blighty.

t's Getting "Worther and Worther."—
life worth living?"
I think that question has been answered
r good and all. The cost has been more
an doubled and we all hang on."—*Louis-*
'le Courier-Journal.

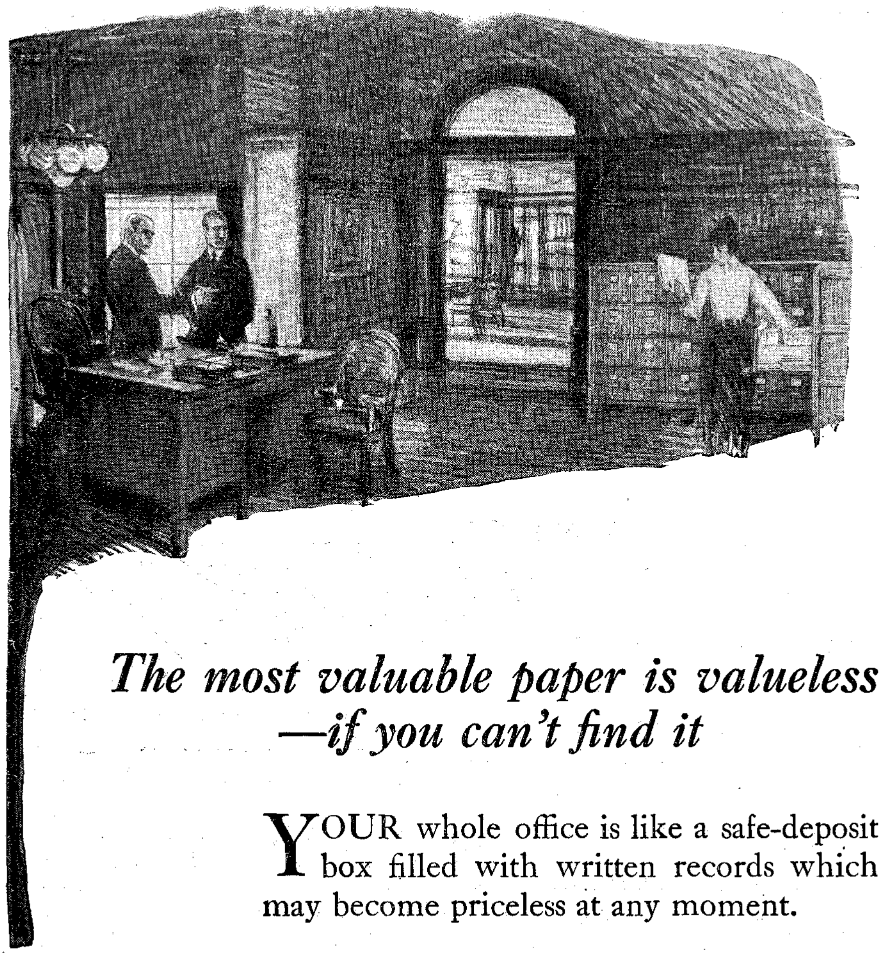
'air Warning.—Wanted—People to
w I have planted my flower seed.
ners of chickens are notified to keep
em off my yard or chickens will be dealt
th according to law.—*Mrs. I. W. S., in*
Alexandria (La.) Town Talk.

Odious.—Hill—"McShorte has sold
em to Scribblers, entitled an 'Ode to a
r Lady.'"
Hulls—"Has he? Well, he is more
npetent to write verses entitled, 'Owed
a Landlady.'"—*London Tit-Bits.*

A Hint to a Poet.

e writes a rondeau to a rose
In gay poetic mood,
e has no rose and if he had
'Twould do him little good.

onor I say should always go
Where it is really due.
u'd think a bard would sometimes write
A sonnet to a stew.
—*Kansas City Journal.*



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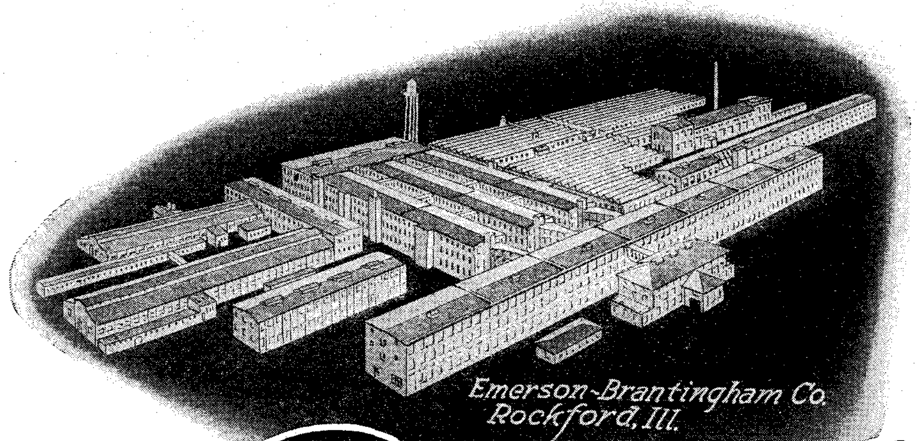
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But Why Stone Them?—" I'll bet yo can hardly throw a stone in Phœnix wit out hitting a house where they read *T Atlantic Monthly* or THE LITERARY DIGES in some cases both."—*From an Article o Arizona in the New York Times.*

Peace Hath Its Victories.—" Times ha changed," said the buck-private-that-wa with a grin.

" What's the matter? "

" Nothing. Life looks mighty good me to-day. I've got three second lie tenants taking orders from me now."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Beats the Simian Kind

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PITTSBURG. Feb. 9.—Confident th he has regained all his old-time pow as the result of having money glan grafted on himself, Frank Klaus, form middleweight champion, announced to-d that he would attempt a " come-back in the ring.

Alert Hubby.—" I had an awful sca this morning about two o'clock," said M Rapp. " I heard a noise down-stairs a I got up and turned on the electric lig in the bedroom, and I saw a man's l sticking out under the bed."

" The burglar's legs? " asked M Tapp.

" No, my husband's legs," replied M Rapp; " he had heard the noise before woke me."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Conscious of Error.—A little girl w asked upon her return home, how s liked the singing of the congregation in t church.

" I liked it very much indeed," she sa " altho all the people said it was bad."

" All the people said it was bad! W do you mean, my dear? "

" Oh, it was so bad that I heard t people praying, 'Lord, have mercy up us miserable singers.' "—*London Tit-Bi*

Staging the Pieces.—A leading the rical manager tells the following story:

" There was one chap," he said, couldn't get rid of. He was persiste I refused his play seven times, and he s kept turning up with it, rewritten here a there. The eighth time he came I t him firmly it was no use.

" ' But, sir,' he said, ' is there no possi way you could put my farce on the stag

" ' Well,' said I, ' there's one way, bu don't know if you'd submit—'

" ' Oh, I'd submit! ' he cried. ' submit to anything.'

" ' Then,' said I, ' we'll grind it up a use it as a snow-storm.' "—*London Tit-B*

A Sad Song.—Among the passengers board a ship crossing the Atlantic recer was a man who stuttered. One day hurried to the captain. " S—s-s-s he stuttered.

" Oh, I can't be bothered! " said captain angrily. " Go to somebody el

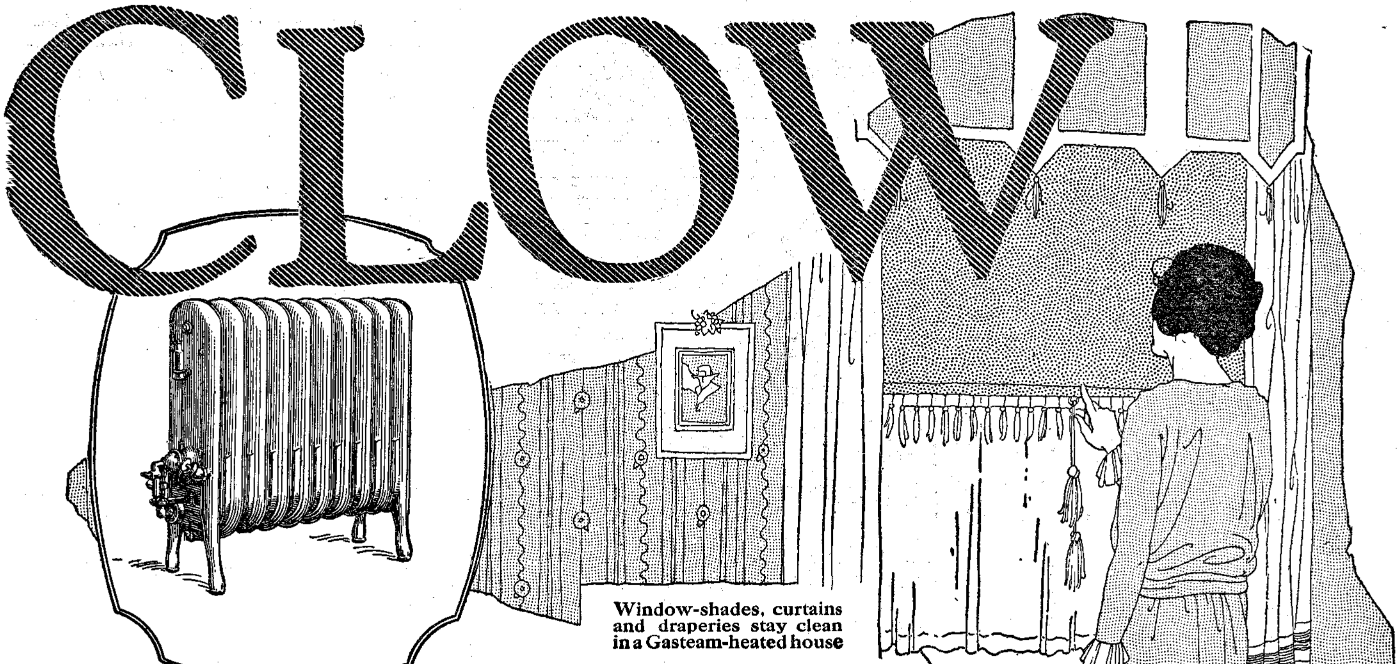
The man tried to speak to every one board, but no one would wait to hear w he had to say.

At last he came to the captain agai

" Look here," said the captain, " I tell you what to do when you want to anything: you should sing it."

Suddenly, in a tragic voice, the r began to sing:

" Should auld acquaintance be forgot
never brought to mind?
The bloomin' cook's fell overboard an
twenty miles behind."—*Philadelphia S*



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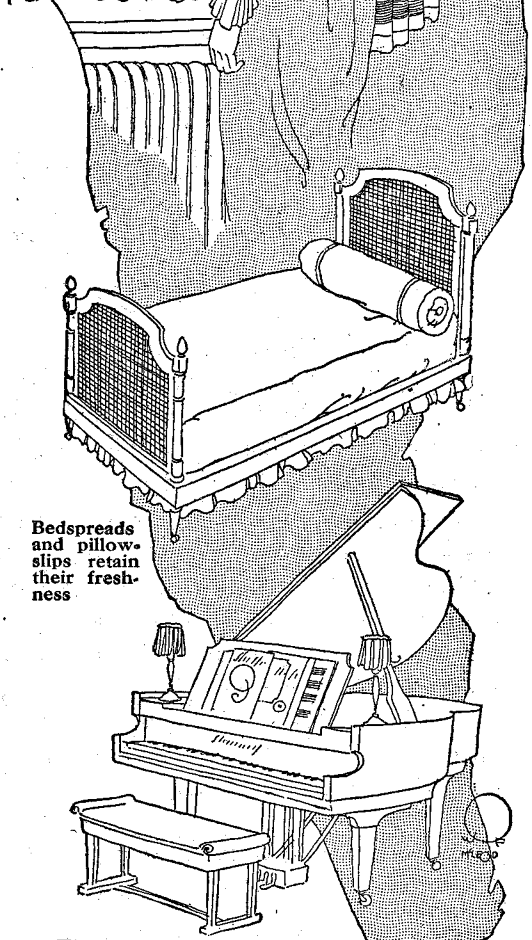

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE WAR'S EFFECT ON EUROPEAN NEUTRALS

ALL neutrals were not hit by the war in exactly the same manner, notes the writer of a recent bulletin issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. "One neutral may be an important source of supplies needed by the warring peoples, while another may have almost no exportable goods which the belligerent nations require. The less fortunate nation may be even more unfavorably placed as regards commodities, for, besides producing principally those goods which the belligerents least want, it may normally require imports of fuel, foodstuffs, and other materials which are eagerly sought by the groups at war." It is interesting to note how this financial authority sums up the gains and losses of the chief neutrals, and his conclusions have attracted much editorial attention. Of Holland, which probably felt the war most, we read:

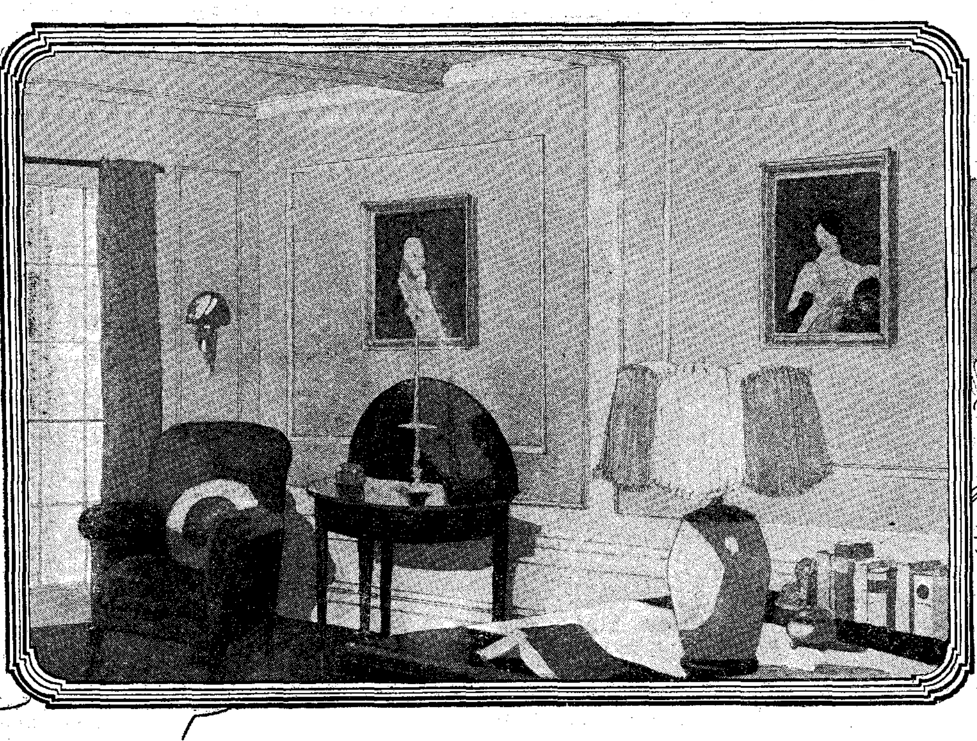
> For the first year or two of the war Holland as a whole profited greatly. This is not to say that here, any more than anywhere else, were benefits evenly divided. Shipowners made large profits, agricultural and dairy products were sold to Germany at enhanced prices, and new industries, such as dyestuffs and munition-manufacture, had their inception or received a great impetus.
>
> In time, however, the disadvantages began to outweigh the advantages. Export embargoes by belligerents on both sides began to deprive Holland of both raw materials and finished products. Shipping and fishing risks increased. Increased production of its own inferior coal and of peat failed to make up for the reduction or cutting off of badly needed imports of fuel. Imports of cereals for human consumption and cattle-feeding normally form the chief item of Dutch imports. Germany's imperious need and demands for imports of foodstuffs, which were called for in exchange for coal to be released to Holland, while they brought large profits to farmers and cattlemen, brought food scarcity and high prices to the remainder of the Dutch people. What is more, these exports caused the Allies, especially after the entry of the United States into the war, to refuse to sell cereals or fodder to Holland, for export as such, or for fattening cattle for export to Germany.
>
> Unrestricted submarine warfare greatly increased shipping risks and losses and thoroughly disrupted international trade, as well as caused the requisitioning of Dutch ships in Allied harbors in March, 1918.
>
> Toward the end of the war, chiefly because of this interference with overseas trade, Holland experienced a shortage of raw materials and a slackening of industrial activity.
>
> The fruits of the earlier prosperity for Dutch industry and trade were largely retained, however, and Holland now finds herself in a strong position. The Bank of the Netherlands, at the opening of the war, held approximately $68,000,000 in gold; at present it holds four times this amount. Furthermore, it was the only central bank among the European neutrals, save that of Spain, whose ratio of holdings of gold and silver to note and deposit liabilities increased during the war; the increase was from 54 per cent. to more than 60 per cent. The other banks have similarly improved their position. If Dutch investments abroad—other than those in Eastern Europe—have diminished, the decrease has been not because of the compulsion of distress, but, on the contrary,
> either to take profits or to employ
> capital more advantageously at hon
> Losses, of course, have been suffered
> the people of Holland from extens
> prewar investments in Russian a
> Hungarian and other Eastern Europ
> securities.
>
> Dutch shipping, in spite of losses, h
> its own; in fact, according to figures
> Lloyd's Register, Holland was the o
> European neutral whose gross steam t
> nage increased between June, 1914, a
> June, 1919. Dutch owners did not t
> such risks with their ships as did ot
> neutral owners.
>
> The exigencies of war caused cert
> new industries to come into existence
> Holland, notably the making of chemic
> and others, such as the manufacture
> clothing and foods and other articles
> consumption, grew considerably.

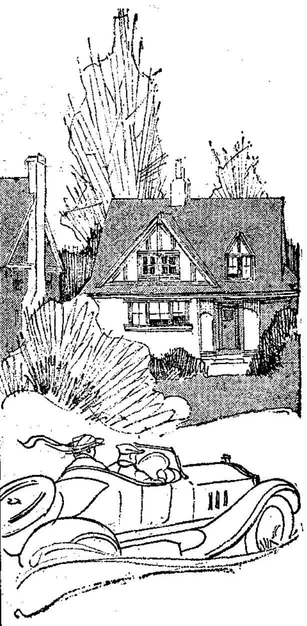
Norway, which depends largely u
fisheries, forests, and ocean-carrying,
in a a prosperous condition at the o
break of the war. The national debt
Norway was $133,000,000 in 1918,
increase of 39 per cent. since 1914,
during this period there was a great
crease in national wealth. For insta
the value of the mineral output of N
wegian mines in 1915 exceeded that
1912 by 100 per cent. Similarly export
fish and fish products rose from $40,000,
in 1913 to $107,000,000 in 1916,
lumber exports rose from a total valu
$32,160,000 to $63,748,000. In ship
Norway was hit hard by the war.
1914 only three countries—Great Brit
Germany, and the United States—pos
larger merchant fleets than Norway.
cause the Norwegian merchant marine
engaged so largely in carrying for
Allies, their tonnage losses were he
but, on the other hand, says the write
are quoting, "owing to the stren
efforts which were made to acquire
ships, the tonnage at the end of 1
exceeded 2,000,000 gross tons, or n
than three-fourths of the tonnage
1914." There was an enormous incr
in bank-deposits and bank-capitaliza
Furthermore, the war-period coinc
with a remarkable development of wa
power in Norway, and we read:

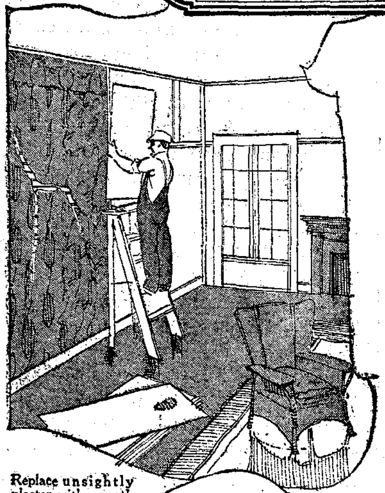
> Through the utilization of its enorm
> water-power in transportation and ma
> facturing—thus overcoming the hand
> of a shortage of domestic coal—Nor
> it is believed, will show marked indus
> progress in the future. Norway's l
> merchant marine and its geograp
> position are particularly favorable for
> expansion of commerce and manufactu

It is noted that Sweden increased
fund of debt only 75 per cent. during
war-period, and "the favorable exch
situation resulting from a large exces
imports over exports during the
stimulated the repurchase by Swe
institutions and investors of a conside
volume of Swedish obligations pl
abroad." The war has brought abo
remarkable development of Sweden's ex
trade. As we read:

> Prior to 1914 the value of imports
> larly exceeded the value of exports,
> since that time the export values
> been greatly in excess of imports.
> increase in the total trade from 19
> 1918 was 75 per cent. The figures fo







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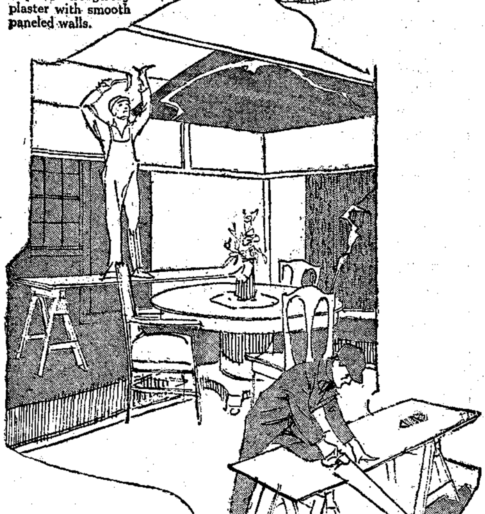

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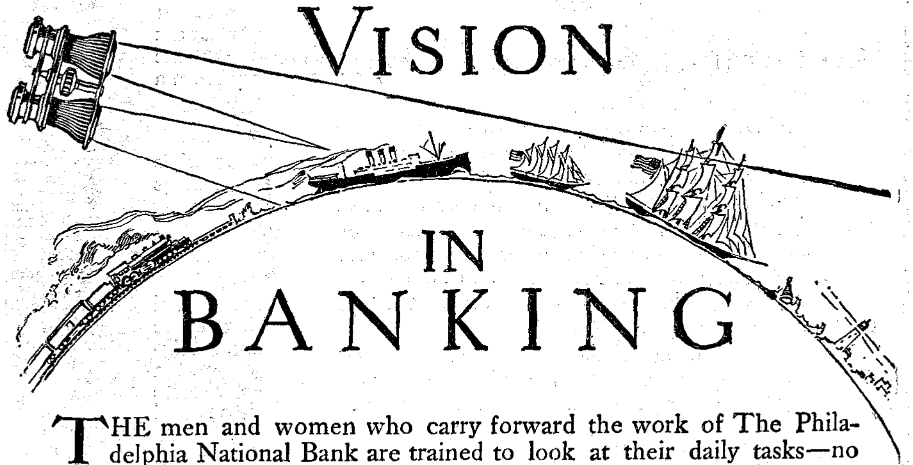

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BANK
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

trade do not include the invisible items, such as freights earned by the merchant marine. The gross earnings of the merchant marine in 1915 were $75,720,337.

During the war Sweden experienced unusual business activity due to the trade with both groups of belligerents.

This activity is reflected in the number of new companies registered. In 1915, for example, the new companies numbered about six hundred. In 1918 there were 1,527 new companies registered. Bank-clearings increased from $1,646,000,000 in 1914 to $7,942,000,000 for eleven months of 1918.

Finally, we are told that, like Norway,

> Sweden is in a particularly advantageous position for the expansion of its industries during the reconstruction period. A good beginning has been made in the development of its abundant water-power resources. During the war great strides were made in building new works, making the nation less dependent upon outside sources for power. The electrification of the railways has begun, and power is being transferred by cable to Denmark.
>
> Sweden's favorable location with reference to the principal markets of Europe, and the possession of a large merchant fleet, but little reduced during the war, will stimulate the development of Swedish commerce and industry.

Denmark's economic position seems to have been helped by the war—

> Danish industries on the whole prospered during the war, altho toward the end the shortage of foodstuffs and other imported materials seriously interfered with many activities. In 1918 alone there were 170 new capital issues recorded, totaling about $64,000,000.
>
> The economic position of Denmark is stronger in many ways than before the war. The country's principal export commodities are among those now most in demand and likely to remain so for a comparatively long while. The proportion of the country's foreign trade conducted directly, rather than by way of other countries, is much greater than before.
>
> Financially, the Danish Government's position remains favorable. Altho the gross debt, approximately $189,000,000 in December, 1918, was almost doubled during the war, the net debt may be regarded as negligible. In fact, the productive properties of the state probably exceed in value the gross debt. The investments of the state, including a special reserve fund, the state railways, and state forests, were valued on March 31, 1918, at about $300,000,000, or more than $100,000,000 in excess of the debt.
>
> About $70,000,000 of the debt is nominally external, but it is estimated that nearly all the Danish obligations which had been held abroad were repurchased during the war, and thus passed into Danish ownership.

The war cost Switzerland heavily because of the necessity of keeping her army mobilized and "in addition the difficulty of acquiring materials from, or by way of, neighboring belligerents bore heavily upon some branches of Swiss industry." But at the end of the war, we read, "the country was in an industrial and financial position which should produce great prosperity for the Swiss people." Altho the general debt of the Swiss Government has grown from $21,668,000 in 1913 to $370,264,000 in 1918, the Swiss Government has a number of productive properties on the credit side of the ledger. Furthermore,

> By referendum vote the Swiss people

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

have recently approved measures designed to raise sufficient extraordinary taxes to pay off the mobilization debt within a reasonable time. During the war 30 per cent. of the mobilization expenses up to December, 1918, were met out of special war-taxes.

Of the effect of the war on Switzerland's economic life, we read:

> On the whole, Swiss industries were prosperous during the war. Naturally the luxury-producers suffered, and building was greatly reduced. In some cases, however, industries which had never been able before the war to withstand successfully the competition of foreign producers were firmly established. Returns from about two hundred representative companies show that their net income increased from $13,900,000 in 1913–1914 to $31,300,000 in 1917–1918, and the average dividends rose from 7.69 per cent. to 12.16 per cent. The farms in Switzerland have in general prospered during the war, the estimated average return on investments increasing from 3.75 per cent. in 1914 to 9.50 per cent. in 1917. It has been estimated that Swiss securities of a value of more than $100,000,000 held abroad were repurchased by Swiss interests during the war. At the same time Switzerland granted important credits to foreign countries.
>
> The Swiss National Bank is the sole bank of issue. Its note circulation increased from $55,000,000 on June 30, 1914, to $186,000,000 on April 30, 1919, while the gold reserve had decreased only from 61 per cent. in 1914 to 44 per cent. in 1919. The shipment of 14,000,000 marks of German gold to Switzerland in payment of loans negotiated during the war has increased the gold reserve of the country.

Spain, according to the Guaranty Trust Company's bulletin "was benefited indirectly by the industrial and commercial disturbances growing out of the war more perhaps than any other neutral European country." The war, it seems, came at a time when a new spirit of enterprise was making itself felt in Spain. And so,

> The period since 1900 has been one of marked economic development in various lines of enterprise.
>
> Of the total area of Spain, 88 per cent. is classed as productive. The adoption of modern agricultural methods and machinery and a more extensive use of fertilizers have greatly increased crop-yields in recent years. From 1908 to 1917 the production of grains increased 24 per cent., and that of olive products 150 per cent. The sugar-beet yield in 1917 was double that of 1913. The total value of farm products in 1917 was estimated at approximately $2,000,000,000, almost two-and-one-half times the value in 1913.
>
> The coal mined in 1917 totaled 5,367,000 metric tons—more than twice the production in 1900, and 45 per cent. in excess of the output in 1911—and was about three-fourths of the national consumption of coal in 1917. The value of the iron output in 1916 was $76,600,000—54 per cent. greater than in 1907. The value of the steel output more than doubled in the same period, the value in 1916 being $115,800,000. The total value of Spanish mineral products in 1917 was approximately $245,000,000, an increase of 41 per cent. compared with 1916.
>
> Cut off from previous sources of supply of important products during the war, Spain was forced to increase domestic production in various directions. A great variety of manufactures formerly imported are now produced within the country.

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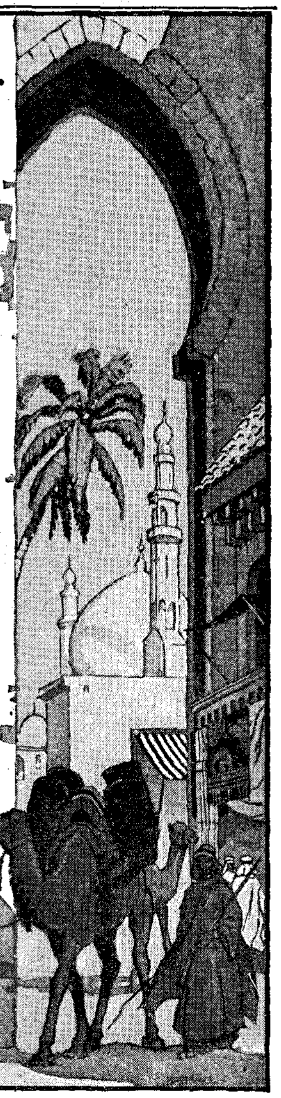

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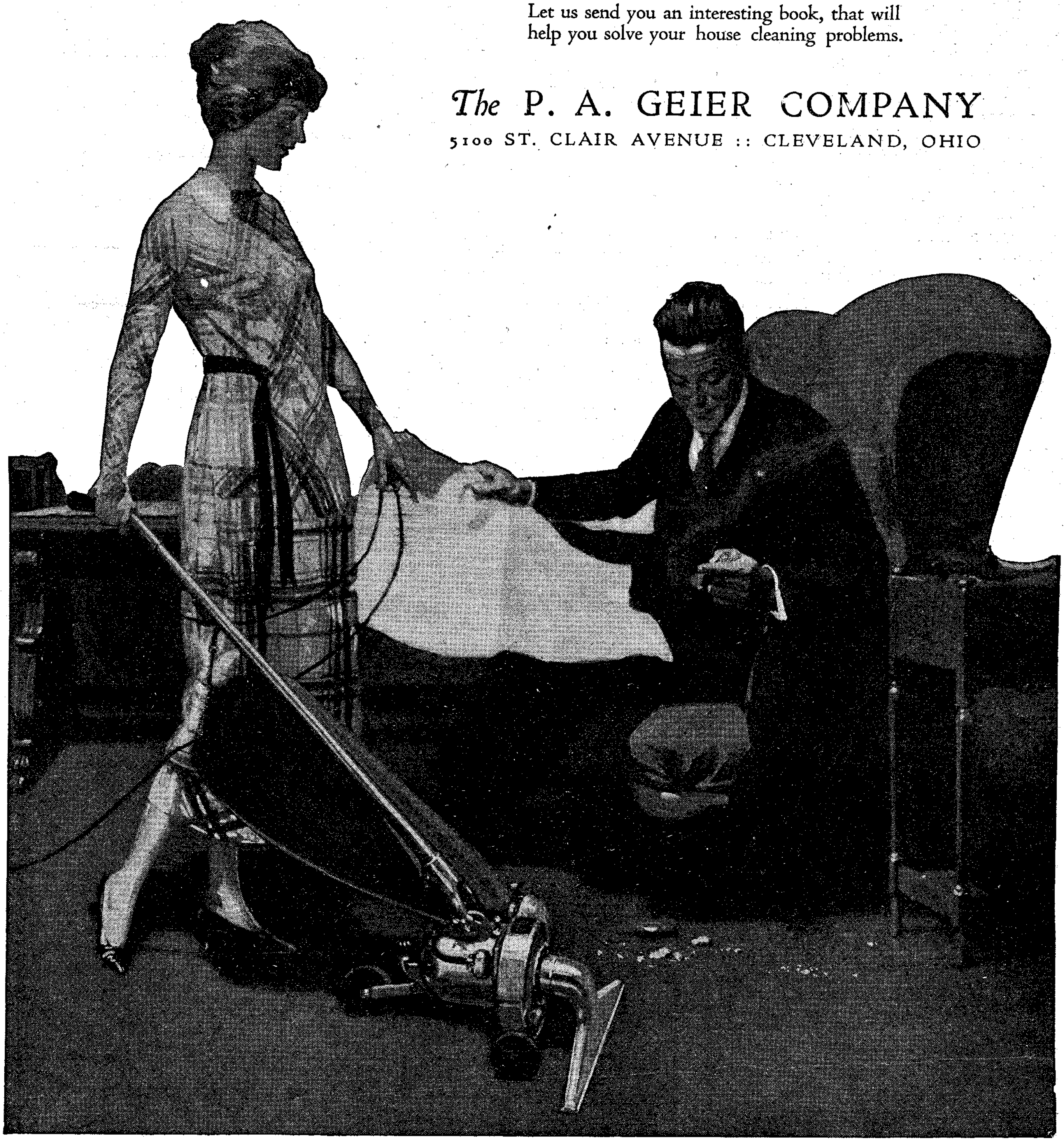

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

Ɔotton-manufacturing is one of the prin- ıpal Spanish industries, and recent suc- ɘessful experiments in the growing of ·otton indicate the possibility of supplying ·n important part of the raw material rom domestic production.

The statistics of foreign trade since 913 reflect the shift in Spanish pro- luction and the degree of economic inde- ›endence attained in this period.

In 1913 the imports of merchandise vere valued at $227,000,000, exceeding xports by $38,000,000, while the exporta- ion of bullion and coin, $3,920,000, was ›ffset by only $552,000 imported. In 1917 he merchandise imports had declined to 142,000,000, and exports had risen to 249,000,000, giving an excess of exports mounting to $107,000,000; and the net nportation of coin and bullion was $110,- 00,000. In 1918 there was an appre- iable decline in both branches of the foreign rade, due in part to shipping difficulties.

The debt of the Spanish Government ıcreased but slightly during the war, om $1,830,000,000 in 1914 to $1,990,- 00,000 in January, 1919.

Finally, it is noted that extensive im- rovements are being made in Spanish ort facilities in preparation for larger ade, that new ship-construction is pro- ɔeding rapidly, that "several projected ›ilways promise to strengthen materially pain's advantages in commercial com- ɔtition," and that recent developments ı hydroelectric power-transmission are ıually promising.

FARM LOAN FACTS

NEWSPAPER stories asserting that the Federal Farm Loan System is not aking good, and containing "isolated cts" and "distorted" figures as proof, are gorously denied by Farm Loan Commis- ɔner George W. Norris. The real facts, says r. Norris, "are obvious and unanswer- ›le," and he presents a few of them in a ief article in the New York *Evening Post:*

> The practical operation of the system ›gan, March 27, 1917, when the first loan ıs closed. It is, therefore, less than ree years old. The fiscal year for which ; operations are officially reported ends ovember 30. In the first eight months, to ovember 30, 1917, there were twelve ›deral Land Banks operating under the t, and in that period they made loans the amount of $29,552,922. In the llowing year some Joint Stock Land ınks were incorporated under the pro- sions of the act. During the year ending ovember 30, 1918, the Federal Land ınks loaned $117,899,939 and the Joint ock Banks, $7,289,600—a total of $125,- 9,539. During the year ending Novem- r 30, 1919, the Federal Land Banks ıned $134,554,920, and the Joint Stock ınks, which had increased in number, 6,836,758—a total of $181,391,678. The ›deral Land Banks loaned $16,654,981 ore than in the previous year, and the int Stock Banks $39,547,158 more. The tal loans by both classes of banks on at date aggregated $336,134,139. This presented two years and eight months' ork of the Federal Land Banks and an erage of probably a year for the Joint ock Banks.
>
> In some few sections of the country the rm-loan business is fairly constant the ar around, but in almost all sections it is ıch heavier in the winter, when farmers ve time to attend to their financial airs, than in the summer, when they are sy in the fields, and in some sections is distinctly "seasonal," notably in the rthern part of the Middle West. It is, erefore, only possible to make fair comparisons by taking a full year and including the whole country.
>
> When the system was put in operation the twelve Federal Land Banks, whose capital, amounting to $9,000,000, was subscribed almost wholly by the Government, were the only banks operating under the act. They have increased their capital to $21,858,502, paid off $1,198,890 of the government subscription, distributed $412,518 in dividends and accumulated a surplus and reserve of $1,048,922.
>
> The number of local "Farm Loan Associations" operating under them increased from 1,839 at November 30, 1917, to 3,365 at November 30, 1918, and to 3,890 at November 30, 1919. The first Joint Stock Bank organized by private capital was chartered April 24, 1917. There were nine of these banks in operation November 30, 1918, and thirty November 30, 1919.
>
> Proof of the conservatism with which loans have been made is afforded by the fact that in about 2,200 cases on which it has been possible to secure reliable figures, where sales have occurred of farms on which loans had been made, the loans represented almost exactly one-third of the value as evidenced by the sales, and these sales represented an advance of nearly 25 per cent. over the original appraisements upon which the loans were based. Further proof is to be had in the fact that total delinquencies amount to only 1.4 per cent. of the amount due by borrowers to the banks, and that the amount ninety days or more delinquent is only four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total.

THE PROSPECT FOR MUNICIPAL BONDS

MUNICIPAL financing, always a safe and profitable field for the investor, shows during the last ten years an annual increase, with minor and unimportant fluctuations, until 1918, when bond flotations dropt to $262,818,844, the lowest figure of the period, and were insignificant in comparison with the figure for 1919, nearly $750,000,000. The latter amount is larger by $250,000,000 than the total borrowings of like character in any previous year. The reason for the tremendous difference between the issuance of the two years is easily explained. The great volume of public financing effected during 1919 simply made up for the curtailment brought about by the Capital Issues Committee during 1918 as a war-measure. It will be remembered that during 1918 no State, county, or town, could issue securities for the purpose of builing a road, a bridge, or a school without first obtaining the consent of the Capital Issues Committee. In order to obtain this consent it was necessary to prove the urgency of the improvement proposed. A curtailment of public construction activities resulted, and there was, incidentally, a vast reduction in the volume of public bond issues. When the Capital Issues Committee was suspended at the end of 1918 the States and municipalities immediately took up their delayed public works programs, involving the issuances of millions of dollars' worth of bonds, and buyers immediately became actively interested in the offerings. With some reports missing for the last few months during 1919, *The Bond-Buyer* (New York) has compiled from reports sent in the following record of State and municipal bond flotations for the last ten years:

1919	$748,205,783
1918	262,818,844
1917	444,932,848
1916	497,403,751
1915	492,590,441
1914	445,905,510
1913	408,477,702
1912	399,046,083
1911	452,113,721
1910	324'360,955

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MILLER MORTGAGE BONDS

200% Security Protects Miller Investors

The physical security back of each issue of Miller First Mortgage Bonds is at least 200% of the amount of outstanding bonds.

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Miller First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds yielding 7%, are available in denominations, $100, $500 and $1000, maturities 2 to 10 years.

Write for current offerings and booklet entitled "Creating Good Investments." which explains why and how Miller First Mortgage Bonds are sound investments.

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French 4s	**Berlin 4s**
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NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIES for over 100 years have represented STABILITY, SECURITY and PROFITABLE OPERATION.

Since 1868 the BROWN COMPANY (formerly Berlin Mills) of Berlin, N. H. and Portland, Maine, has grown from a small beginning to its present position of the largest manufacturer in this country of bleached sulphite fiber, pulp and kraft wrapping paper.

THE BROWN COMPANY SERIES "A" 6% DEBENTURE BONDS are a first claim subject only to $3,450,000 existing mortgages on assets in excess of $50,000,000 and earnings of nearly seven times interest requirements.

Gross sales in recent years have averaged in excess of $23,000,000 annually.

We recommend these Bonds as a prime industrial investment and offer the unsold maturities from November 15, 1920 to 1935 inclusive at prices to yield about 6.15%.

Descriptive Circular On Request

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Sanford's
FOUNTAIN PEN INK
BLUE BLACK
The Perfect Ink
The Kind that
Makes a Fountain Pen Usable

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

The Bond-Buyer considers it surprizin
that the year 1919 did not witness eve
greater expenditures for work of this kind
and we read:

Undoubtedly, the scarcity of labor, ma
terials, and transportation is the only rea
son why another three or four hundred mil
lions were not obtained through the sale o
bonds and invested in city halls and elec
tric-light and power plants. There wa
certainly no limit in 1918 to the amount o
municipal bonds the investment market
would have absorbed, and it is clear fro
the records that only a small part of th
bonds authorized by voters and legislature
have actually been offered for sale. Th
total borrowings, $748,205,783, while large
than those of any previous year, do no
represent the amount of improvements tha
this sum would have purchased a few yea
ago, which is a fact of some importan
when considering the tendency of munic
palities to increase the volume of bond

The good-roads movement has been o
of the more prominent features of prese
municipal finance, and it has been taken u
with energy and enthusiasm throughout t
country. Impetus to this movement w
given by the demonstration during wa
experience of the value of well-construct
highways, and of the economy, efficienc
and profit of shipping by motor-truck ov
good roads. We read further:

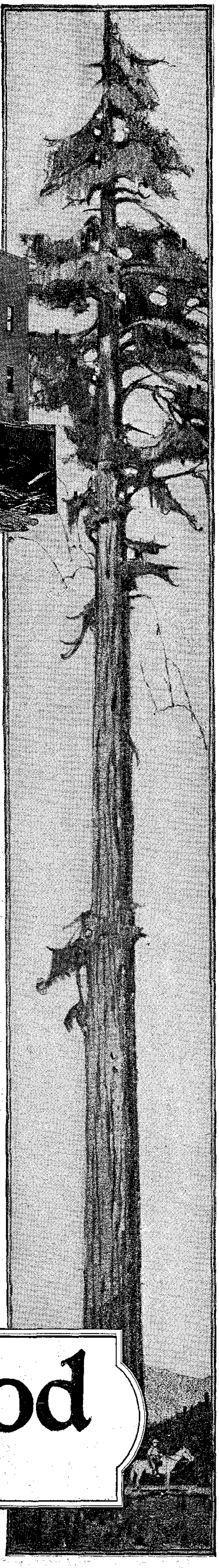
The construction of new highways a
counts for a substantial part of the financi
of the counties in 1919 and will in comi
years keep the market supplied with m
lions of dollars' worth of bonds, the pr
ceeds of the sale of which will pay f
additional roads and their upkeep.

Hardly less in economic importance th
road-improvement is the reclamation
swamp-lands, which in the Mississippi V
ley alone represent more than eight billio
in latent value. Under the laws of prac
cally every State in the Union, draina
bonds have the sanction of true municip
securities, for it is proverbially true that
who makes two blades of grass grow wh
only one grew before is numbered among t
greatest benefactors to humanity. Eve
need for municipal or communal improv
ment is a real need, tho it is often necessa
to make this fact apparent to the avera
citizen. From an article prepared by T
Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of
Louis, Mo., and printed in *The Bond-Buy*
we quote in this connection:

These advantages resulting from co
munity betterment are nearly alwa
greater in realization than in anticipati
Good streets, good schools, good water su
plies, good roads, the reclamation of wa
area, the protection of lands by levees—
these mean an upswing in prosperity, a
the increased taxes levied to pay for th
are more than counterbalanced by
creases in population, productiveness, bu
ness, things increasing ability to pay tax
Taxpayers do not strike. Communit
do not encounter unforeseen busin
emergencies. Legislatures do not restr
the taxpaying abilities of their constituen
whatever else they may restrict. The
sured future of municipal bond inve
ments rests on the strong and ever-streng
ening community spirit of the Americ
people.

In a time of unrest and uncertainty as
the future of many American institutio
in a time of high taxes on incomes when
principle of income taxation has been fir
established, the tax-secured and tax-
empted municipal bond is justly a prefer
investment.

BELLEVUE
APARTMENTS



What Saved This Building?

An explosion in the automobile-painting establishment next door resulted in a rapid and hot fire. The reason the apartment house was saved with comparatively little damage was the fact that the Redwood siding was hard to ignite, slow to burn and the blaze easy to extinguish.

Redwood is peculiar in its remarkable resistance to fire. Unlike most woods, it is *free from pitch or resin.*

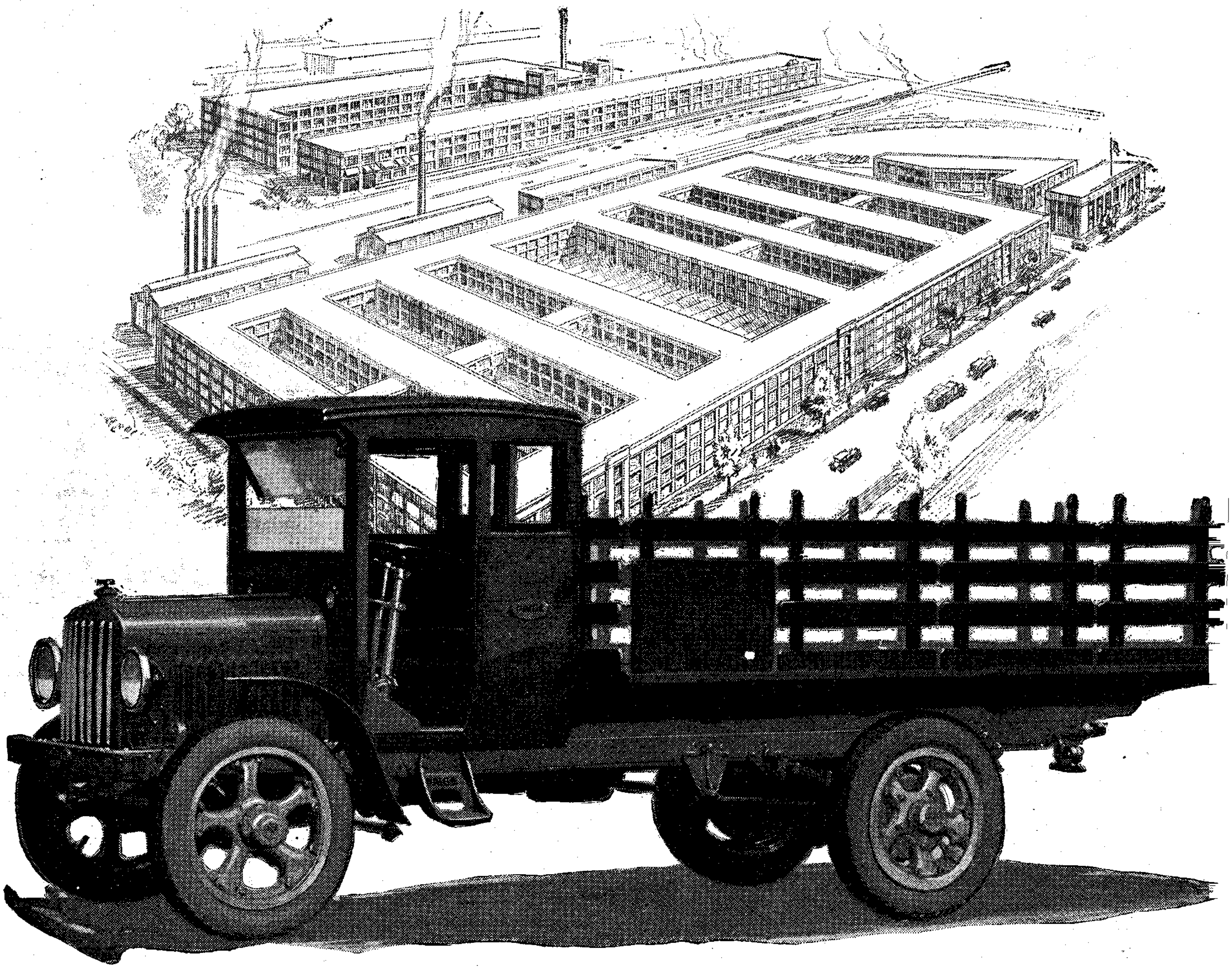
Builders of homes, farm buildings and other frame structures, find Redwood siding, weather boards, framing, shingles, lath, trim, etc., both safe and durable. Manufacturers of wood products liable to exposure to fire, prefer Redwood for its resistance to fire. Redwood also resists rot, due to a *natural* preservative. Hence is highly desirable in construction exposed to earth, fumes, chemical solutions, weather or moist atmosphere.

Gradually increasing knowledge of the unusual and peculiar properties of Redwood for many building, industrial and specialty purposes, has resulted in a demand for this lumber to the extent of taxing the present facilities of the Redwood mills. There has also been a persistent demand from lumber users and prospective users for further information about this remarkable wood, and this series of advertisements is for the purpose of providing such information. Redwood mills meanwhile, are making every effort to enlarge their production to take care of the increased demand.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION
714 EXPOSITION BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

California Redwood

Resists Fire and Rot



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We prize very highly the respect in which the name Paige has been held during all of the ten years we have been building motor vehicles. And we shall continue to follow the policy of building into our products such honest excellence that they will always merit the public confidence reposed in them.

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MOTOR TRUCKS

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

February 11.—Senator Hitchcock, leader of the Administration forces, rejects compromise overtures from the Republicans on the Peace Treaty, involving a compromise reservation to Article X retaining the principle of the Lodge reservation.

February 12.—The Hungarian peace delegation hands the secretary of the Peace Conference a memorandum outlining the desires of Hungary. It insists upon maintenance of historical Hungary and asks for a plebiscite in the disputed districts.

February 13.—The Democrats in the Senate formally present to the Republicans a written pledge, signed by twenty-eight Senators, to vote for the bipartizan conference reservation on Article X, as a compromise to obtain ratification of the Treaty.

February 15.—Agreement is reached by the Supreme Allied Council to permit the Sultan to maintain his court in Constantinople, but Turkey must give guaranties and must not have an army.

Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, delivers to the French Foreign Office a memorandum from President Wilson in which the President said he could not approve of Premier Lloyd George's proposed settlement of the Adriatic question. It is further stated that the President's note intimated that the United States would withdraw from participation in the naval policing of the Adriatic and other guaranties if the Lloyd George proposal should be finally adopted.

February 16.—Following a discussion of the Peace Treaty in the Senate for the first time since November 19, when it was rejected both with and without reservations, Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader, announces that he has abandoned hope of restricting the reservations to the interpretative variety demanded by President Wilson, and is willing to accept either the Taft reservation on Article X or the reservation framed by the bipartizan committee.

The Allies, in reply to the German note relative to extradition, state that the proposal in the German note of January 25 that in lieu of extradition the men accused of war-crimes be tried at Leipzig is compatible with Article 228 of the Peace Treaty, and hence it is agreed to. The Allies further agree to abstain from intervention in the procedure at that trial, but reserve to themselves the right to decide by the results as to the good faith of Germany, the recognition by her of the crimes she has committed, and her desire to associate herself with their punishment.

In a second note to the Dutch Government relative to the extradition of the former German Emperor, the Allies request that Wilhelm II. be interned if Holland is unwilling to surrender him for trial. It is suggested that the former Kaiser be confined either in Holland or some distant place.

February 17.—Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader, declares the Democrats have abandoned completely their efforts to obtain ratification, and that rather than permit the Treaty to be ratified with reservations dictated by Senator Lodge they are prepared to join with the "irreconcilables" and vote against ratification.

Tho both the White House and the

What James Hanford learned about his children's reading

ARE YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS FREE FROM THE SHADOW OF TAINTED LITERATURE

When James Hanford came home early from the office one Winter evening, he found his fourteen-year-old daughter Alice reading before the fire. As he leaned over to kiss her he noticed the book in her lap. "What is that you are reading, Alice?" he asked. Alice tried to hide the book under her skirts, but her father obtained it and hastily scanned its pages. "Why, how could you, child?" he exclaimed, and threw it in the fire. It was one of the most decadent of French novels. "It wasn't any worse than the detective stories Bob is reading upstairs," sobbed Alice. Bob heard his Father's step on the stairs and was busy with his drawing, but at Mr. Hanford's bidding, he drew forth a handful of cheap and lurid stories from beneath the mattress of his bed. They followed the French novel into the fire.

* * * * * * * * * *

After a silent and tearful dinner Mr. and Mrs. Hanford remained in the dining-room to talk things over. "How long have the children been reading such vile trash?" began Mr. Hanford.

"I don't know. They kept it hidden from me," replied Mrs. Hanford. "But I fear the blame is largely ours. What have we done to give them the right kind of reading?"

"Why! we have magazines and books—hundreds of books."

"Yes, but they are grown-up magazines and grown-up books," said the Mother. "We must remember that Bobby and Alice are still children, although in their teens. They should have reading that is planned for youthful minds."

"What shall we get for them?"

"Let us consult with the children and let them help select. I have heard them speak of St. Nicholas Magazine. And there must be many good books that would interest them."

* * * * * * * * * *

That evening was a turning point in the lives of Bob and Alice Hanford. Called into the family council, they immediately asked for St. Nicholas, which they had sometimes read in the homes of friends. The subscription was sent at once. Then Mr. Hanford invited the children to go in town with him the next Saturday and "browse" through a good book store.

A few days later, their first number of St. Nicholas came and proved a real delight. Both Alice and Bob discovered that clean stories can be just as thrilling and interesting as any. And St. Nicholas has so many fine stories, both for boys and girls. Stories of adventure and mystery, on land and sea; stories that carry unconscious lessons of courage, manliness and gentleness, along with their fascination. But they found much more than stories in St. Nicholas. That same day, Bob got his gang together and began to build a packing case village from the plans in St. Nicholas. And later they organized an indoor track meet from a St. Nicholas idea. The St. Nicholas League was a great find for both. Alice was beginning to write verses and Bob could draw. With the stimulation of the League, they developed their talents and within a few months, both had sent work which was published in the magazine and each proudly wore a silver St. Nicholas League badge.

He threw the novel into the fire.

With these new interests to talk about, conversation picked up at the Hanford dinner table. Mr. Hanford was amazed at the variety of topics his children could discuss intelligently. From St. Nicholas, they obtained a clear idea of world events because these were treated in a way they could understand. At the same time St. Nicholas helped them to develop a taste for other good reading. Very soon they gave no more thought to the shady novels and crime stories which they, too, learned to regard as "trash."

* * * * * * * * * *

In how many American homes is this story of the Hanfords being repeated every day? How about your girl or boy? What do they read? Are they growing with you or away from you? Are you caring for their physical welfare and neglecting their minds?

Give your children St. Nicholas. For boys and girls from 6 to 18 years, St. Nicholas fills the position of friend and counselor. Its influence is always good—has been for half a century. Many great men and women, statesmen, writers, educators, artists, captains of business, have testified that St. Nicholas helped greatly toward their success.

The cost of St. Nicholas is little—only $3 per year—less than one cent a day—but its value cannot be measured. What better investment can be made than in the reading material for future citizens?

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Here is the most *usable* new book on English expression for men and women who need to put English to *practical* use. This volume explains simply and directly just how you can make everything you say or write go straight to the heart of your subject with the greatest power and effect.

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Hundreds of those difficult and vital problems of grammar or rhetoric are explained in brief and simple form. When you are not sure whether you should use "who" or "whom," or "shall" or "will;" when you are doubtful about an infinitive, a possessive case, a plural, or some other little point; consult this book and get the answer quickly. Here you will learn how to use figures of speech to advantage; how to discriminate between synonyms; how to acquire clearness and directness of style; how to get a broad and practical vocabulary. Hundreds of such subjects are covered. This book is invaluable to every one who uses English and wants to do it well.

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by the Hon. Ralph Shirley

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Thousands who have seen the play, "Abraham Lincoln," by John Drinkwater, who, like Mr. Shirley, is an English writer, have found it a wonderfully enlightening experience. To the many thousands more who can not see it, this book offers a fresh and thought-provoking view-point of the Great Emancipator.

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Do You Know HOW to Eat?

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in which this famous health expert, the Medical Director of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, throws a flood of light upon the subject of the disposal of bodily waste and teaches you in half an hour's reading how to save yourself many hours of headache, depression, nervous exhaustion, biliousness, heart, kidney, and liver troubles, and other ills brought on by improper feeding. You will be surprised to learn how easy it is to get rid of them all!

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Causes of nerve troubles; how to avoid worry and neurasthenia; remedy for sleeplessness; the secret of preventing breakdowns; nature's danger signals; laws of health; penalties of neglect; eating and nerves; hot and cold baths; rules of hygiene; work, rest, and recreation, etc., etc.

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

State Department denied that President Wilson's note on the Adriatic question contained a threat to "withdraw from European affairs," when it became known that it was so construed by the Paris press, it is now said to be admitted in official circles that the President had served notice he would consider withdrawing the German Treaty from the Senate and had also intimated that he would withdraw the French Treaty if the Lloyd George settlement of the Adriatic question were adopted.

It is reported from The Hague that Holland will soon answer the second note sent by the Entente regarding the former Kaiser, by reiterating her original position in refusing to surrender him, but agreeing to guard him closely.

The reply of the Allied Supreme Council to President Wilson's Adriatic note is handed to Ambassador Davis in London. It is said to invite the President to suggest a compromise more acceptable than that of Lloyd George, adding that if such a compromise is not forthcoming, the British will insist that the Pact of London be made the basis of settlement in the Adriatic controversy.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

February 11.—A Copenhagen dispatch reaching London says that Admiral Kolchak has been executed by his own troops to prevent his rescue by White troops moving in the direction of Irkutsk for that purpose.

The latest information received in Constantinople from Odessa says the Bolshevik army now is in control of the latter city. Ten thousand refugees are on ships in the harbor awaiting escape.

February 12.—Lord Robert Cecil proposes in the House of Commons that the League of Nations send two international commissions to Russia to ascertain exactly the conditions and to fix provisional boundaries of border states.

A dispatch from Chita reports that the forces of General Kappell, commander of the western armies of the All Russian Government, have recaptured Irkutsk and established contact with General Semenoff.

February 13.—According to advices received in Constantinople, the Bolshevik commander at Odessa threatens to open fire on the British war-ships if they remain in the harbor there for more than three days.

Official confirmation of the report of the execution of Admiral Kolchak, former head of the All Russian Government, is received in London. Admiral Kolchak and one of his ministers, Pepeliayev, were shot at Irkutsk on February 7.

February 15.—A Moscow communication reaching Warsaw announces that Bolshevik detachments have passed the Bessarabian frontier and crossed the Dniester River, taking many prisoners.

February 16.—A report from London says that on a Bolshevik agent arrested there on the way to the United States was found a letter address "to our American comrades," signed by Bucharin, President of the Third Internationale of Moscow, declaring the time to be ripe for the organization of a Communist party in the United States. The letter, which is entitled "Advice and Instructions," contains the outline of a general program for a world revolution.

FOREIGN

February 11.—The opening session of the Council of the League of Nations meets at St. James's Palace, London. No American representative was present.

A general strike is called throughout Bulgaria, according to a Budapest dispatch. The railways have ceased operations, it is said.

The key-note of Premier Lloyd George's speech at the opening session of Parliament is the announcement of the adoption by Great Britain of a Russian policy involving a definite decision to resume trade relations with *Soviet* Russia.

The latest reports from Copenhagen show that Denmark received 72,733 votes against 24,793 for Germany in the plebiscite in Schleswig to determine the future status of that district.

February 12.—The German Army is still 400,000 strong, according to a report reaching Paris. In addition there are 100,000 policing forces, officers and non-commissioned officers. Germany is also reported well supplied with tanks, machine guns, and airplanes.

Reports from The Hague say that Holland is taking steps to prevent the entrance of any Germans whose presence is likely to cause her trouble, following rumors that a number of the persons on the list demanded by the Allies have attempted to enter Holland.

According to official advices received by the United States Department of Commerce, Italy will prohibit imports from the United States of sugar, canned meats, condensed milk, and cheese in her effort to deal with the exchange situation.

February 13.—The prolonged negotiations at Copenhagen between Great Britain and *Soviet* Russia end in an agreement under which British war-prisoners in Russia will be released and British civilians repatriated and Russian war-prisoners in England will be released, and Great Britain will provide transportation for repatriation of Russian prisoners in neutral countries.

The League of Nations Council at its meeting in St. James's Palace, London, decides to call an international financial conference at the earliest possible moment to study the financial crisis and look for means of remedying it. The Council also names a governing commission to handle affairs in the Sarre Basin under the chairmanship of State Counselor Rault, a Frenchman. Switzerland is admitted to membership in the League.

German doctors at Brunsbuettel on the Baltic Canal vote not to go on board ships flying flags of nations which were parties to the demand for the extradition of Germans accused of war-crimes.

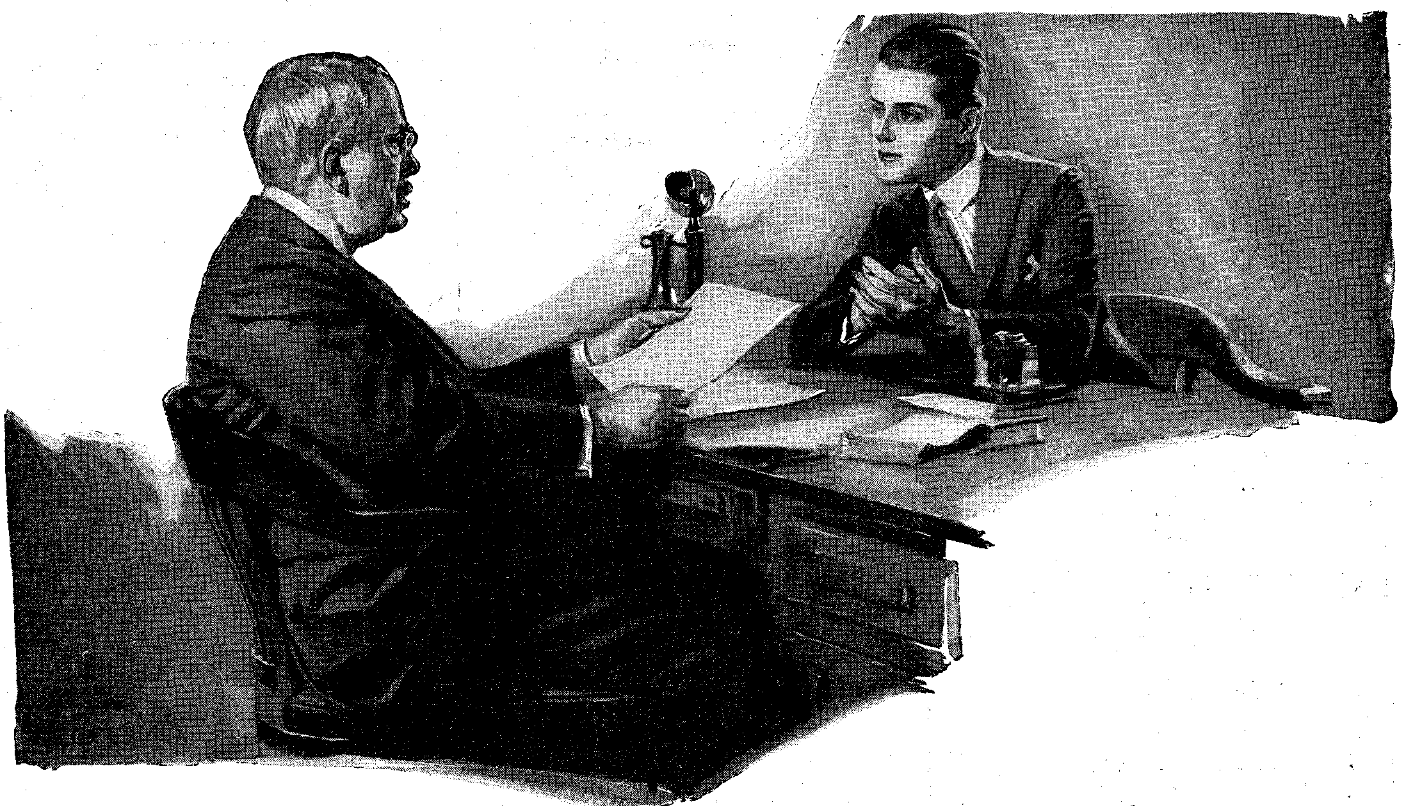
February 14.—Germany reopens her Embassy in London, which has been closed since 1914.

Immediate action to prevent Japanese ownership of land in Canada is urged on the Dominion Government by the associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia.

The Norwegian Cabinet decides to ask the consent of Parliament for Norwegian participation in the League of Nations.

Discussion of the question of Holland's entrance into the League of Nations is opened in the Dutch Parliament. A tentative reservation is proposed, to the effect that if any other nation enters the League under more favorable circumstances than Holland, then Holland shall enjoy the same privileges.

February 15.—N. W. Rowell, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs in Canada, declares that his country will never consent to ratification of the



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Hammermill Bond gives you twelve colors and white. In making use of this wide variety of color, you will find this to be the best plan—use the brightest, most distinctive colors for those forms which need immediate attention, and must travel quickly and directly from hand to hand in your office or factory.

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Write us for our free portfolio, "The Signal System," in which you will find a variety of time-saving forms, printed on Hammermill Bond in its various colors and finishes.

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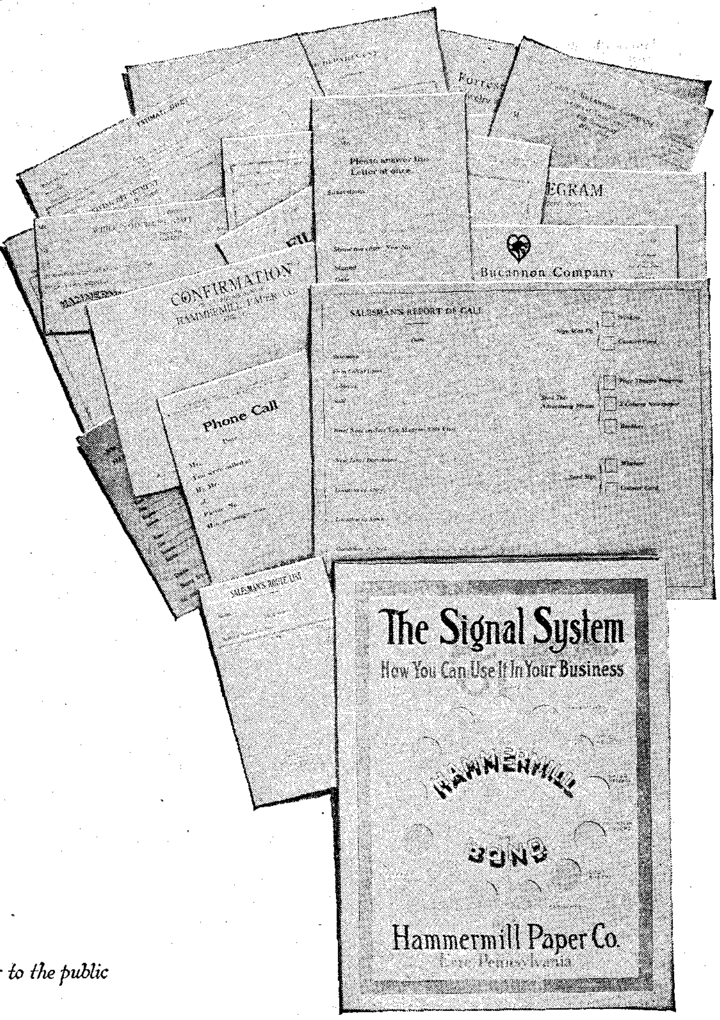
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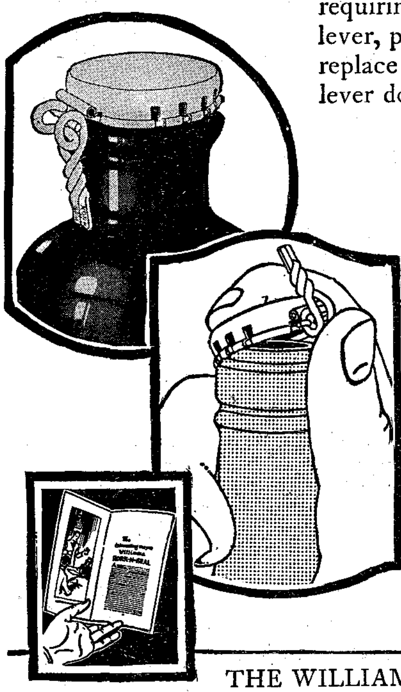

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Peace Treaty by the United States if the Lenroot reservation is adopted, which would deprive Canada of her independent voting power in the League of Nations.

The Jugo-Slav Cabinet, headed by Premier Davidovitch, resigns, owing to the refusal of Prince Regent Alexander to dissolve the present provisional national representation.

February 16.—Wilson W. Adams, an American, is captured by bandits in Zacatecas, Mexico, and is being held for ransom, according to advices reaching the State Department at Washington.

Reports reaching Washington say that 7,000 Armenians have been massacred by the Turks and Kurds in Cilicia, in a new attack which is still in progress.

An official decree is issued by the Italian Government ratifying the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria.

February 17.—It is reported from London that Great Britain has informed Turkey that she is not to be deprived of Constantinople, tho it is made clear to the Turks that unless they cease persecuting the Armenians the Turkish treaty may be considerably modified.

Joseph Caillaux, former French Premier, is placed on trial before the Senate, sitting as a high court, charged with conspiracy against his country in time of war.

DOMESTIC

February 11.—Director-General Hines decides to submit to President Wilson for decision the demands of railroad men for increased wages, following his failure to reach an agreement with the representatives of fourteen railroad organizations.

The executive committee of the American Legion comes out for "adjusted compensation" for service men in the late war amounting to more than $1,900,000,000. This amount is to be distributed on the basis of one $50 bond of a new issue for every month of service.

Idaho's legislature in special session ratifies the woman-suffrage amendment to the National Constitution by large majorities in both Houses.

Robert Underwood Johnson, of New York, author and editor, and one of the founders of the League to Enforce Peace, is selected by President Wilson as Ambassador to Rome, to succeed Thomas Nelson Page, who resigned several months ago.

A proposal to organize one or more full divisions of Indian troops as a part of the reorganized army, to be known as the North American Indian Division, or Divisions, is pending in Congress as part of the army reorganization legislation.

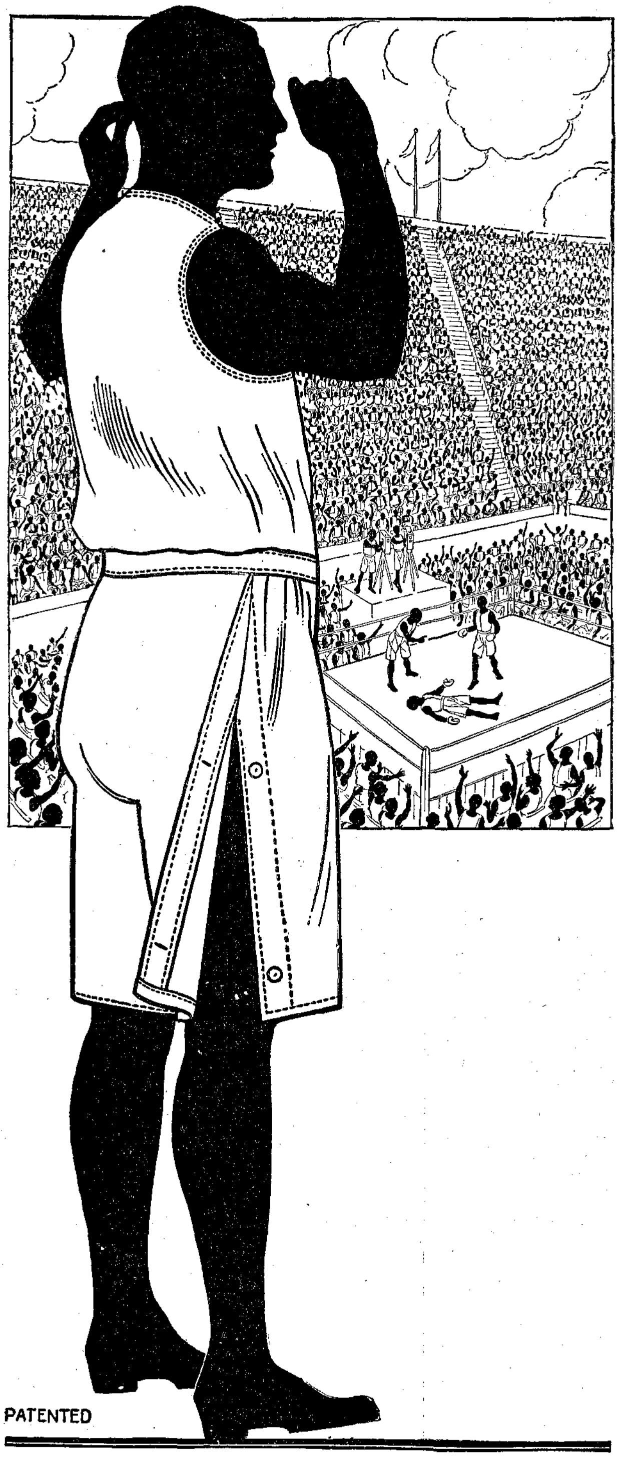
Revising its previous action, the Senate adopts an amendment to the Army and Navy increased pay bill, providing for a twenty per cent. increase for seamen, except apprentices.

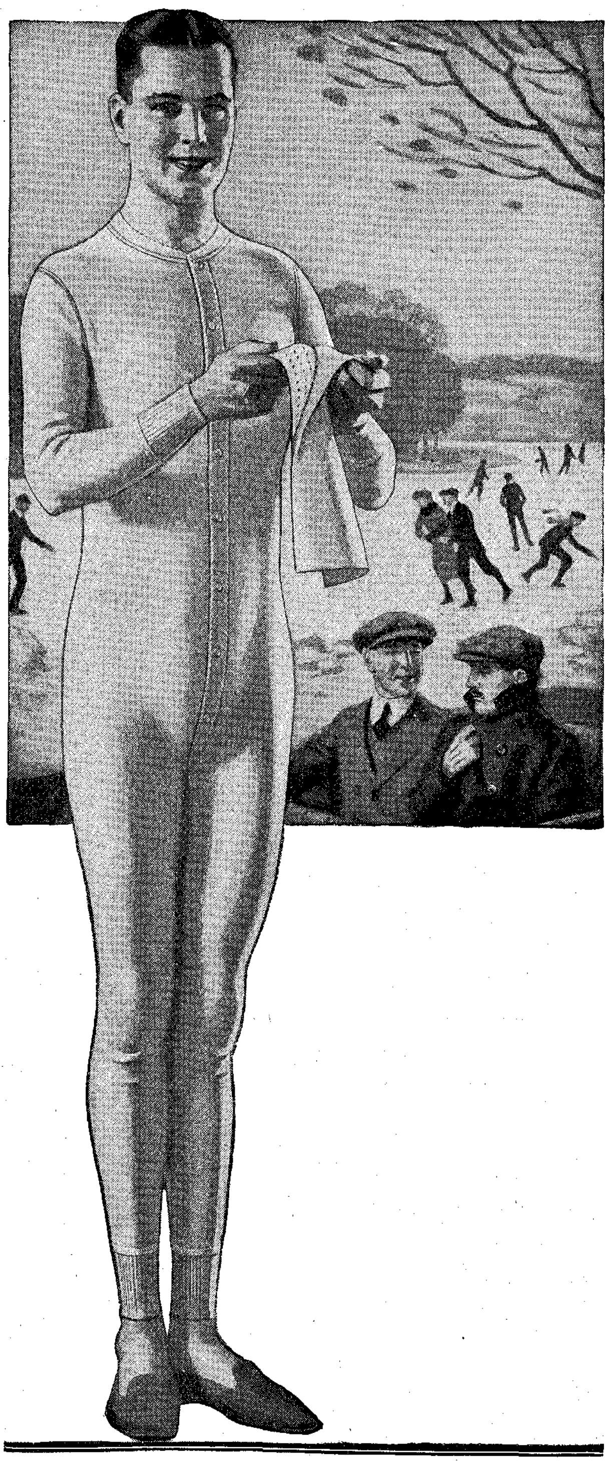
February 12.—President Wilson is understood to have decided on the appointment of William Philipps, Assistant Secretary of State, as Minister to the Netherlands.

A special session of the Arizona legislature ratifies the woman-suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Woman suffrage is defeated in Virginia when the House of Delegates rejects the Federal Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 62 to 22.

President Wilson appoints John Barton Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board and formerly General Council of





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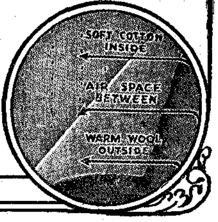

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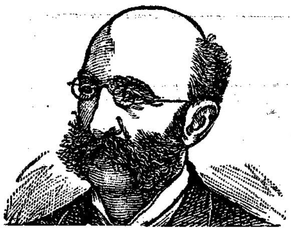

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

the Railroad Administration, Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Franklin K. Lane, whose resignation becomes effective March 1.

President Wilson takes personal charge of the negotiations with the representatives of railroad employees who are asking increased wages before the railroads are turned back to private ownership, March 1.

The All-American Farmer-Labor Cooperating Congress opens a three-days' session in Chicago. Vigorous assaults on the Administration and Congress were made by speakers, who declared that "a blooming mess and failure" had been made of the vaunted program to bring down the high cost of living.

February 13.—Negotiations of the union railroad employees for an increase in pay are practically suspended until the rail properties are again in the hands of their owners. This followed a conference of the union officials on a statement submitted to them by President Wilson, the contents of which they refuse to divulge.

The fifty-first and last annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association opens in Chicago, with a "victory" demonstration.

Robert Lansing resigns as Secretary of State at the request of President Wilson. The resignation takes place "at once."

February 14.—Indefinite postponement of the strike, called for February 17, of 300,000 members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees is decided upon by representatives of the railway men after their tentative acceptance of President Wilson's proposal for a tribunal to consider their wage demands. A general conference of union committeemen has been called to meet February 23 to decide whether to press their demands on the Railroad Administration or demand a settlement from private owners after the Government relinquishes control, March 1.

Representative Mason, of Illinois, a Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduces a resolution for an investigation of the resignation of Secretary Lansing.

The Farm-Labor Congress in Chicago adjourns after outlining a program for the creation of a national system of cooperative wholesale and retail stores, of cooperatively owned factories, and cooperative banks. The Congress also indorced "a people's press" dedicated to the cause of cooperative industry.

Jacob Gould Schurman, for twenty-eight years President of Cornell University, resigns to take effect June 23.

February 16.—Farmers of the country open a demand upon Congress that the guaranteed price of $2.26 a bushel for wheat be extended from one to three years. The complaint of the farmer is that the price of his products is going down while the price of everything he buys is going up.

February 17.—Both the House and Senate of the Maryland legislature reject the woman-suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

A letter signed by representatives of the fourteen railroad unions, including the four big brotherhoods, is sent to members of Congress, urging that Federal control of the roads be continued for at least two years more.

Director-General Hines directs the discontinuance of all regional and district offices of the Railroad Administration on March 1, as the second step in demobilization of the Federal railroad organization.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. P.," Atlanta, Ga.—"As to the proper pronunciation of *historic, et alia*—An English lecturer recently here made it *his-to-ric*, rather than *histor-ic*, and it made an impression on his hearers as being unusual to say the least, and yet we have a rector—a Dublin man—who uses the word the same way."

The pronunciation used by the lecturer is not only unusual but is erroneous. It is not recorded as in use by the dictionaries, all agreeing that the "o" has the sound of "o" in *not;* not that of "o" in *go*. The English suffix is not *-ric* but *-ic*.

"B. N.," Eureka Springs, Ark.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of *Fiume*."

Fiume is correctly pronounced *fi-u'me—i* as in *hit, u* as in *rule, e* as in *prey*.

"M. B. A.," Greensboro, N. C.—"(1) Are the best authorities willing to accept this form of sentence as being grammatically correct, 'This is *me*'? (2) I doubt the correctness of the following use of the word *proven*. 'He has *proven* himself to be a man.' It seems to me that the sentence should read, 'He has proved himself to be a man.' Am I right? (3) Please explain whether capitals should be used in the following expression, 'He was aroused at 3 o'clock *A. M.*'"

(1) Dr. Vizetelly, in his "Desk-Book of Errors in English," says: "*Me:* 'It is *I*,' never 'It is *me*.' And so with all personal pronouns following the verb *to be* and in apposition with its subject." "This is *I*" is correct. (2) *Proven* is an irregular form of the past participle of *prove* used correctly only in courts of law. The word should be restricted to the Scotch verdict of "not *proven*," which signifies of a charge that it has neither been proved nor disproved. The modern pernicious tendency among reporters is to use *proven* instead of *proved*. "He has *proved* himself to be a man" is the correct form. (3) The abbreviations *A. M.* and *P. M.* may be written with lower-case or capital letters. They are frequently printed with lower-case letters in railroad time-tables.

"W. M. B.," Paterson, N. J.—"Should *is* or *are* be used in the following sentence, 'We understand that a number of men *is* (*are*) about to be discharged from service'?"

"A collective noun denoting a group of objects regarded as individuals takes a verb in the plural; as, the *assembly* of the wicked *have* enclosed me (Bible); a *herd* of cattle *were* grazing in the field." See Maxwell's "School Grammar," pp. 147, 210. Similarly, a verb in the plural should be here used —"A *number* of men *are* about to be discharged," etc.

"W. H. P.," Eastland, Texas—"Please tell me the plural of *court martial*."

The plural of *court martial* is *courts martial*, as the term is made up of a noun and an adjective—simply *martial court*.

"V. H.," Washington, D. C.—"Can you furnish me with the words of Kipling's poem beginning, 'I've taken my fun where I found it'?"

See Rudyard Kipling's "Barrack-Room Ballads," the poem entitled, "The Ladies."

"G. I. G.," Cheney, Wash.—"Kindly inform me which of the following groups of words is correct, and if both are correct, which is preferable—'*a* one' or '*an* one'?"

There is authority for both "a" and "an" before "one." Modern usage favors "such a one." The dropping of "n" from early English "an" dates from about 1150. The rule for dropping was given by More in 1532, and altho it has been repeated since, has not always been followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) *a* is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including *h* and *u*, *eu* pronounced *yu*. *An* is found in a few instances in both works. In Shakespeare *an usurer* occurs once, *a usurer* five times, *an hair* once, *a hair* often; *such an* one occurs twice, *a one* always elsewhere. The form *an* is not used before *u, eu*, in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and in other writers, even to our time. Many writers use *an* before an unaccented *h*. Some writers use it before the sound of *w* as in "one" (wun). Kipling wrote ("American Notes") "Ere the blood of *such an one* has ceased to foam on the floor." In the Bible the forms alternate. (See Job xiv, 3; Ruth xiv, 1; I Corinthians v, 5 and 11; II Corinthians ii, 7.)